THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

WORLD GAZETTEER

John Paxton

Second edition

The Statesman's Year-Book World Gazetteer now in a comprehensively revised second edition has been designed as a companion volume to the world-famous *The Statesman's Year-Book.* It provides completely up-to-date information on places mentioned in *The Statesman's Year-Book* and serves, equally, as a source of political and economic reference in general reading. The book is designed for ease of use, with the emphasis on brevity and succinctness; the book has over 8,000 entries.

In this new edition all entries have been amended and up-dated to reflect changes since 1974,* and many new entries have been added to reflect changing world geo-political patterns. Greater emphasis has been placed on relevant economic and political data and each entry now gives information on

location

size

inhabitants principal sources of income

latest reliable population figures

The entries range from the River Aare to the town of Zwolle — from Caernarvon, Wales to Qytet Stalin, Albania. The range of coverage, and the relevance of the information make this book the most manageable and comprehensive gazetteer available for use in the office, at home, at school and in the general library.

(*where appropriate the figures are now also given in metric conversion)

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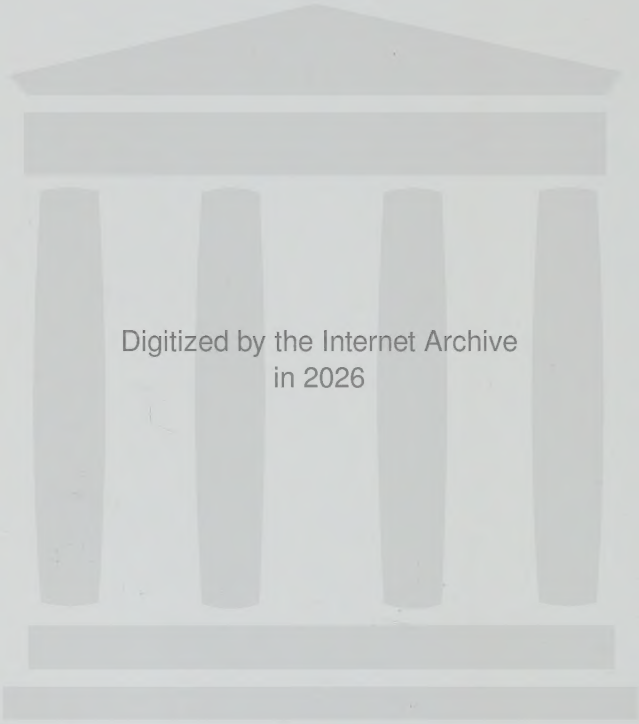
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The Statesman's Year-Book World Gazetteer

John Paxton

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JOAN
who put up with a cottage full of paper

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Introduction

The Statesman's Year-Book was first published in 1864. Letters in the editor's files show that for many years there have been constant requests for a *World Gazetteer* capable of standing as a publication in its own right and also suitable to act as a supplement to *The Statesman's Year-Book*. Although the annual has over fifty pages of index containing over eight thousand entries, readers obviously do need, from time to time, to know more about individual towns or regions in the world; it is not possible to provide this in *The Statesman's Year-Book* both because that is not its prime aim and also because of size and cost.

The editor has not set out to mention *every* place in the world. He has, however, attempted to give details of places of importance or size. Each entry attempts to give information on location, on recent history, where considered particularly relevant, and on industries and population. The essential details about the countries of the world are given, but *no attempt* has been made to duplicate the detailed descriptions which appear in the annual volumes of *The Statesman's Year-Book*.

The Statesman's Year-Book World Gazetteer will continue to be revised from time to time and the editor will be pleased to receive constructive and informed criticism for future editions.

J.P.

Acknowledgements

Many people and organizations throughout the world have helped in the compilation of *The Statesman's Year-Book World Gazetteer* and I am extremely grateful for the time and trouble taken to answer my many requests. The typing of reference works is an exhausting business and I am particularly grateful to Mrs. Penny White for her superb work and eagle eye for error. Mrs. Evelyn Beadle helped in the initial planning of the first edition and undertook a vast amount of sub-editing and some proof-reading. A. J. C. Bruce was responsible for planning the geographical terms and for writing a very large proportion of them and I have used his geographical knowledge on many occasions. A great debt is owed by me to Mrs. Deborah Smith who undertook the task of copy-editing the first edition and Jessica Orebi Gann who gallantly took on the work for the second. Errors are my own.

J.P.

Abbreviations used within the World Gazetteer

Afr.	Africa
agric.	agriculture/agriculturally
anc.	ancient
approx.	approximately
arch.	archipelago
a.s.l.	above sea level
Aust.	Australia
B.	bight
bbls.	barrels
boro.	borough
Braz.	Brazil
Brit.	Britain/British
b.s.l.	below sea level
c.	circa.
C	after a date (1971C) = census
C.	centigrade
Can.	Canada
cap.	capital
cent.	century
Co.	company
cu.	cubic
Czech.	Czechoslovakia
Den.	Denmark
depend.	dependency
dept.	department
E	after a date (1971E) = pop. estimate
E	east/eastern
Eng.	England/English
esp.	especially
est.	estimate
estab.	established
F.	Fahrenheit
FRG	Federal Republic of Germany
Fr.	French
ft.	feet/foot
govt.	government
GDR	German Democratic Republic
in.	inch/inches
inc.	include/including
indust.	industry/industries
intern.	international
km.	kilometre
L.	lake
Ls.	lakes
lat.	latitude
Lond.	London
long.	longitude
m.	mile(s)

manu.	manufacture/manufacturing
Mex.	Mexico
N	north/northern
Neth.	Netherlands
p.	pass
p.a.	per annum
pop.	population
Pres.	President
R.	river
Rep.	Republic/Republics
S	south/southern
Scot.	Scotland
sit.	situated
S. Afr.	South Africa
sq.	square
Switz.	Switzerland
temp.	temperature
trad.	traditional/traditionally
trib.	tributary/tributaries
U.N.	United Nations
U.S.A.	United States of America
U.S.S.R.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
W	west/western

Weights and Measures

On 1 Jan. 1960 following an agreement between the standards laboratories of Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the U.S.A. an international yard and an international pound (avoirdupois) came into existence.
1 yard = 91·44 centimetres; 1 lb. = 453·59237 grammes.

Length

Centimetre	0·394 inch
Metre	1·094 yards
Kilometre	0·621 mile
Foot	0·305 metre
Yard	0·914 metre
Mile (= 1,760 yds)	1·609 kilometres

Surface Measure

Square metre	10·76 sq. feet
Hectare	2·47 acres
Square kilometre	0·386 sq. mile
Square foot	9·290 sq. decimetres
Square yard	0·836 sq. metre
Acre	0·405 hectare
Square mile	2·590 sq. kilometres

Liquid Measure

Litre	1·76 pints
Hectolitre	22·00 gallons
Pint	0·568 litre
Gallon	4·546 litres
Quarter	2·909 hectolitres

Dry Measure

Litre	0·91 quart
Hectolitre	2·75 bushels

Weight

Avoirdupois

Gramme	15·42 grains
Kilogramme	2·205 pounds
Quintal (= 100 kg)	220·46 pounds
Tonne (= 1,000 kg)	0·984 long ton 1·102 short tons
Ounce (= 437·2 grains)	28·350 grammes
Pound (= 7,000 grains)	453·6 grammes
Hundredweight (= 112 lb.)	50·802 kilogrammes
Long ton (= 2,240 lb.)	1·016 tonnes
Short ton (= 2,000 lb.)	0·907 tonne

Troy

Gramme	15·43 grains
Kilogramme	32·15 ounces 2·68 pounds

World Gazetteer

A

Aabenraa Sønderjyllands, Denmark. Port in SE Jutland also holiday resort. Manu. industries associated with fishing, brewing and agric.

Aachen North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Charlemagne's cap., Holy Roman Emperors crowned in cathedral begun A.D. 796. (*Fr., Aix-la-Chapelle.*) Pop. (1974E) 241,360.

Aalborg Nordjyllands, Denmark. Port on Lim fjord. Manu. town, shipbuilding important. Pop. (1977E) 54,563.

Aalst *see* **Alost** [1]

Aarau Switzerland. Cap. of canton of Aargau. Manu. electrical equipment, footwear, chemicals and precision instruments. Pop. (1978E) 16,000.

Aare River Switzerland. Largest Swiss trib. of Rhine. Approx. 180 m. (288 km.) long. Navigable from point of confluence with R. Rhine to Thun.

Aargau Switzerland. German-speaking canton estab. 1803. Cap. Aarau. Pop. (1976E) 443,600.

Aarhus Denmark. Third largest city in E Jutland. Railway junction and manu. centre. Chief manu. iron, machinery, tobacco products and confectionery. Seat of Lutheran bishop, with 13th-cent. cathedral. Pop. (1977E) 245,866.

Aba Imo, Nigeria. Town 30 m. (48 km.) N of Port Harcourt trading in agric. products including palm oil and palm products. Pop. (1969E) 131,003.

Abaco Bahamas. Island in Bahamian group. Pop. (1970C) 6,501.

Abadán Iran. Island and port on delta of Shatt-al-Arab. Owes its importance to oil refining and exporting. Pop. (1976C) 296,081.

Abakan U.S.S.R. Cap. of Khakass Autonomous Region, Krasnoyarsk Territory, R.S.F.S.R. Sit. 150 m. (242 km.) SSW of Krasnoyarsk. Industrial centre. Sawmilling, metal working, Pop. (1973E) 107,000.

Abbeville Somme, France. Town on R. Somme. Manu. sugar and carpets. Pop. (1975C) 26,581.

Abbotsford Scotland. Borders Region. Town on R. Tweed, 3 m. (5 km.) W of Melrose. Home of Sir Walter Scott 1812–32.

Abeokuta Ogun, Nigeria. Town on Ogun R. 48 m. (77 km.) N of Lagos, on the railway to Kano. Agric. products include yams, palm oil and kernels, cacao, timber. Main industries cotton weaving and dyeing. Pop. (1970E) 187,292.

Aberavon West Glamorgan, Wales. Town 7 m. (11 km.) ESE of Swansea and now part of Port Talbot.

Abercarn Gwent, Wales. Town 10 m. (16 km.) NW of Newport. Agriculture and light indust. Pop. (1973E) 4,035.

Aberdare Mid-Glamorgan, Wales. Town on Cynon R. Coalmining and light industry. Manu. electrical cables. Pop. (1972E) 37,800.

Aberdeen Scotland. Grampian Region. A royal burgh sit. between mouths of R. Don and R. Dee. Chief seaport of the NE; Scotland's largest resort and fishing port. Manu. knitwear, hosiery, paper. Shipbuilding. Off-shore oil centre. King's College, part of Aberdeen University, founded 1494. Because many of its buildings are contructed of granite known as the 'Granite City'. Pop. (1977E) 208,340.

Aberdeenshire Scotland. Now part of Grampian Region.

Aberfan Mid-Glamorgan, Wales. Village 4 m. (6 km.) SSE of Merthyr Tydfil. Coalmining. Disaster in 1966 when a coal tip shifted, killing 116 children and 28 adults.

Aberfeldy Scotland. Tayside Region. Burgh on R. Tay 22 m. (35 km.) NW of Perth. Whisky distilling. Pop. (1974E) 1,589.

Abergavenny Gwent, Wales. Market town on R. Usk and R. Gavenny, 20 m. (32 km.) N of Newport. Pop. (1973E) 9,370.

Abersychan Gwent, Wales. District of Pontypool, 11 m. (18 km.) NNW of Newport, once a market town. Indust. inc. tin-plate, coalmining and steelmilling. Pop. (1973E) 9,883.

Abertillery Gwent, Wales. Town 12 m. (18 km.) NNW of Newport. Coalmining and light indust. Pop. (1978E) 21,000.

Aberystwyth Dyfed, Wales. University town and seaside resort at mouth of R. Ystwyth and R. Rheidol on Cardigan Bay. Pop. (1973E) 10,900.

Abhazian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic within Georgia, U.S.S.R. Area 3,320 sq. m. (8,600 sq. km.). Cap. Sukhumi, sit. 100 m. (160 km.) NNW of Batumi. The region was annexed from Turkey in 1810 and became an Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep. in 1921. The Abhazian coast, along the Black Sea, possesses a famous chain of health resorts, Gagra, Sukhumi, Akhali-Antoni, Gulripsha and Gudauta, sheltered by thickly forested mountains. The Rep. has coal, electric power, building materials and light industries. In 1971 there were 116 collective farms and 34 state farms; main crops are tobacco, tea, grapes, oranges, tangerines and lemons. Pop. (1972E) 492,000.

Abidjan Ivory Coast. Cap. of the Republic, sit. on N of Ebrié Lagoon. Rail head for exports of timber, cotton, cacao, palm oil and kernels. Pop. (1976E) 850,000.

Abilene Texas, U.S.A. City 145 m. (232 km.) WSW of Fort Worth. Commercial centre for cotton, wheat, livestock and oil. Manu. clothing. Pop. (1970C) 89,653.

Abingdon Oxfordshire, England. Town on R. Thames 6 m. (10 km.) S of Oxford. Manu. vehicles, leather goods. Brewing important. Pop. (1976E) 20,250.

Abitibi, Lake Canada. Forms boundary between Ontario and Quebec covering 350 sq. m. (906 sq. km.); drained by R. Abitibi, a trib. of R. Moose.

Abquaiq Hasa, Saudi Arabia. Town 38 m. (61 km.) SW of Dhahran on the Riyadh railway. Oil town and important oilfield and pipeline terminus. The field was discovered in 1940 and came into production after the 2nd World War. The Buqqa extension field to the N was discovered in 1947.

Abruzzi e Molise Italy. Administrative Region in S central Italy. Area 5,880 sq. m. (15,229 sq. km.). Comprises provinces of Aquila, Campobasso, Chieti, Pescara and Teramo. Cap. of Region, Aquila. Main occupations stock rearing, cultivation of cereals, grapes and sugarbeet. Pop. (1975E) 1,211,460.

Abu Dhabi United Arab Emirates. Westernmost and largest of the united emirates on the SW coast of the Gulf. Its international boundaries are in dispute. Area 26,000 sq. m. (67,350 sq. km.). Cap. Abu Dhabi, 90 m. (144 km.) SW of Sharja. Petroleum is main indust., with some fishing and pearling. Pop. (1976E) 235,662.

Abuja Nigeria. It was announced in 1976 that Abuja was eventually to be the new capital, replacing Lagos.

Abu, Mount Rajasthan. India. Mountain (5,650 ft./1,722 metres a.s.l.) 115 m. (184 km.) N of Ahmedabad also popular hot-weather resort sit. on the mountain. Pop. (1973A) 6,000.

Abu Simbel Egypt. Site of anc. temples on left bank of R. Nile, 145 m. (232 km.) SW of Aswân. Two temples (13th cent.) were cut out of solid rock with 4 figures of Rameses, 65 ft. (20 metres) high. Because of the possible rise of the water level of the reservoirs behind the Aswân

High Dam, the Egyptian Govt. with help from the U.N. had them removed to a site 200 ft. (61 metres) above the original and 12 ft. (3.7 metres) above the highest water level.

Abyssinia *see* **Ethiopia**

Acadia U.S.A. Name first used for all French possessions S of St. Lawrence R.; later applied to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and part of Maine.

Acapulco de Juárez Guerrero, Mexico. Pacific seaside resort 195 m. (312 km.) SSW of Mexico city. Commercial centre. Pop. (1970C) 234,800.

Accra Ghana. City 260 m. (416 km.) WSW of Lagos, Nigeria, on the Gulf of Guinea. Cap., seaport, railway terminus and commercial centre. Indust. inc. brewing, fishing, fish canning. The port exports cacao and gold. International airport. The city developed from 3 forts founded in the 17th cent. but grew most rapidly after the opening of the railway to Kumasi through the cacao-producing hinterland. Pop. (1970C) 636,067.

Accrington Lancashire, England. Sit. 20 m. (32 km.) N of Manchester. Indust. inc. textile manu., textile and general engineering, brickmaking. Pop. (1973E) 36,470.

Achill Island (Eagle Island) Irish Republic. Sit. off coast of County Mayo. Area 57 sq. m. (148 sq. km.). Main occupation fishing and growing potatoes and oats. Tourism has been developed. Pop. (1971C) 3,129, with Dooega and Slievemore.

Acklin's Island Bahamas. Island SE of Crooked Island and 250 m. (400 km.) SE of Nassau. Area 120 sq. m. The main settlement is Snug Corner. Exports are cascarilla and timber. Pop. (1970C) 936.

Aconcagua, Mount Mendoza, Argentina. 70 m. (112 km.) WNW of Mendoza city. Highest peak in the Andes (22,835 ft. a.s.l.) near the border with Chile.

Aconcagua River Chile. Rises on Mount Aconcagua and flows for 120 m. (192 km.) and is used for irrigation purposes. Enters Pacific 12 m. (19 km.) N of Valparaiso.

Acre Brazil. Federal territory of W Brazil bounded W and S by Peru, SE by Bolivia and N by Amazonas. Area 59,139 sq. m. (153,170 sq. km.) Cap. Rio Branco. Sit. in the Amazon basin rain forest and drained by the rivers Juruá and Purus. The main products are wild rubber, tin and gold, mainly exploited through air and river transport. The territory was gained from Bolivia in 1903 in return for an indemnity and a promise to build the Madeira–Mamoré railway. Pop. (1970C) 215,299.

Acre Israel. Town and former important port on the Bay of Acre near Mount Carmel. Pop. (1971E) 34,200.

A.C.T. *see* **Australian Capital Territory**

Acton Greater London, England. Sit. 7 m. (11 km.) W of central London. Engineering and other manu. industries.

Adam's Bridge Northern Province, Sri Lanka/India. Reef of sand and gravel extending 30 m. (48 km.) off NW Sri Lanka.

Adam's Peak Sabaragamuwa, Sri Lanka. Granite mountain (7,352 ft./2,240 metres a.s.l.). Foot-like depression on summit ascribed by Moslems to Adam, by Buddhists to Buddha and by Hindus to Siva.

Adana Turkey. Cap. of Adana province on Seyhan R. Industrial and commercial centre. Pop. (1975C) 1,234,735.

Adapazari Kocaeli, Turkey. Town 130 m. (208 km.) WNW of Ankara. Manu. tobacco, textiles and leather goods. Pop. (1970C) 101,483.

Addis Ababa Ethiopia. Cap. and terminus of railway from Djibouti and contains over 50% of the industry of the country. Pop. (1975E) 1,161,267.

Adelaide Australia. Cap. of S. Australia, city divided by R. Torrens. Industries inc. manu. of agric. implements, cars, electrical equipment, paint, textiles. Ships dock 16 m. (26 km.) from the city centre, and important exports are wheat, wool, fruit, wine, meat, hides and wattle bark. Pop. (1976E) 900,379.

Adelboden Bern, Switzerland. Holiday resort in Bernese Oberland, approx. 40 m. (64 km.) SSE of Bern. Altitude 4,450 ft. (1,356 metres) a.s.l.

Adélie Land Antarctica. Sit. between Wilkes Land and King George V Land (between long. 136° E and 142° E and S of lat. 60° S). Area, 155,000 sq. m. (401,450 sq. km.). Discovered by Dumont d'Urville 1840. Placed under French sovereignty 1938 and now part of French Southern and Antarctic Territories. A research station is sit. at Base Dumont d'Urville.

Aden People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Town 100 m. (160 km.) E of the Babel Mandeb Strait on the Gulf of Aden. Seaport and fishing port and commercial centre. Cap. of P.D.R.Y. As cap. of the British Crown Colony of Aden (until 1967) it was one of the world's major oil-bunkering ports. Pop. (1972E) 250,000.

Aden Protectorate *see* **Yemen, Peoples Democratic Republic of**

Adige River Italy. Second most important R. in Italy (220 m./352 km. long). Rises in the Rhaetian Alps and enters Adriatic just N of the mouth of R. Po. Used for hydroelectricity and irrigation.

Adirondack Mountains U.S.A. Sit. NE of New York. Many isolated peaks, highest being Mount Marcy 5,344 ft. (1,629 metres) a.s.l. Lakes inc. L. Champlain and L. George. Heavily forested. Holiday resorts.

Adiyaman Malatya, Turkey. Town 40 m. (64 km.) S of Malatya formerly called Hisnumansur or Husnumansur. Centre of a farming area producing wheat, barley, chick-peas, lentils, tobacco and cotton. Pop. (1970C) 31,263.

Adjarian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic within Georgia, U.S.S.R. Area, 1,160 sq. m. (3,004 sq. km.). Annexed to Russia, having been under Turkish rule, after Berlin Treaty 1878, and constituted as an Autonomous Rep. within Georgia 1921. Cap. Batumi. Subtropical products inc. tea, mandarines, lemons, grapes, bamboo, eucalyptus; also livestock breeding. Important shipyards, oil-refining, food-processing and canning, clothing, building materials, drug factories. Pop. (1972E) 322,000.

Admiralty Islands Papua New Guinea. Chief island is Manus and chief town is Lorengau on its NE coast. Coconuts are the chief cultivated crop, and marine shell is used for commercial purposes. Pop. (1970C) 22,447.

Admiralty Range Antarctica. Part of the great mountain range W of Ross Sea. First seen and named by Sir James Ross in 1841.

Adour River France. Rises in Pic du Midi de Bigorre in the Pyrenees and flows for 207 m. (312 km.) into Bay of Biscay 4 m. (6½ km.) below Bayonne.

Adria Veneto, Italy. Town sit. 13 m. (21 km.) E of Rovigo between R. Adige and R. Po. Formerly on coast but because of silting now 15 m. (24 km.) inland. Was a flourishing port in 12th cent. and gave its name to Adriatic Sea. Manu. bricks and cement.

Adriatic Sea An arm of Mediterranean Sea, between Italy and the coasts of Yugoslavia and Albania. Extreme length, 450 m. (720 km.) and average breadth 90 m. (144 km.). Chief industries fishing and tourism. Chief ports are Ancona, Bari, Brindisi, Dubrovnik, Durrës, Rijeka, Split, Trieste and Venice.

Adygei Autonomous Region within Krasnodar Territory, U.S.S.R. Area, 2,934 sq. m. (7,599 sq. km.). Estab. 1922. Cap. Maikop, sit. approx. 220 m. (352 km.) S of Rostov. Chief industries are timber, woodworking, food processing, engineering; also cattle breeding. Pop. (1971E) 397,000.

Adzharian Autonomous S.S.R. *see* **Adjarian Autonomous S.S.R.**

Aegean Sea Part of Mediterranean Sea between Greece and Asia Minor, connected with Sea of Marmara and Black Sea by Dardanelles. Studded with islands, inc. the Cyclades, the Dodecanese, Euboea and the Sporades. Chief ports are Izmir, Piraeus and Thessaloníki.

Aetolia Acarnania, Greece. *Nome* of W central Greece, on the N shore of the Gulf

of Patras, bounded W by Achelous R. Mainly agric. Chief town, Missolonghi.

Afghánistán Afghánistán is sit. between parallels 29° and 38° 35′ N lat., and 60° 50′ and 71° 50′ E long., with the long narrow Strip of Wákhán extending to 75° E long. Length approx. 600 m. (960 km.) and greatest breadth 700 m. (1,120 km.). Bordered by U.S.S.R. in N, Pakistan in E and S, Iran in W and China in NE. Area, 245,664 sq. m. (636,266 sq. km.). Cap. Kábul.

Although the greater part of Afghánistán is more or less mountainous and a good deal of the country is too dry and rocky for successful cultivation, there are many fertile plains and valleys, which, with the assistance of irrigation from small rivers or wells, yield very satisfactory crops of fruit, vegetables and cereals. It is est. that there are 14m. hectares of cultivable land in the country, of which 7,844,000 hectares are being cultivated (5.34m. hectares of this being irrigated land). Afghánistán is virtually self-supporting in foodstuffs, apart from wheat and sugar. The castor-oil plant, madder and the asafœtida plant abound. Fruit forms a staple food (with bread) of many people throughout the year, both in the fresh and preserved state, and in the latter condition is exported in great quantities. The fat-tailed sheep furnish the principal meat diet, and the grease of the tail is a substitute for butter. Wool (annual production, about 10,000 tons, of which about 7,000 tons are exported) and skins provide material for warm apparel and one of the more important articles of export. Persian lambskins (Karakuls) are one of the chief exports.

Mineral resources are scattered and little developed. Coal is mined at Karkar in Pul-i-Khumri, Ishpushta near Doshi, N of Kábul, and Dara-i-Suf S of Mazar. Natural gas is found in N Afghánistán around Shiberghan and Sar-i-Pol; this is now being piped to the U.S.S.R., and 57,700m. cu. metres are to be supplied by 1985. Rich, but as yet unexploited, deposits of iron ore exist in the Hajigak hills about 100 m. (160 km.) W of Kábul; beryllium has been found in the Kunar valley and barite in Bamian province. Other deposits inc. gold; silver (now unexploited, in the Panjshir valley); lapis lazuli (in Badakhshán); asbestos; mica; sulphur (near Maimana); chrome (in the Logar valley and near Herát); and copper (in the N).

At Kábul there are factories for the manu. of cotton and woollen textiles, leather, boots, marble-ware, furniture, glass, bicycles, prefabricated houses and plastics. A large machine shop has been constructed and equipped by the Russians, with a capability of manu. motor spares. There is a wool factory and a cotton ginning plant at Kandahár; a small cotton factory at Jabal-us-Seráj and a larger one at Pul-i-Khumri. A cotton-seed oil extraction plant has been built in Lashkargah by a Brit. firm which also had a contract for the construction of 4 factories in the N which became operative in 1972. Germans have built and equipped a large modern cotton textile factory at Gulbahar, and another has been built and equipped by the Chinese at Bagrami. A large cotton plant has recently been completed in the N at Balkh. Pop. (1976E) 19.58m.

Africa Second largest continent. Extends S from Mediterranean Sea, and is almost bisected by equator; greatest length, *c.* 5,000 m. (8,000 km.); greatest breadth, *c.* 4,500 m., (7,200 km.) area, *c.* 11.5m. sq. m. (*c.* 29.8m. sq. km.). Africa approaches Europe at Strait of Gibraltar in NW, and touches Asia at Isthmus of Suez in NE. Off SE coast is the large island of Madagascar, and the Canary Islands lie off NW coast; coast-line singularly unbroken, length about 16,000 m. (25,600 km.); principal inlets, Gulfs of Gabès and Sirte on N, Gulf of Guinea with Bights of Benin and Bonny on W. Land rises rapidly from coast; from fairly continuous outer rim of mountains greater part of surface spreads inwards in two tablelands, of which the S has mean elevation of over 3,500 ft. (1,067 metres) a.s.l. and slopes down to N, which has mean height of *c.* 1,300 ft. (396 metres) a.s.l. The higher plateau has a number of ridges, and in equatorial regions are many craters of extinct volcanoes, such as Kilimanjaro (20,000 ft./6,096 metres) and Mount Kenya (18,500 ft./5,639 metres). Chief mountain ranges near coast are Atlas on N and Drakensberg on SE. Pop. (1975E) 401m.

Afyonkarahisar Turkey. (i) Province of W central Turkey. Area 5,234 sq. m. (13,556 sq. km.). Rises to Mount Emir in

the N. Drained by the Akar R. with L. Aksehir in the E and L. Aci in the S. It is the main opium-producing area in Turkey; also produces sugar-beet, wheat, barley, mohair, wool and fruit. Pop. (1975C) 576,860. (ii) Town 150 m. (240 km.) SW of Ankara. Provincial cap., market town and rail junction. Pop. (1970C) 53,497.

Agadir Morocco. Port on Atlantic coast 75 m. (120 km.) S of Essaouira. Fish-canning industry. An earthquake in 1960, killing 12,000, destroyed the town but it has since been rebuilt. Pop. (1971C) 170,600.

Agalega Mauritius, Indian Ocean. Island 600 m. (960 km.) N of Mauritius, of which it is a dependency. Area 27 sq. m. (70 sq. km.). Comprises a N and S island linked by a sandbank, the main settlement being S island. Occupations are horse rearing and coconut growing. There is a meteorological station.

Agaña Guam. Commercial town and seat of govt. of this Pacific island. Sit. 8 m. (13 km.) from the anchorage in Apra Harbour. Pop. (1970E) 2,131.

Agartala Tripura, India. Town 56 m. (90 km.) NE of Dacca, Bangladesh on a trib. of the Meghra R. Trading centre for jute, rice, cotton, tea and mustard.

Agen Lot-et-Garonne, France. Town sit. in fruit-growing and market gardening area. Pop. (1975C) 35,389.

Agincourt *now* **Azincourt,** Pas-de-Calais, France. Village sit. 33 m. (53 km.) SE of Boulogne-sur-Mer. Famed for victory of King Henry V of Eng. over French army in 1415.

Agra Uttar Pradesh, India. Sit. on R. Jumna. Industrial and commercial centre. Manu. cotton goods, carpets, footwear. At one time cap. of India but declined in importance after cap. moved to Delhi, 1658. Also cap. North West Provinces 1835–62. Pop. (1971C) 637,785.

Agri Turkey. Province of E Turkey bounded N by the Aras Mountains, E by Iran. Area, 4,888 sq. m. (12,660 sq. km.). Cap. Karakose. Mountainous and unproductive, drained by the Murat R. Pop. (1975C) 337,606.

Agrigento Sicily, Italy. Cap. of province of same name sit. 55 m. (89 km.) SSE of Palermo. Chief occupation sulphur mining.

Aguascalientes Mexico. (i) State in central Mex. Area, 2,969 sq. m. (5,589 sq. km.). Mainly agric. Cereals and stock raising. Pop. (1970C) 338,142. (ii) Cap. of state of same name. Commercial and industrial centre. Pop. (1970C) 220,100.

Agulhas, Cape Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Also known as 'The Needles'. Most S point of Africa sit. *c.* 100 m. (162 km.) ESE of the Cape of Good Hope. Dangerous to shipping because of fogs, rocks and uncertain currents.

Ahaggar Mountains Algeria. Range of mountains of central Sahara in S Algeria, rising to heights of 9–10,000 ft. (2,743–3,048 metres) a.s.l. Highest peak, Tahat 9,840 ft. (2,999 metres).

Ahlen North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Rep. of Germany. Town sit. 17 m. (27 km.) SSE of Münster. Coalmining important occupation. Manu. metal goods and footwear. Pop. (1971E) 50,500.

Ahmadi Kuwait. Town 20 m. (32 km.) SSE of Kuwait and residential centre for Burgan oilfield. Linked by pipelines with its port and terminal Mena al Ahmadi, 5 m. (8 km.) ESE. There is a tank farm and water-evaporation plant.

Ahmedabad Gujarat, India. State cap., sit. on R. Sabarmati. Important commercial, manu. and cultural centre. Many fine mosques and modern Jain temple. Pop. (1971C) 1,588,378.

Ahmednagar Maharashtra, India. Town sit. 125 m. (202 km.) E of Bombay. Commercial and manu. centre. Pop. (1971C) 117,275.

Ahuachapán El Salvador. (i) Dept. of El Salvador. Area, 472 sq. m. (1,222 sq. km.). Coffee growing important. Pop. (1971E) 177,509. (ii) Cap. of dept. of same name sit. 45 m. (72 km.) WNW of San Salvador. Pop. (1971E) 53,386.

Ahvenanmaa Islands Finland. Arch. of some 80 inhabited islands and a considerable number of rocks and islets at entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, coextensive with province of same name. Area, 575 sq. m. (1,489 sq. km.). Ahvenanmaa is largest island with Maarianhamina as cap. Fishing is main occupation but there is some cattle rearing, and rye and flax are grown.

Ahwáz Iran. Commercial town, railway junction and port on R. Karun sit. 80 m. (128 km.) NNE of Abadán. Main occupations connected with the oil industry. Pop. (1976C) 329,006.

Aigues-Mortes Gard, France. Town formerly a port, now 3 m. (5 km.) from the sea, sit. 15 m. (24 km.) ESE of Montpellier on the Rhône delta. Mainly vineyards. Pop. (1968C) 4,197.

Ailsa Craig Ayrshire, Scotland. Rocky island at mouth of Firth of Clyde 10 m. (16 km.) W of Girvan. Area, 1 sq. m. (2.56 sq. km.) and rises to 1,100 ft. (335 metres) a.s.l.

Ain France. Dept. of E France bisected by R. Ain. E mountainous and W flat. Bordered on NE by Switz. Area, 2,234 sq. m. (5,785 sq. km.). Important towns Bourg (the cap.) and Belley. Agric. area producing cheese, cereals, vines. Stock raising and forestry also important. Pop. (1975C) 376,477.

Ain Dar Hasa, Saudi Arabia. Oilfield 28 m. (45 km.) W of Abqaiq and linked to it by pipeline. Founded in 1948.

Ain River France. Rises in the Jura mountains and flows 120 m. (194 km.) SSW through depts. of Jura and Ain to join Rhône R. 18 m. (29 km.) above Lyon. It provides hydroelectric power.

Aintree Merseyside, England. Suburb of Liverpool with important racecourse where Grand National Steeple Chase has been run since 1839.

Ain Zalah Mosul, Iraq. Village 40 m. (64 km.) NW of Mosul, now the centre of a major oilfield.

Aïr Highlands Niger. Mountainous area rising to 5,000 ft. (1,524 metres) a.s.l. in S Saharan region. Chief centre Agadès.

Airdrie Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town 11 m. (18 km.) E of Glasgow. Indust. inc. coalmining, metal working and the manu. of boilers and food products. Pop. (1977E) 38,500.

Aire River England. Rises in the Pennines and flows 70 m. (123 km.) S and SE to the R. Ouse above Goole. Its course above Leeds is known as Airedale.

Aisne France. Dept. in NE comprising parts of Île-de-France, Picardy and Champagne. Area, 2,867 sq. m. (7,426 sq. km.). Chief towns Laon (the cap.), St. Quentin and Soissons. Considerable industry inc. chemicals, glass, paper, pottery, textiles and leather. Agric. products inc. sugar-beet, cereals and stock raising. Pop. (1975C) 533,862

Aisne, River France. Rises in the Argonne and flows for 150 m. (240 km.) into the R. Oise above Compiègne, and is connected by canals to other river systems.

Aix-en-Provence Bouches-du-Rhône, France, Town, important spa, and industrial and commercial centre. Considerable trade in olive oil, almonds and fruit. Pop. (1975C) 110,659

Aix-les-Bains Savoie, France. Spa sit. 9 m. (16 km.) N of Chambéry near L. Bourget. Pop. (1975C) 22,293

Ajaccio Corse, France. Town on Gulf of Ajaccio. Holiday resort and commercial town, and cap. of dept. Fishing and the timber trade main occupations. Birth place of Napoleon. Pop. (1975C) 51,770.

Ajman United Arab Emirates. Sheikdom forming an enclave in Sharja on SW coast of (Persian) Gulf. Area 25 sq. m. (65 sq. km.) Cap. Ajman, which is 7 m. (11 km.) NE of Sharja. The main occupations are pearling, fishing and dategrowing. Pop. (1976E) 21,566.

Ajmer Rajasthan, India. City, railway junction and industrial and commercial centre. Manu. footwear, textiles and soap. Pop. (1971C) 262,480.

Akershus Norway. County of SE Norway extending N from Oslo fiord to the S end of L. Mjosa, and inc. suburbs of Oslo. Area, 1,895 sq. m. (4,909 sq. km.). Cap. Oslo, although the city centre is not in the county. Indust., mainly in the suburbs of Oslo, inc. shipping and light industry. Tourism important. Pop. (1973E) 340,281.

Akhaia Greece. *Nome* of the N Peloponnese bounded N by Gulf of Corinth and Gulf of Patras. Area 1,141 sq. m. (3,209 sq. km.). Cap. Patras. Hilly but fertile region, mainly agric. The main products are currants, wine, fruit, olives, sheep and goats. Pop. (1971C) 239,859.

Akita Honshū, Japan. Port on W coast sit. 110 m. (176 km.) NNW of Sendai on R. Omono. Exports petroleum products from local oilfield. Trades in rice and manu. textiles. Pop. (1977C) 269,000.

Aklavik Northwest Territories, Canada. Village in Mackenzie District of Arctic Can. Built by the Hudson's Bay Co. in 1912, but importance diminished when Inuvik, 33 m. (53 km.) NE, was built.

Akola Maharashtra, India. Town sit. 140 m. (224 km.) WSW of Nagpur. Manu. cotton goods and soap. Pop. (1971C) 168,454.

Akron Ohio, U.S.A. City sometimes called 'the rubber cap. of the world' because four major rubber companies have estab. intern. headquarters there. Also important chemical and plastics industries. Although only vestiges of the Ohio Canal remain it is still an important transportation centre. Pop. (1970C) 275,425.

Aktyubinsk Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Aktyubinsk Region. Sit. 90 m. (145 km.) SW of Orsk. Manu. chemicals, metals, electrical equipment. Pop. (1977E) 184,000.

Akyab Burma. Port sit. on Bay of Bengal 170 m. (272 km.) SSE of Chittagong. Rice is main export. Pop. (1970E) 82,313.

Alabama U.S.A. S 'cotton' state bordered on N by Tennessee, E by Georgia, W by Mississippi, S by Florida and Gulf of Mex. Area, 51,609 sq. m. (133,667 sq. km.). The soil of the coastal plain is sandy but further N there is rich black soil (Black Prairie) where cotton is grown. Surface flat except Appalachian Mountains in NE. Alabama, settled in 1702 as part of the French Province of Louisiana, and ceded to the Brit. in 1763, was organized as a Territory in 1817, and admitted into the Union in 1819. Chief towns, Birmingham, Mobile, Huntsville, Montgomery (the cap.), Tuscaloosa, Gadsden. Alabama is largely an agric. state. Principal crops, cotton, maize, peanuts and soybeans. Poultry and stock raising also important. Manu. inc. iron, steel, textiles and fertilizers. Pop. (1970C) 3,444,165.

Alabama River U.S.A. Formed by the confluence of the R. Coosa and R. Tallapoosa, flows 312 m. (499 km.) SW to join the Tombigbee R. and eventually forms the Mobile R. 44 m. (70 km.) above Mobile.

Alagoas Brazil. State in the NE. Area, 10,704 sq. m. (27,731 sq. km.). Cap. Maceió. Sugar and cotton main agric. products. Pop. (1970C) 1,606,174.

Alai Mountains U.S.S.R. Extension of Tian-Shan Mountains. Highest peak in U.S.S.R. in this range, Mount Lenin, 23,382 ft. (7,127 metres) a.s.l.

Alajuela Costa Rica. (i) Province of N Costa Rica bounded N by Nicaragua. Area 3,700 sq. m. (9,583 sq. km.). The chief towns are Alajuela San Ramón, Grecia, Orotina and Villa Quesada. Mainly tropical lowland extending S across the Central Cordillera and plateau to the Tárcoles valley. Largely a farming area, main products being coffee, sugarcane, maize, beans, rice, pineapples and livestock. There is some lumbering and gold mining. Pop. (1973E) 335,879. (ii) Town 12 m. (19 km.) NW of San José. Provincial cap. and commercial centre; route centre on the railway and Inter-American Highway. Trading centre for grain and livestock. Indust. inc. the manu. of vegetable oils, textiles, food products, soaps and coffee. Sawmilling is important. A cathedral city. Pop. (1971E) 30,525.

Alameda California, U.S.A. Residential city and port sit. approx. 4 m. (6½ km.) SSE of Oakland. Pop. (1970C) 70,968.

Alamein, El Egypt. Village, sit. 65 m. (104 km.) WSW of Alexandria. Important battle took place in 2nd World War.

Åland Islands *see* **Ahvenanmaa Islands**

Alaska U.S.A. State in the NW of N. America, bounded by Arctic Ocean on N, Arctic Ocean and Bering Strait on W, Pacific on S, Canada on E. Area, 586,400 sq. m. (1,518,776 sq. km.). Cap. Juneau. Alaska was sold by Russia to U.S.A. in 1867 for US$7·2m. Traversed by many mountain ranges. Principal peaks, McKinley (20,320 ft./6,194 metres) and Foraker, and there are many active volcanoes and hot springs. The principal R. is the Yukon. In some parts of the country the climate during the brief spring and summer (about 100 days in major areas and 152 days in the SE coastal area) is not unsuitable for agric. operations, because of the long hours of sunlight, but Alaska is a food-importing area. There were 31,000 reindeer in W Alaska in 1969. In SE Alaska timber fringes the shore of the mainland and all the islands, extending inland to a depth of 5 m. (8 km.). Fishing is an important occupation and salmon the largest catch. Commercial production of crude petroleum began in 1959 and by 1961 it had become the most important mineral by value. Other minerals inc. natural gas, coal and gold. Pop. (1970C) 302,173.

Alaska Highway Canada/U.S.A. The Alaska Highway was opened in 1942. It runs for 1,523 m. (2,437 km.) from Dawson Creek, British Columbia (sit. 170 m. (272 km.) NE of Prince George) *via* Fort Nelson, Watson L., Whitehorse, Boundary and Big Delta to Fairbanks. The Highway forms part of the Inter-American Highway which extends 16,800 m. (26,880 km.) from Alaska to Argentina.

Alava Spain. Basque province in N Spain. Area, 1,176 sq. m. (3,047 sq. km.). Cap. Vitoria. Main occupations agric. also fruits and vines. Pop. (1970C) 204,323.

Albacete Spain. (i) Province in SE Spain. Area, 5,737 sq. m. (14,862 sq. km.). Pop. (1970C) 335,026. (ii) cap. of (i). Mainly agric. and sheep rearing. Pop. (1970C) 93,233.

Alba-Iulia Hunedoara, Romania. Town 170 m. (272 km.) NW of Bucharest on Mures R. Historic city, trading and communications centre for a wine-producing area. Indust. inc. the manu. of soap, furniture and footwear. Pop. (1972E) 29,935.

Albania Rep. sit. on E shore of Adriatic Sea. Extremely mountainous with fertile coastal plains. Cap. Tirana. Chief towns, Shkodër, Durrës, Vlonë. Area, 11,101 sq. m. (28,748 sq. km.). Agric. is important but cultivation methods are primitive. Main crops, grain, cotton, tobacco, potatoes, sugar-beet. Forest land represents 47% of the Rep. The mineral wealth of Albania is considerable but has only recently been developed. Minerals inc. coal, chromium, copper, nickel and salt. Industry totally nationalized and output is small. The principal industries are agric. product processing, textiles, oil products and cement. Oil is produced mainly at Qytet Stalin and a pipeline extends from there to Vlonë. Pop. (1976E) 2,432,000.

Albany Western Australia, Australia. Port and holiday resort on S coast. Pop. (1971E) 13,405.

Albany Georgia, U.S.A. City on Flint R. Indust. inc. agric., manu. of aircraft and agric. equipment. Pop. (1970C) 72,623.

Albany New York, U.S.A. City sit. on W bank of Hudson R. Formerly a fur trading centre now chief indus. inc. printing, publishing and the manu. of foodstuffs and electrical goods. Pop. (1970C) 115,781.

Albert, Lake *see* **Mobutu Sese Seko, Lake**

Alberta Canada. Prairie province of Can. sit. between British Columbia and Saskatchewan with Montana (U.S.A.) to S. Area, 255,285 sq. m. (661,188 sq km.). Cap. Edmonton, and chief towns Calgary, Lethbridge, Red Deer and Medicine Hat. Consists of a high sloping plateau descending E and NE from the Rocky Mountains. Important rivers are the Peace and Athabaska. Agric. is extremely important particularly wheat. The most recent est. of the coal resources

of Alberta indicates that the province contains about 40% of the coal resources in W Can. Alberta produces approx. 75% of Canada's oil output. Oil was discovered at Leduc in 1947 and there are vast reserves of natural gas. Pop. (1976C) 1,838,037.

Albert Canal Belgium. Canal in the NE linking the Scheldt estuary to the R. Meuse at Liège. Completed in 1939 and 80 m. (128 km.) long.

Albertville *see* **Kalemie**

Albi Tarn, France. Industrial town. Textile and glass manu., aniseed and wine trade. Pop. (1975C) 49,456.

Alborz Iran. Mountain range separating Caspian Sea from central plateau of Iran, and extending in parallel ranges along S border of Caspian coastal provinces. Rises to Mount Demavend, 18,600 ft. (5,669 metres) a.s.l. The N slopes are heavily forested and receive heavy rainfall; the S slopes are dry.

Albula Pass Graubünden, Switzerland. Pass in the Rhaetian Alps, SE Switz. reaching 7,595 ft. (2,315 metres) a.s.l.

Albuquerque New Mexico, U.S.A. City founded 1706 by Phillip V of Spain on Rio Grande. Manu. centre particularly agric. products, also oil refining. Pop. (1970C) 243,751.

Albury New South Wales, Australia. Town sit. on R. Murray. Commercial centre trading in wool, wheat and fruit. Noted for its wine. Pop. (1972E) 22,220.

Alcalá de Guadaira Sevilla, Spain. Resort sit. on R. Guadaira, 12 m. (16 km.) ESE of Seville.

Alcalá de Henares Madrid, Spain. Town sit. on R. Henares 18 m. (29 km.) ENE of Madrid.

Alcalá la Real Jaén, Spain. Sit. 24 m. (38 km.) SSW of Jaén. Fruit growing district and trades in wine and wool. The title Royal (la Real) given to town following defeat of Moors by Alfonso XI in 1340.

Alcatraz California, U.S.A. Island in San Francisco Bay approx. 1 m. (1½ km.) N of San Francisco, opposite the 'Golden Gate'. Used as a high security prison.

Alcázar de San Juan Ciudad Real, Spain. Market town sit. 50 m. (80 km.) NE of Ciudad Real. Railway junction.

Alcoy Alicante, Spain. Town sit. 50 m. (80 km.) N of Alicante. Manu. inc. textiles and paper. Pop. (1970C) 61,371.

Aldabra Island British Indian Ocean Territory. Part of a colony created in 1965 consisting of the Chagos Arch. (formerly a depend. of Mauritius), Aldabra, Farquhar and Des Roches.

Aldan U.S.S.R. Town built for gold miners sit. 260 m. (416 km.) SSW of Yakutsk on the route from Yakutsk to the Trans-Siberian railway. Pop. (1973E) 20,000.

Aldan River U.S.S.R. Rises in the Aldan Mountains flowing NE then N and W for 1,700 m. (2,720 km.) to join the R. Lena.

Aldeburgh Suffolk, England. Town holding annual musical festival. Pop. (1973E) 2,750.

Aldermaston Berkshire, England. Village 9 m. (15 km.) SW of Reading. Headquarters of Atomic Weapons Research Establishment. Pop. (1973E) 2,186.

Alderney Channel Islands, United Kingdom. Only town is St. Anne's sit. in centre of island. Area, 3 sq. m. (8 sq. km.). Exports early potatoes. Pop. (1975E) 1,785.

Aldershot Hampshire, England. Town containing large military depot. Pop. (1976E) 36,256.

Alegranza Canary Islands. Northernmost islet of the Canaries, 145 m. (232 km.) NE of Las Palmas. Area 4.5 sq. m. (12 sq. km.). Rises to 800 ft. (244 metres) a.s.l. with extinct volcanoes. Uninhabited.

Alençon Orne, France. Town sit. at confluence of R. Sarthe and R. Briante. Agric. main occupation. Pop. (1975C) 34,666.

Aleppo Syria. Cap. of Aleppo province. Sit. in NW of Syria. Manu. textiles, carpets, cement and soap. Agric. important. Originally on important caravan route between Europe and Asia, but the route by sea to India caused decline in its economic importance although there was some revival when railways were built. Pop. (1970C) 639,428.

Alès Gard, France. Town sit. at foot of Cévennes Mountains. Coal, iron and zinc mined. Metal, glass and chemical industries. Pop. (1975C) 45,787.

Alessandria Piemonte, Italy. Cap. of Alessandria province. Sit. on R. Tanaro. Engineering is an important industry. There is also a large railway workshop. Centre of rich agric. and wine-producing district. Pop. (1973E) 103,403.

Aletsch Glacier Bernese Oberland, Switzerland. Largest glacier in Europe (16 m. (26 km.) long), sit. in S central Switz. To the NW lies the Aletschhorn, the second highest peak in the Bernese Oberland.

Aleutian Islands Alaska, U.S.A. Continuation of the Alaskan Peninsula consisting of over 150 mountainous islands, some rising to 8,000 ft. (2,438 metres) a.s.l. and many volcanic. Agric. development is nearly impossible. Fishing, particularly salmon, is important but the main value of the islands is strategic.

Alexandria Egypt. Important port and second city of Egypt. Built on peninsula between Mediterranean and L. Mareotis. Founded by Alexander the Great in 331 B.C. Large proportion of Egyptian trade goes through Alexandria and the main export is raw cotton. Industries tend to be connected with the cotton industry (ginning and seed-oil pressing). Pop. (1974E) 2,259,000.

Alexandria Louisiana, U.S.A. City sit. on Red. R. Important cotton growing area. Pop. (1970C) 41,557.

Alexandria Virginia. U.S.A. City sit. just S of Washington, D.C. on R. Potomac. Mainly residential area. Once the home of George Washington. Pop. (1970C) 110,938.

Alexandroupolis Thrace, Greece. Port and cap. of Evros prefecture. Sit. on an inlet of the Aegean Sea, 65 m. (104 km.) SW of Edirne, Turkey. Railway centre. Pop. (1971C) 22,995.

Alfreton Derbyshire, England. Midlands town, manu. engineering goods and clothing. Coalmining in the area. Pop. (1973E) 21,560.

Algarve Portugal. Smallest province of Portugal, and coextensive with Faro district. Separated in the N from the rest of Portugal by a range of barren mountains ending at Cape St. Vincent. Held by the Moors until 1249 A.D. Cap. Faro. Area, 1,937 sq. m. (5,017 sq. km.). Main occupations fishing, horticulture and tourism. Pop. (1970C) 268,957.

Algeciras Cádiz, Spain. Port and holiday resort sit. on Algeciras Bay opposite Gibraltar (5 m., 8 km.) Citrus fruit and cork are exported. Pop. (1970C) 81,662.

Alger *see* **Algiers**

Algeria Independent state in N. Africa, former French colony, bordered in N by the Mediterranean Sea, in the E by Tunisia, in the S by Niger, Mali and Mauritania and in the W by Morocco. Cap. Algiers. Chief towns, Oran, Constantine, Annaba. Area, 922,000 sq. m. (2,293,100 sq. km.). Algeria is divided by elevation and climatic conditions into three unequal parallel zones: The Tell, undulating N region (containing the Little Atlas) of forests and arable land; The Steppe region of herbaceous vegetation and of pasture land diversified by ranges of mountains; The Sahara (S of Sahara Atlas), where agric. is possible only by irrigation in oases. Coast, 690 m. (1,104 km.), high and rocky. Rivers nothing but torrents (*wadis*), frequently dried up; some dammed for irrigation; in steppes they form the *Shotts* of the plains, shallow lakes where snow and rain-water gather in winter. Chief crops, wheat, barley, wine, olive oil, citrus fruits and dates. Fisheries are important particularly sardines, anchovy and tunny. Algeria possesses deposits of iron, zinc, lead, mercury, copper and antimony. Kaolin, marble, onyx, salt and coal are also found. Oil and natural gas are important. Pop. (1971E) 14·6m.

Alghero Sardinia, Italy. Port in NW Sardinia, sit. 17 m. (27 km.) SW of Sassari. Fishing for lobster and coral main occupation.

Algiers Algiers, Algeria. Cap. and port and largest city in Algeria. Wine making and associated industries important occupation. Pop. (1974E) 1,503,720.

Alhambra California, U.S.A. City, part of the Los Angeles conurbation. Mainly residential. Pop. (1970C) 62,125.

Alicante Spain. (i) Province on Mediterranean. Area, 2,185 sq. m. (5,659 sq. km.). Producing wine and fruit. Pop. (1970C) 920,105. (ii) Cap. of province of same name and important port sit. on E coast. Exports wine, olive oil and fruit. There is some manu. industry and an oil refinery. Pop. (1970C) 184,716.

Alice Springs Northern Territory, Australia. Town sit. in the MacDonnell Ranges. Terminus of the S section of the transcontinental railway from Port Adelaide to Darwin. An important airway centre, and serves cattlemen and prospectors. Tourism growing in importance. Pop. (1971E) 11,179.

Aligarh Uttar Pradesh, India. Town sit. 78 m. (125 km.) SE of Delhi. Trading centre for cereals and cotton. Manu. cotton and metal goods. Pop. (1971C) 254,008.

Aliwal North Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town and health resort sit. 115 m. (184 km.) SSE of Bloemfontein on R. Orange.

Alkmaar Noord-Holland, Netherlands. Town sit. 6 m. (10 km.) from N. Sea coast. Centre of the cheese trade. Manu. furniture, clothing and cigars. Pop. (1978E) 69,064.

Allahabad Uttar Pradesh, India. City sit. at confluence of R. Jumna and R. Ganges. Administrative and religious centre. An important point of pilgrimage because of Allahabad's position at the confluence of two holy rivers. Trades in cereals, cotton and sugar. Industries inc. textiles and flour milling. Pop. (1971C) 513,997.

Allegheny Mountains U.S.A. Part of the Appalachian range extending from Pennsylvania to North Carolina, rising to 4,000 ft. (1,219 metres) a.s.l. The mountains contain coal, iron, limestone.

Allen, Bog of Irish Republic. Group of morasses in central Ireland. Area, 370 sq. m. (958 sq. km.). Some parts are cultivated and the peat is cut, some being used as fuel for power stations.

Allentown Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Town sit. 50 m. (80 km.) NNW of Philadelphia on R. Lehigh. Manu. textiles, cement, iron and steel. Pop. (1970C) 109,527.

Alleppey Kerala, India. Port and city 80 m. (128 km.) NNW of Trivandrum. Manu. coir ropes and matting, and coconut oil. Pop. (1971C) 160,064.

Alliance Ohio, U.S.A. City sit. approx. 50 m. (80 km.) SSE of Cleveland. Manu. iron and steel. Pop. (1970C) 26,547.

Allier France. Dept. of central France. Area, 2,580 sq. m. (6,682 sq. km.). Chief towns, Moulins (the cap.) and Montluçon. Agric. extremely important. Pop. (1975C) 378,406.

Allier River France. Rises in the Cévennes and flows N for 270 m. (432 km.) to join R. Loire.

Alloa Scotland. Central Region. Market town sit. 6 m. (10 km.) E of Stirling at the head of the Firth of Forth. Indust. inc. the manu. of hosiery, yarns, agric. machinery and bottles; whisky distilling, brewing, sawmilling and engineering. Pop. (1978E) 14,000.

Alma-Ata Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Rep. and region. Trades in agric. and horticultural products and manu. machinery, textiles, food and tobacco products. Pop. (1977E) 871,000.

Almada Setúbal, Portugal. Town on S bank of Tagus estuary and linked to Lisbon by Salazar bridge. Manu. centre. Pop. (1970C) 38,990.

Almadén Ciudad Real, Spain. Town sit. 48 m. (77 km.) SW of Ciudad Real in the Sierra Morena Mountains. Mercury mines.

Almelo Overijssel, Netherlands. Town sit. 13 m. (21 km.) NW of Enschede. Manu. textiles and furniture. Pop. (1978E) 62,862.

Almería Spain. (i) Mountainous province of Spain. Area, 3,388 sq. m. (8,775 sq. km.). Important for iron and lead. Pop. (1970C) 375,004. (ii) Cap. of province of same name sit. on S coast. Trade important but little manu. Pop. (1970C) 114,510.

Alnwick Northumberland, England. Town 30 m. (48 km.) N of Newcastle upon Tyne on the Aln R. Market town for an agric. area and site of Alnwick Castle, seat of the Dukes of Northumberland. Indust. inc. agric. engineering. Pop. (1973E) 7,300.

Alofi Hoorn Islands, South West Pacific. Island 5 m. (8 km.) SE of Futuna. Area 6 m. (9½ km.) by 3 m. (4½ km.). Volcanic, rising to 1,200 ft. (366 metres) a.s.l. Main products are coconuts and timber. Uninhabited.

Alost East Flanders, Belgium. Town sit. 15 m. (24 km.) WNW of Brussels. Manu. textiles, clothing. Brewing and trade in hops are important. Pop. (1972E) 46,527.

Alpes-Maritimes France. Dept. in SE bordered on the E by Italy, on S by the Mediterranean. It also surrounds the principality of Monaco. Area, 1,659 sq. m. (4,297 sq. km.). Chief towns, Nice (the cap.), Cannes, Antibes and Menton. The range of the Maritime Alps forms the N boundary. The most important R. is the Var. Sheep rearing is important and olives and fruit are grown. Perfume is distilled and wine manu. Fisheries inc. sardines, anchovy and tunny. The coast, the Côte d'Azur, is part of the French Riviera and the tourist industry gives considerable employment. Pop. (1975C) 816,681.

Alphen aan den Rijn Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. (Also, Alfen aan den Rijn). Town 7 m. (11 km.) E of Leiden on the Old Rhine R. Railway junction. Indust. inc. shipbuilding, market gardening, and the manu. of asphalt, bricks, roofing tiles, ships' machinery, motors, electrical goods, paper, leather products and fruit products. Pop. (1978E) 48,174.

Alps Crescent-shaped mountain system, extending from Gulf of Genoa to Vienna. Total length, *c.* 700 m. (1,120 km.), and breadth, 30–160 m. (48–256 km.), area, *c.* 80,000 sq. m. (*c.* 207,200 sq. km.). Divided into W Alps (Tenda P. to Simplon P.), inc. Maritime Alps, Cottian Alps, Dauphiné Alps, Graian Alps, chain of Mont Blanc, Pennine Alps; Central Alps (Simplon P. to Reschen P., Scheidegg and Stelvio P.), inc. Bernese Alps, N Swiss Alps, Lepontine and Adula Alps, Tödi group, Rhaetian Alps; E Alps, (Reschen, Scheidegg and Stelvio to the Semmering P.), inc. Ortler, Adamello and Brenta groups, Limestone Alps of Bavaria, N Tyrol and Salzburg, Central Tyrolese Alps, S Tyrolese Alps (Dolomites); SE Alps (Carnic, Karawanken and Julian Alps). Snow-line varies from 8,900 ft. (2,712 metres) on S side to 9,200 ft. (2,804 metres) on N; glaciers of upper valleys descend to 4,000–5,000 ft. (1,219–1,524 metres) a.s.l.—Aletsch, 4,400 ft. Best-known peaks of W Alps, Gran Paradiso (13,320 ft.), Mont Blanc (15,780), Dent du Midi (10,690), Matterhorn (14,775), Monte Rosa (15,215), Aletschhorn (13,770), Jungfrau (13,670), Mönch (13,460) and Finsteraarhorn (14,020). Drained by R. Rhine and trib., Aar, Reuss, Limmat; R. Danube and trib., Iller, Lech, Isar, Inn; R. Po and trib., Dora Riparia, Ticino, Mincio, Adige; R. Rhône with Arve, Isère, Durance; and smaller streams flowing to Adriatic and Ligurian Sea. Chief passes: Great St. Bernard, E of Mont Blanc to Rhône; Mont Cenis, from R. Dora Riparia NW to Arc and Isère; Simplon, from Maggiore to Brig; St. Gotthard, from Ticino to Upper Reuss valley; Brenner, from Adige to Innsbrück.

Alpujarras, Las Almería/Grenada, Spain. A mountainous region sit. between the Sierra Nevada and the S coast.

Als Denmark. Island sit. in the Little Belt between mainland and island of Fyn. Chief town, Sönderborg sit. 31 m. (50 km.) SW of Odense. It is connected to the mainland by a bridge across Alsen sound. The island is 19 m. (30 km.) long and 3–12 m. (5–20 km.) broad.

Alsace France. Region in the NE of France sit. on the W side of the R. Rhine valley and the E slopes of Vosges, now the depts. of Haut-Rhin and Bas-Rhin. Chief towns are Strasbourg, Mulhouse, Colmar and Belfort. Alsace has long been a disputed territory: once part of Germany, in 1648 much of it was ceded to France and further territory later. After the Franco-Prussian War, all Alsace except the Territory of Belfort was incorporated into Germany to form, with part of Lorraine, the territory of Alsace-Lorraine. The Treaty of Versailles returned Lorraine to France, and Alsace became the depts. of Haut-Rhin and Bas-Rhin. The fertile lowlands produce cereals, hops, fruit, tobacco. Wine is also produced.

Alsace-Lorraine Borderland between Federal Republic of Germany and France *see* **Alsace**.

Altai Mountains U.S.S.R. The Altai Mountains proper, and the Greater Altai stretch from the Gobi desert NW in two parallel ranges across the Siberian frontier. The upper streams of the R. Ob and R. Irtysh lie within the range. The highest peak in the U.S.S.R. Altai is the Belukha Mountain at 14,783 ft. (4,506 metres) a.s.l. Lead, zinc and silver are mined.

Altai Territory U.S.S.R. Territory within the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic sit. in SW of Siberia. Cap. Barnaul. Area, 101,000 sq. m. (261,590 sq. km.). Although the Altai mountains form part of the Territory there is considerable fertile agric. land. Pop. (1970E) 2.5m.

Altamura Puglia, Italy. Town sit. 27 m. (43 km.) SW of Bari. Agric. district; cultivating cereals, grapes and olives. Manu. pasta esp. macaroni.

Alta River Norway. Rises near the Finnish border and flows N for 120 m. (192 km.) and enters the Arctic Ocean at the Alta Fiord. Noted for salmon.

Alta Verapaz Guatemala. Dept. in central Guatemala in the Sierra de Chamá bounded W by the Chixoy R. and SE by the Sierra de los Minas. Area 3,353 sq. m. (8,584 sq. km.). Chief towns are Cobán (cap.), San Cristóbal and Carchá. Mainly agric. with some lumbering and craft indust. The main products are coffee, maize, beans, sugar-cane, cacao, vanilla, fruit and livestock. Pop. (1972E) 316,741.

Altenburg Leipzig, German Democratic Republic. Town sit. 26 m. (41 km.) S of Leipzig in the Gera district. Commercial and manu. centre. Lignite found in the area. Pop. (1973E) 49,459.

Alton Hampshire, England. Market town sit. 9 m. (15 km.) SSE of Basingstoke. Pop. (1973E) 13,620.

Alton Illinois, U.S.A. City sit. 17 m. (27 km.) NNE of St. Louis on R. Mississippi. Flour milling and manu. glass and paper. Oil refining is also important. Pop. (1970C) 39,700.

Altona Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany. Port sit. on R. Elbe. Boundaries altered in 1938 and Altona became part of Hamburg. Manu. machine tools, chemicals and textiles. Fish processing also important.

Altoona Pennsylvania, U.S.A. City sit. 82 m. (131 km.) E of Pittsburg. Important railway and railway engineering centre. Manu. clothing and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970C) 62,900.

Alto Paraná Paraguay. Dept. of SE Paraguay bounded E by Brazil and Argentina across the Paraná R. Area 7,817 sq. m. (20,248 sq. km.). Cap. Hernandarias. Hilly and heavily forested with sub-tropical vegetation and heavy rainfall. The main products are timber and maté. Pop. (1972E) 90,312.

Altrincham Greater Manchester, England. Town 8 m. (13 km.) SW of Manchester. Engineering important occupation. Market gardens supply the Manchester area. Pop. (1977E) 41,800.

Älvsborg Sweden. County of SW Sweden. Area 4,918 sq. m. (12,738 sq. km.). The chief towns are Vänersborg (cap.), Borås, Trollhattan, Alingsas, Ulricehamn and Åmål. Low-lying, drained by the rivers Göta, Viska and Atra. Mainly agric., the main products being wheat, rye, oats, with cattle raising and dairy farming. Heavy indust. at Trollhattan inc.

textiles, paper and pulp milling. Pop. (1976C) 420,192.

Alwar Rajasthan, India. Town and former cap. of state of same name now part of Rajasthan, sit. 65 m. (104 km.) NE of Jaipur. Trades in millet and cotton goods. Flour milling important occupation. Pop. (1971C) 100,791.

Amagasaki Honshū, Japan. Town sit. on Osaka Bay just NNW of Osaka. Manu. textiles, chemicals, glass and metal goods. Pop. (1977E) 534,000.

Amager Zealand, Denmark. Island in the Öresund between Koge Bay and Drogden Strait. Part of Copenhagen is on the N part; other main towns are Taarnby, Kastrup and Dragor. The main occupation is market gardening.

Amalfi Campania, Italy. Town on the Gulf of Salerno 22 m. (35 km.) SE of Naples. Tourist resort.

Amapá Brazil. Territory in the NE lying N of the R. Amazon. Cap. Macapá. Area, 54,161 sq. m. (140,276 sq. km.). Largely undeveloped. Pop. (1970E) 116,480.

Amara Iraq. Cap. of the Amara governorate. Sit. near border with Iran, on R. Tigris. Area of governorate 6,929 sq. m. (17,945 sq. km.). Manu. silverware. Trades in dates, cereals and wool.

Amarapura Burma. Town sit. just S of Mandalay on Irrawaddy R. Formerly cap. with pop. 175,000. Founded 1783 and deserted as cap. 1822–28, devastated by earthquake 1839 and abandoned in 1860 when Mandalay became cap. Pop. (1973E) 8,000.

Amarillo Texas, U.S.A. City sit. 320 m. (512 km.) NW of Fort Worth. Agric. activity wheat and cattle raising. Indust. centre producing oil and natural gas. Pop. (1970C) 127,010.

Amasya Turkey. (i) Province of N central Turkey, bounded N by the Canik Mountains. Area 1,886 sq. m. (4,828 sq. km.). Drained by Rs. Yesil and Cekerek. Mainly agric., the main products being opium, wool, apples, tobacco, hemp and sugar-beet. There are some metal ores including lead, with gold and silver at Gumushacikoy in the NW. Pop. (1975C) 318,082. (ii) Town 50 m. (80 km.) SSW of Samsun on Yesil R. Provincial cap. Trading centre for apples, tobacco, wheat and onions; trad. centre of tile manu. Pop. (1970C) 36,646.

Amazon River Brazil. Flows from the Andes along equator to the Atlantic Ocean with total length of 4,000 m. (6,400 km.). Largest R. in the world in volume. Area of basin 2.7m. sq. m. (7m. sq. km.). The head stream is the Alto Marañón in Peru which issues from L. Lauricocha at 11,980 ft. (3,652 metres) a.s.l. Numerous affluents form gigantic network of streams which feed the Atlantic at the rate of 2.54m cu. ft. (72,000 cu. metres) per second. Alto Marañón becomes navigable for small craft 2,700 m. (4,320 km.) from Atlantic. Ocean-going steamers penetrate to Iquitos, Peru (1,935 m., 3,096 km.) from mouth). On entering Braz. Amazon is known as Solimões—tribs. Javari (550 m., 880 km.), Jutaí (400 m., 640 km.), Juruá, and Purus, right bank; Putumayo (650 m., 1,040 km.), Japurá (930 m., 1,488 km.), left bank. At confluence of Negro (480 m., 768 km.), on the left bank, is Manaus. Below this main stream known as Amazon. Joined (right bank) by largest of tribs. Madeira. Other notable tribs.: Tapajós, Xingu and Tocantins (500 m., 800 km.). Negro is connected with Orinoco R. system. Madeira formed by Beni (Bolivia) and Mamoré; Madeira–Mamoré railway facilitates transport of produce from Bolivia and Brazilian state of Mato Grosso. Tidal influence felt 400 m. (640 km.) upstream. In flood time enormous areas of the surrounding country are under water. Breadth, 200 m. (320 km.) at mouth and from 3–4 m. (5–6 km.) or more at 1,000 m. (1,600 km.) from ocean. Numerous marshy islands at mouth; largest Marajó (2,060 sq. m., 5,335 sq. km.). Total length of waterways in system 30,000 m. (48,000 km.). Produce of region: rubber, quinine, caffeine, cotton, indigo, nuts, sugar, cacao, coffee, tobacco. The river is said to contain a fresh-water replica of every salt-water fish, and turtles abound.

Amazonas Brazil. Largest state in the upper Amazon basin. Area, 616,148 sq. m. (1,564,445 sq. km.). Cap. Manaus.

Forested, and produces timber and rubber. Pop. (1970C) 955,235.

Amazonas Peru. Dept. of N Peru, bounded N by Ecuador. Area 13,948 sq. m. (41,298 sq. km.). Cap. Chachapoyas. Sit. at W edge of the Amazon basin and crossed by ridges of the Andes N to S. Drained by Rs. Marañón, Santiago and Utcubamba. The area is hot and humid. It is undeveloped, densely forested but fertile in the upper valleys. The main products are rubber, timber, resin, vanilla, coffee, sugar-cane, cacao, potatoes, tobacco, fruit and grain. There are some salt, sulphur and coal deposits. The main indust. are alcohol distilling, tanning and the manu. of straw hats. Pop. (1972C) 196,469.

Amazonas Venezuela. Territory of S Venezuela, bounded W by Colombia, S and SE by Brazil. Area 67,857 sq. m. (175,750 sq. km.). Cap. Puerto Ayacucho. The territory is mainly jungle, rising in the SE to the Guiana highlands. It is the source of the Orinoco R. The climate is tropical with heavy rains. The main products are rubber, balata gum, vanilla and sugar-cane. Pop. (1971C) 43,139.

Ambala Punjab, India. Town sit. 110 m. (176 km.) NNW of Delhi. Railway junction. Trades in grain and cotton. Cotton ginning, flour milling and food processing important occupations. Pop. (1971C) 102,519.

Ambato Tungurahua, Ecuador. Resort and cap. of Tungurahua province. Sit. 70 m. (112 km.) S of Quito at 8,500 ft. (2,591 metres) a.s.l. Fruit canning and tanning important. Manu. textiles. Pop. (1971E) 78,000.

Amberg Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. between Nuremberg and border with Czech. Manu. textiles, enamels and cement. Iron mines in vicinity. Pop. (1971E) 41,700.

Ambleside Cumbria, England. Town and tourist centre in Lake District, sit. 1 m. (1¼ km.) N of L. Windermere. Associated with William Wordsworth (1770–1850) poet. Pop. (1973E) 2,562.

Amboina Indonesia. (i) Mountainous island in the Moluccas group in the Banda Sea 7 m. (11 km.) S of Ceram, rising to 3,405 ft. (1,038 metres) a.s.l., with fertile plain. Area, 386 sq. m. (1,000 sq. km.). (ii) Chief town and port of island of same name. Exports, copra and spices.

Ambrym New Hebrides, South West Pacific. Island 65 m. (104 km.) SE of Espiritu Santo. Area 230 sq. m. (589 sq. km.). Volcanic, rising to Mount Benbow at 3,720 ft. (1,134 metres) a.s.l. The chief products are coffee and cocoa.

American Samoa *see* **Samoa**

Amersfoort Utrecht, Netherlands. Town sit. 13 m. (21 km.) ENE of Utrecht. Indust. chemicals, engineering goods, brewing, canning, tobacco processing, market gardening, and carpets. Pop. (1978E) 86,854.

Amersham Buckinghamshire, England. Town sit. 13 m. (21 km.) SE of Aylesbury. Manu. furniture and radio isotopes. Pop. (1978E) 19,000.

Ames Iowa, U.S.A. City sit. 32 m. (51 km.) N of Des Moines. Centre of agric. area particularly corn/maize. Pop. (1970C) 39,505.

Amiens Somme, France. Town sit. on R. Somme. The Cathedral of Notre Dame, built 1220–88, is one of finest Gothic buildings in Europe and largest church in France. Manu. textiles and machinery. Trading centre for the many market gardens in the vicinity. Pop. (1975C) 135,992.

Amindivi Islands *see* **Lakshadweep**

Amirante Islands Seychelles, Indian Ocean. Arch. 500 m. (800 km.) NNE of Madagascar, forming an out-lying dependency of the Seychelles. Length 100 m. (160 km.) N to S. The main islands are African Islands, Daros, Desneuf, St. Joseph, Poivre, and Marie Louise. The main product is copra.

Amman Amman, Jordan. Cap. sit. between Dead Sea and border with Syria. Built on the site of biblical Rabbat 'Ammon, the Hellenistic Philadelphia. Its first settlers in modern times were the

Circassians. Became cap. of Transjordan in 1921, and pop. (1948E) 40,000. Increase in size because of influx of Palestinian refugees after Arab–Israeli war of 1948. Pop. (1976E) 700,000.

Amoy Fukien, China. Port on Amoy Island in the Formosa Strait between China and Taiwan. A former treaty port and first traded with the west in 1842. Pop. 250,000.

Amravati Maharashtra, India. Town sit. 9 m. (14 km.) WSW of Nagpur. Commercial centre, particularly for cotton. Pop. (1971C) 193,636.

Amritsar Punjab, India. Town 31 m. (50 km.) E of Lahore, Pakistan. Indust. and commercial centre trading in textiles and hides. Manu. carpets, chemicals and silk and woollen goods. The religious centre of the Sikhs, noted for the Golden Temple which is sit. on a small island in the Amrita Saras, or Sacred Tank. Pop. (1971C) 432,663.

Amstelveen Noord-Holland, Netherlands. Village 5 m. (8 km.) S of Amsterdam near the Amstel R. Water-sports centre. Pop. (1974E) 72,832.

Amsterdam Noord-Holland, Netherlands. Cap. and port, and largest city sit. at mouth of Amstel R. in the SW corner of the Ijsselmeer, built on piles and intersected by canals. Connected to the North Sea by two canals. Chief industries are diamond cutting, sugar refining, engineering, shipbuilding and repairing and chemicals. Pop. (1978E) 728,746.

Amsterdam New York, U.S.A. City 30 m. (48 km.) NW of Albany on Mohawk R. Manu. carpets, rugs, textiles and plastics. Pop. (1970C) 25,524.

Amur River U.S.S.R./China. Formed by junction of R. Shilka and R. Argun at the U.S.S.R./China border. It flows for 1,800 m. (2,880 km.) SE and then NE and forms part of the border between U.S.S.R. and China, and enters the Sea of Okhotsk at Nikolayevsk opposite the N end of Sakhalin. The Amur R. system has 8,400 m. (13,440 km.) of navigable waterways open from May to Oct. each year, and drains nearly 800,000 sq. m. (2,072,000 sq. km.).

Anadyr Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. on Gulf of Anadyr, in the extreme NE. Industries lignite mining and fishing.

Anadyr Range Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Mountain range in NE Siberia extending SE from the E. Siberian Sea.

Anadyr River Rises in the Gydan range of NE Siberia and flows for 500 m. (800 km.) SW and then E and enters the Bering Sea at the Gulf of Anadyr.

Anaheim California, U.S.A. City 28 m. (45 km.) S of Los Angeles. Manu. and tourist centre. Pop. (1970C) 166,408.

Anáhuac Mexico. Anc. name of the Aztec kingdom now generally used of the Central Mexican Plateau, but more correctly meaning the area in which Mexico City is sit.

Anápolis Goiás, Brazil. Town 80 m. (128 km.) SW of Brasília. Centre of an agric. region trading in livestock, cereals and coffee.

Ancash Peru. Dept. of W central Peru, bounded W by the Pacific and E by the Marañón R. Area 14,705 sq. m. (36,308 sq. km.). Cap. Haurás. Crossed NW to SE by the Cordillera-Occidental. Drained by the Santa R. The main occupations are farming and mining; the main products are grain, vegetables, cattle, sugar, cotton, rice, lead, copper, silver and gold. There are important coal and iron deposits along the Santa R. A railway connects the mountain districts with the port of Chimbote. Pop. (1972C) 726,665.

Anchorage Alaska. U.S.A. City and port in Alaska sit. at head of Cook Inlet in the S. Industries coal and gold mining, railway engineering, salmon canning and fur trapping. Pop. (1970C) 48,029.

Ancona Marche, Italy. (i) Province in Marche Region. NE coastal plain rises in SW to central Apennines. Principal R. are the Esino, Misa and Musone. (ii) Cap. of province of same name and of Marche, and port on Adriatic Sea. Industries shipbuilding, engineering and sugar refining. Pop. (1971C) 110,235.

Andalusia Spain. Region of SW and S Spain comprising provinces of Cadiz, Malaga, Granada, Almeria, Huelva, Seville, Cordoba and Jaén. Separated from the central plateau by the Sierra Morena and crossed in the S by the Cordillera Penibetica rising to the Sierra Nevada, 11,411 ft. (3,478 metres) a.s.l. at Mulhacen. Between the 2 ranges the central plain is watered by the Guadalquivir R. and its tribs. and is very fertile. The Mediterranean coast is a resort area. Mining and fishing are important, as well as agric. The main products are copper, iron, galena, tin, zinc, nickel, sulphur, antimony, tungsten, coal, pyrite, manganese, jasper and gypsum; olives, cereals, fruit, vegetables, vines and cotton; cattle, fighting bulls, and horses for breeding. Indust. are mainly associated with agric. and viticulture and inc. flour milling, wine making, distilling, and the processing of olive oil, fish, sugar, fruit and meat.

Andaman Islands India. Group of islands forming N part of the territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal. Area 2,508 sq. m. (6,420 sq. km.). Chief town, Port Blair. The Great Andamans consist of N Andaman, Middle Andaman, Baratang, S Andaman and Rutland, with their offshore islets; Ritchie's Arch. is E across Diligent Strait and Little Andaman is S across Duncan Passage. Mainly hilly, rising to Saddle Peak, 2,400 ft. (732 metres) a.s.l. on N Andaman. Tropical monsoon climate, mean annual rainfall 90–130 ins. (230–330 cm.). Densely forested, with land being cleared for agric. The main products are timber, coconuts, rice, pulses, coffee, fruit and rubber. The indigenous tribes are Negrito aborigines.

Andermatt Uri, Switzerland. Village and resort 31 m. (50 km.) SE of Luzern at junction of St. Gotthard road and Furka Pass, at 4,700 ft. (1,433 metres) a.s.l.

Anderson Indiana, U.S.A. City 34 m. (54 km.) NE of Indianapolis on White R. Indust. meat-packing, engineering and oil refining. Manu. car parts, glass and wine. Pop. (1970C) 70,787.

Anderson South Carolina, U.S.A. City 28 m. (45 km.) SW of Greenville. Manu. textiles, chemicals and metal products. Pop. (1970C) 27,556.

Andes, Los Aconcagua, Chile. Town 45 m. (72 km.) N of Santiago sit. on Aconcagua R. Centre of an agric. region producing cereals, fruit, wine and tobacco. Pop. 35,000.

Andes Mountains South America. Mountain system extending along W side of S. America from Isthmus of Panama and mouth of Orinoco R. to Tierra del Fuego. In the middle section there are 2 main chains and elsewhere 3. Total length, 4,000 m. (6,400 km.). In Ecuador 18 peaks are over 15,000 ft. (4,572 metres) a.s.l. (Chimborazo 20,498 ft.). The highest peak is Aconcagua (22,868 ft.). To the N of 20° S., the breadth exceeds 500 m. (800 km.). L. Titicaca, alt. 12,000 ft. (3,658 metres) a.s.l., has area of 3,300 sq. m. (8,547 sq. km.). There are many volcanoes still active. Minerals: gold, silver, copper, iron, manganese, tin, sodium nitrate, borax and quick-silver. Richest metal-bearing states are Peru and Bolivia; latter contains famous silver mountain of Potosí. In 1910 the Andes were tunnelled and Argentinian and Chilean railways linked up by Uspallata tunnel (*c.* 2 m. (3 km.) long; alt. 10,500 ft. (3,200 metres) a.s.l.).

Andhra Pradesh India. State of S India bounded E by the Bay of Bengal and W by Kharnataka. Area 106,286 sq. m. (276,814 sq. km.). Chief towns, Hyderabad (cap.), Eluru, Guntur, Kakinada, Kurnool, Machilapatnam, Nellore, Nizamabad, Rajahmundry and Vishakapatnam. Deccan plateau on the W; the centre is crossed SW to NE by the E Ghats. About 25% of the state is forest, with *c.* 14m. hectares of cultivatable land. The main products are timber, rice, maize and wheat. There are deposits of coal, limestone quarries and supplies of manganese, iron ore and barytes. The main indust. is at Vishakapatnam which has India's major shipbuilding yards and an oil refinery. Other indust. inc. textiles, paper-making and sugar-milling as well as handicraft indust. Pop. (1971C) 43.39m.

Andizhan Uzbekistan, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Andizhan region, 160 m. (256 km.)

ESE of Tashkent. Indust. cotton and food production. Pop. (1975E) 224,000.

Andorra Small E Pyrenean semi-independent state sit. on the French/Spanish frontier, in a high valley at 3,000 ft. (914 metres) a.s.l., among mountain peaks rising to 10,000 ft. (3,048 metres). The political status of Andorra was regulated by the *Paréage* of 1278 which placed Andorra under joint suzerainty of the Comte de Foix and the Bishop of Urgel. Area, 190 sq. m. (465 sq. km.). There are 6 villages and tourism is the most important industry. Catalan is the language spoken. Cap. Andorra la Vella. Pop. (1974E) 24,807.

Andover Hampshire, England. Town on the R. Anton. Commercial centre of an agric. district and London overspill town. Indust. light engineering and printing. Pop. (1978E) 29,070.

Andria Puglia, Italy. Town sit. 30 m. (48 km.) WNW of Bari. Produces wine, almonds and olive oil.

Andros Cyclades, Greece. Island in Aegean Sea, the most N of the Cyclades. Area, 117 sq. m. (303 sq. km.). Cap. Andros. Mountainous with fertile valleys. Noted for wine.

Andújar Jaén, Spain. Town 24 m. (38 km.) NW of Jaén on the Guadalquivir R. Manu. soap and textiles. Noted for producing *alcarrazas*, porous jars to keep water cool.

Aneityum New Hebrides, South West Pacific. Southernmost of the New Hebrides group. Area 25 sq. m. (65 sq. km.). The island is volcanic. A source of Kauri pine.

Angara River South East Siberia, U.S.S.R. Leaves L. Baikal at the SW end and flows for 1,300 m. (2,080 km.), at first NNW through a deep valley to Irkutsk, and then E to become a trib. of Yenisei R. 35 m. (56 km.) SSE of Yeniseysk.

Angarsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 30 m. (48 km.) NW of Irkutsk on Angara R. Manu. machinery, petro-chemicals and building materials. Pop. (1977E) 233,000.

Ångerman River Sweden. Rises near Norwegian frontier and flows SSE for 280 m. (448 km.) to enter the Gulf of Bothnia near Härnösand.

Angers Maine-et-Loire, France. Cap. of Maine-et-Loire dept. on Maine R. Anc. cap. of Anjou with many fine medieval buildings. Manu. agric. machinery, textiles, footwear and wine. Pop. (1975C) 142,966.

Angkor Democratic Kampuchea (Cambodia). Anc. site 4 m. (6 km.) N of Siemreap near the N shore of L. Tonte Sap. Area 40 sq. m. Consists of Khmer cap. of Angkor Thom, temple of Angkor Wat and extensive ruins of other Khmer buildings. Discovered in 1860 in thick jungle which was cleared after 1908.

Anglesey, Isle of *see* **Ynys Môn**

Angmagssalik Greenland. Trading post and settlement 60 m. (96 km.) S of Arctic Circle on the E side of Angmagssalik Island.

Angola Former Portuguese possession; became independent in 1975. Bounded by Zaïre on N and NE, Zambia on E, Botswana and South West Africa (Namibia) on S and the Atlantic Ocean on the W. It has a coastline of over 1,000 m. (1,600 km.). There is an extensive mountain range in N forming watershed between Atlantic-flowing and Zaïre-flowing rivers. The S is a plateau ranging from 5,000–6,000 ft. (1,524–1,829 metres) a.s.l. Area, 481,351 sq. m. (1,246,700 sq. km.). Cap. Luanda. Chief towns, Benguela, Moçâmedes and Lobito. The principal crops are coffee, maize, sugar, palm-oil and palm kernels. Other products are cotton, wheat, tobacco, cocoa, sisal and wax. The country possesses valuable diamond deposits. Other minerals iron ore, petroleum and salt. Pop. (1970C) 5,673,046.

Angoulême Charente, France. Cap. of the Charente dept. Sit. on a promontory above the Charente R. Manu. paper, pottery and brandy. Pop. (1975C) 50,500.

Angra do Heroísmo Azores, Atlantic. (i) District of the central Azores, inc. Terceira, Graciosa and São Jorge Islands. Area 271 sq. m. (703 sq. km.). Pop.

(1970c) 86,288. (ii) Town 100 m. (160 km.) NW of Ponta Delgado, São Miguel Island. District cap. Episcopal seat. Indust. inc. fish canning, embroidering, tanning and tobacco processing. Seaport exporting wine, pineapples and dairy products. Pop. (1970c) 13,795.

Anguilla West Indies. Island 60 m. (96 km.) NNW of St. Kitts, part of the Leeward Islands group. Area, 35 sq. m. (91 sq. km.). Produces sea-island cotton and salt. Pop. (1966E) 5,395.

Angus Scotland. Now part of Tayside Region.

Anhalt German Democratic Republic. Former state, now mainly in Halle, sit. on Elbe R. Cap. Dessau.

Anhui *see* **Anhwei**

Anhwei, (Anhui) China. E province on both sides of the Yangtse R. Area, 54,015,005 sq. m. (139,900,000 sq. km.). Cap. Hofei, sit. 233 m. (373 km.) WNW of Shanghai. Tea, rice and cotton are grown in the S. The N produces wheat, beans and millet. Industries coalmining and iron and steel works. Pop. 40m.

Ani Kars, Turkey. Anc. city E of Kars near U.S.S.R. frontier. Destroyed by earthquake in the 14th cent.

Aniene Italy. R. rising in the Apennines 10 m. (16 km.) SW of Avezzano and flowing 61 m. (98 km.) NW past Subiaco, then SW past Tivoli and W to the R. Tiber above Rome. The river is used for water supply and power. Below Tivoli it is also called the Teverone R.

Anjou France. Former province sit. in the Paris Basin. Now part of the Maine-et-Loire dept.

Anjouan Island Comoros, Indian Ocean. Island in the Mozambique Channel off NW Madagascar, between Mayotte and Grand Comore Islands. Area 138 sq. m. (357 sq. km.). Chief town, Mutsamuda. The island is hilly, rising to Mount Tingue. The main products are coffee, vanilla, copra, essential oils, sweet potatoes and peanuts. Indust. inc. sisal processing and sugar milling.

Ankara Turkey. Cap. and second largest city of Turkey. Ankara is sit. in the centre of the Anatolian plateau. Formerly known as Ancyra and Angora. The city was important on the caravan route from Istanbul to the E in the days of the Ottoman Empire. It is an indust. and commercial centre and is important for its breed of goats which have long silky hair known as Mohair. Manu. cement, leather goods and textiles. Headquarters of CENTO. Pop. (1975c) 2,572,562.

Anking Anhwei, China. Town and port 150 m (240 km.) SW of Nanking on the Yangtse R. Trades in rice and cotton.

Annaba Annaba, Algeria. Town and port formerly called Bône. Manu. chemicals. Exports iron ore, phosphates, wine and cork. Pop. (1966c) 152,000.

Annan Scotland. Dumfries and Galloway Region. Town 15 m. (24 km.) ESE of Dumfries on the Annan R. Indus. inc. engineering, pharmaceutical, nuclear, textile and food processing. Pop. (1977E) 8,300.

Annan River Scotland. Rises in Moffat Hills and flows S for 49 m. (78 km.) to enter the Solway Firth 2 m. (3 km.) S of Annan.

Annapolis Maryland, U.S.A. Cap. of Maryland state 23 m. (37 km.) S of Baltimore on Severn R. Indust. fruit and fish processing. Home of the U.S. Naval Academy, founded in 1845. Pop. (1970c) 29,952.

Annapolis Royal Nova Scotia, Canada. Port sit. on the Annapolis Basin at mouth of Annapolis R., 90 m. (144 km.) W of Halifax. Noted for its apple orchards.

Ann Arbor Michigan, U.S.A. City 32 m. (51 km.) W of Detroit. Manu. car accessories, scientific instruments and cameras. Pop. (1970c) 99,797.

Annecy Haut-Savoie, France. Town S of Geneva, Switz., on N shore of L. Annecy. Indust. centre and tourist resort. Manu. textiles, watches and paper. Pop. (1975c) 54,954.

Annecy, Lake Haute-Savoie, France. L. lying S of Geneva, Switz. Area, 10 sq. m. (26 sq. km.). Popular tourist area.

Annobón *see* **Pigalu**

Ansbach Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 26 m. (42 km.) WSW of Nuremberg (Nürnberg). Manu. machinery, buttons and textiles. Pop. (1971E) 33,100.

Anshan Liaoning, China. Town 60 m. (96 km.) SW of Shenyang (Mukden). China's leading producer of iron and steel. Other manu. chemicals and cement. Pop. 1m.

Anstruther Scotland. Fife Region. Town on the Firth of Forth. Manu. oilskins and golf-clubs. Principal industry fishing. Pop. (1973E) 2,890.

Antalya Antalya, Turkey. Port and cap. of Antalya province sit. on the Gulf of Antalya. Industries canning and flour milling. Trades in grain and timber. Pop. (1970C) 95,185.

Antananarivo Madagascar. Formerly Tananarive. Cap. of Rep. sit. in the central E and on the interior plateau at 4,800 ft. (1,463 metres) a.s.l. Manu. footwear, soap and clothing. Pop. (1978E) 400,000.

Antarctica Continent surrounding the S Pole. Area, between 5m. and 6m. sq. m. (13m. and 15m. sq. km.). Roughly circular, with the Ross Sea indenting the Pacific side and the Weddell Sea the Atlantic side. The central area is an icecap with ice sheet extending over most of the land area; the movement of ice barriers, glaciers and shelves makes for continual alteration of the coastline. Very severe climate, winter temps. dropping to −80°F. (−62°C.) and summer temps. only rising to 15°F. (−9°C.). Few forms of life survive the cold; birds and animals live mainly on coastline, inc. penguins, whales and seals. Divided between Norway, Australia, France, New Zealand, Great Britain. Chile and Argentina have overlapping claims. Uninhabited, except for visiting survey teams.

Antibes Alpes-Maritimes, France. Port and resort 12 m. (19 km.) SW of Nice on French Riviera. Manu. chocolates and perfumes. Trades in flowers, oranges and olives. Pop. (1975C) 56,309.

Anticosti Island Quebec, Canada. Sit. in Gulf of St. Lawrence. Area, 135 m. (216 km.) long and a maximum of 30 m. (48 km.) broad at the centre. Mainly forested. Chief occupation, lumbering.

Antifer Seine-Maritime, France. Oil terminal sit. N of Le Havre. It is equipped to take 500,000-ton tankers.

Antigua Sacatepéquez, Guatemala. Anc. cap. 16 m. (26 km.) W of Guatemala City. Now cap. of Sacatepéquez dept. and centre of a coffee-growing area. Pop. (1971E) 17,809.

Antigua West Indies. Island 45 m. (72 km.) N of Guadeloupe, part of the Leeward Islands group. Area, 108 sq. m. (280 sq. km.). Cap. and chief port St. John's. Mainly dry and fertile, producing sea-island cotton and sugar-cane. The chief exports are sugar, molasses, cotton and rum. Pop. (1975E) 69,700.

Antilles West Indies. Main chain of Caribbean islands extending *c.* 2,500 m. (4,000 km.) from Florida to the N coast of Venezuela between the Atlantic and the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico. The Greater Antilles consist of Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Rep.) and Puerto Rico. The Lesser Antilles consist of the Virgin Islands, Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Barbados, Trinidad, Tobago, Curaçao and Margarita.

Antioch Hatay, Turkey. City 55 m. (88 km.) W of Aleppo, Syria, on the Orontes R. 20 m. (32 km.) from the Mediterranean coast. An anc. and important city of which the present city occupies a fraction of the site. Provincial cap. and commercial centre of an agric. area producing cotton, olives and grain. Indust. inc. food processing.

Antioquia Colombia. Dept. of NW central Colombia. Area 25,409 sq. m. (66,809 sq. km.). Cap. Medellín. Mountain valley extending along Cauca R. between the Cordillera central and the Cordillera occidental. Fertile, and a commercially developed area. Goldmining, coffee-growing, textile milling, petroleum and timber are important. Other products inc. sugar-cane, cotton, cereals, tobacco, cacao, fruit, livestock, rubber, vanilla, medicinal plants, iron, coal, silver, platinum and copper. Medellín is

an indust. city with textile, metal-working and food processing indust. It is linked by rail with Puerto Berrío on the Magdalena R. Pop. (1972E) 3,220,600.

Antipodes Islands New Zealand. A small group of uninhabited rocky islands in the S. Pacific Ocean about 450 m. (720 km.) SE of S. Island.

Antisana Ecuador. Volcano sit. in the Andes 30 m. (48 km.) ESE of Quito. 18,885 ft. (5,756 metres) a.s.l.

Antofagasta Antofagasta, Chile. Cap. of Antofagasta province and port sit. 650 m. (1,040 km.) N of Valparaiso in N Chile. Indust. ore refining, canning and brewing. Exports inc. copper and nitrates. Pop. (1972E) 120,000.

Antrim Northern Ireland. (i) Maritime county in the NE. Area, 1,175 sq. m. (3,043 sq. km.). County town Belfast. Principal R., the Bann, the Main and the Bush. Mainly a basalt plateau, hilly in the N and E, and sloping gradually inland to Lough Neagh. The famous Giant's Causeway is on the N coast. There are peat bogs in the interior and coalfields near Ballycastle. Antrim is the centre of the Irish linen industry. Other industries are textiles, cattle and sheep rearing, and shipbuilding at Belfast. Principal agric. products are potatoes, flax and oats. Pop. (1971C) 355,716. (ii) Town in County Antrim 14 m. (22½ km.) NW of Belfast on the NE shore of Lough Neagh. Industry linen mills.

Antung Liaoning, China. Port. sit. near mouth of Yalu R. on the N. Korea frontier, and 125 m. (200 km.) SSE of Shenyang (Mukden). Indust. cotton and silk weaving, food processing, sawmilling and paper manu.

Antwerp Belgium. (i) Province of N Belgium bounded N by the Netherlands. Area, 1,104 sq. m. (2,859 sq. km.). Fertile plain drained by Scheldt, Dyle, Nèthe and Rupel Rs. and the Albert Canal. Chief towns Antwerp (cap.), Mechlin, Lierre, Turnhout, Herenals, Mol. Mainly agric. Pop. (1972E) 1,546,359. (ii) City 26 m. (42 km.) N of Brussels on Scheldt R. and the Scheldt-Meuse Junction Canal. Provincial cap. Major port, commercial and indust. centre, and important trading centre for diamonds. Indust. inc. oil refining, vehicle assembly, manu. motor-cycles, flour milling. Port exports machinery, textiles and manu. goods; imports cotton, grain, copper and other unrefined metals, and handles considerable trade with the Federal Republic of Germany, esp. the Ruhr. The port consists mainly of basins off the Scheldt R. It is of exceptional artistic interest, being the birthplace of Van Dyke and the seat of the academy founded by Philip the Good in 1454 which was the basis of the Flemish school; also the home and work place of Rubens. Pop. (1973E) 217,254.

Anuradhapura North-Central Province, Sri Lanka. Anc. cap. from 4th cent. B.C. to 8th cent. A.D. and now cap. of the North-Central province sit. 110 m. (176 km.) NNE of Colombo. Centre for Buddhist pilgrims and containing the famous Bo-tree of Gautama. Major road junction and sit. on railway line. Pop. (1971E) 35,000.

Anvers *see* **Antwerp**

Anzhero Sudzhensk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 50 m. (80 km.) NNW of Kemerovo in the Kuznetsk basin. An important coalmining centre. Manu. mining equipment and by-products of coal. Pop. (1970E) 106,000.

Anzio Lazio, Italy. Port 33 m. (53 km.) S of Rome on Tyrrhenian Sea. Main occupation fishing and tourism. Birth place of Nero. Roman Emperor, A.D. 54–68. Pop. (1971E) 23,500.

Anzoategui Venezuela. State of NE Venezuela on the Caribbean coast. Area, 16,720 sq. m. (43,305 sq. km.). Chief towns Barcelona (cap.), Guanta, Puerto La Cruz. Almost all of it is 'Ilanos' watered by the Unare, Neverí and Orinoco Rs. and has a tropical climate. There are rich mineral resources; petroleum at El Tigre, El Roble, San Joaquín, Santa Ana and coal at Naricaul. The main occupation apart from oil-extraction and mining is cattle grazing; other farm products are cotton, cacao, coffee, sugar-cane, maize, coconuts, bananas, yucca, rice, tobacco. Industries are associated with farming and are centred on Barcelona. The main

ports are Guanta and Puerto la Cruz. Pop. (1971C) 506,297.

Aoba New Hebrides, South West Pacific. Volcanic island 30 m. (48 km.) E of Espiritu Santo. Area, 95 sq. m. (246 sq. km.). The main product is copra.

Aomori Honshū, Japan. Port and cap. of Aomori prefecture 444 m. (710 km.) N of Tōkyō on Mutsu Bay. Trades in fish, rice and timber. Pop. (1977E) 273,000.

Aosta Valle d'Aosta, Italy. Cap. of Valle d'Aosta Region on Dora Baltea R., and S of the Great St. Bernard P. Industries metal-working and tourism. Pop. 40,000.

Apeldoorn Gelderland, Netherlands. Town 17 m. (27 km.) N of Arnhem. Manu. paper and blankets. Pop. (1978E) 35,829.

Apennines Italy. Mountain range extending S from the Alps through Italy and Sicily for *c.* 800 m. (1,280 km.). The average height is *c.* 4,000 ft. (1,219 metres) a.s.l. Gran Sasso d'Italia is highest peak at 9,560 ft. (2,914 metres). Vesuvius, near Naples, is an active volcano. The range is crossed by several railways. R. rising in the range inc. Arno and Tiber. Marble is found at Carrara.

Apia Upolu, Western Samoa. Cap. and port sit. on the N coast of Upolu. Exports copra, cocoa beans and bananas. Robert Louis Stevenson (Eng. novelist, 1850–94) was buried on Mount Vaea. Pop. (1970E) 28,880.

Apolima Western Samoa, South Pacific. Island sit. in a strait between Upolu and Savaii.

Appalachian Mountains U.S.A. Mountain system extending over 1,500 m. (2,400 km.) from N to S along the Atlantic coast. The range is divided in two groups by the Hudson R., L. Champlain and the Richelieu R. These are the Green Mountains and White Mountains to the N and Allegheny Mountains and Blue Mountains to the S. The highest peak is Mount Mitchell at 6,684 ft. (2,037 metres). The mountains are rich in coal, iron, petroleum and natural gas.

Appenzell Switzerland. Canton in NE. Divided in 1597 into two half-cantons—Inner Rhoden (cap. Appenzell) which is pastoral; and Outer Rhoden (cap. Trogen) which is industrial. Embroidery, cotton and silk manu. Area of Inner Rhoden 72 sq. m. (186 sq. km.); of Outer Rhoden 93 sq. m. (241 sq. km.). Pop. (1978E) 59,600.

Appleby Cumbria, England. Town sit. 30 m. (48 km.) SE of Carlisle on R. Eden. Pop. (1973E) 2,240.

Appleton Wisconsin, U.S.A. City sit. 90 m. (144 km.) NNW of Milwaukee on Fox R. Manu. paper, woollens and food products. Pop. (1970C) 57,143.

Apra Guam, South Pacific. Town 5 m. (8 km.) N of Agana, the only good harbour on Guam. Port of entry and U.S. naval base.

Apulia *see* **Puglia**

Apuré River Venezuela. Rises in the E. Cordillera of Colombia and flows E for *c.* 350 m. (560 km.) to join the Orinoco R.

Apurímac River Peru. Rises in L. Villafra in the Andes and flows generally NNW for 550 m. (880 km.) and joins the Urubamba R. to form the Ucayali R., which in turn joins the R. Amazon.

Aqaba Jordan. Port sit. at N end of the Gulf of Aqaba. Jordan's only seaport. After the 1948 Arab-Israeli war Aqaba was developed because Jordan could no longer use ports in Palestine. In 1960 it was linked by modern road to Amman.

Aquila Abruzzi e Molise, Italy. Cap. of Abruzzi e Molise Region and of Aquila province, sit. NE of Rome on the Pescara R. Occupations agric. and livestock rearing. Manu. textiles and macaroni.

Aquitaine France. The Aquitaine basin is bounded by the Pyrenees in the S and the Bay of Biscay in the W and is drained by the Garonne R. and its trib. It is an extremely fertile area producing fruit, maize, vegetables, wheat and wine.

Arabia South West Asia. Large peninsula bounded N by the Syrian Desert, E by

the (Persian) Gulf and Gulf of Oman, S by the Arabian Sea and Gulf of Aden, W by the Red Sea. Area, 1m. sq. m. (2,590,000 sq. km.). Divided politically into Saudi Arabia, occupying two-thirds, Yemen, Southern Yemen, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Kuwait. Rocky plateau rising to mountain ridges in the S and W and sloping gradually E to the Persian Gulf. The interior is alternately steppe and desert, inc. the Natud (N), Dahana (E) and Rub' Al Khali (S) deserts. Dissected by deep wadis, but there are now no permanent Rs. The S highlands receive enough rain (20–40 ins. or 50–100 cm. annually) for agric. mainly coffee and cereals; otherwise cultivation is confined to oases. But by far the most important natural resource is petroleum.

Arabian Desert Egypt. Mountainous rocky desert bounded by R. Nile in the W and the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea in the E. There are peaks of over 6,000 ft. (1,829 metres) a.s.l. near the coast.

Arabian Sea The NW part of the Indian Ocean between India and the 'horn' of Africa. It has two branches, the Gulf of Aden leading to the Red Sea, and the Gulf of Oman leading to the (Persian) Gulf.

Aracajú Sergipe, Brazil. Port and cap. of Sergipe state sit. on E coast 6 m. (10 km.) above mouth of Cotinguiba R. Indust. sugar-refining, cotton mills and tanning. Exports sugar, cotton, hides, rice and coffee. Pop. (1975E) 226,248.

Arad Arad, Romania. Cap. of province of same name sit. 265 m. (424 km.) NW of Bucharest on Mures R. Railway centre. Indust. railway and textile engineering, tanning and distilling. Pop. (1975E) 147,145.

Arafura Sea A part of the SW Pacific Ocean between Australia and New Guinea. The Timor Sea and the Torres Strait are adjoining.

Aragón Spain. Anc. kingdom of Spain, now forms provinces of Huesca, Zaragoza and Teruel. Area, 18,382 sq. m. (47,609 sq. km.). Chief town, Zaragoza.

Aragón River Spain. Rises in the Central Pyrenees and flows SW for 80 m. (128 km.) to join the Ebro R.

Aragua Venezuela. State of N Venezuela on the Caribbean. Area, 2,160 sq. m. (5,594 sq. km.). Cap. Maracay. Mountainous region in the coastal range with fertile valleys and a tropical climate. Part of an important agric. region, producing cattle, coffee, cacao, sugar-cane, maize, tobacco, rice, bananas, coconuts.

Araguaia River Brazil. Trib. of R. Tocantins.

Arak Iran. Town 160 m. (256 km.) SW of Tehrán on the Trans-Iranian Railway. Manu. carpets, rugs and matches. Pop. 73,000.

Arakan Burma. A division of Lower Burma, sit. on the Bay of Bengal between Pegu and Chittagong. A narrow strip approx. 400 m. (640 km.) long and 15–90 m. (24–144 km.) wide. Chief town Akyab, sit. 170 m. (272 km.) SSE of Chittagong. A coastal strip growing rice, cotton, fruit and tobacco is bordered by the Arakan Yoma range rising to over 10,000 ft. (3,048 metres) a.s.l.

Arakan Yoma Burma. A mountain range 400 m. (640 km.) long extending from Chin Hills in N to Irrawaddy R. delta in S. A climatic barrier with tropical rain forests on the W slopes and teak forests on the E side.

Aral Sea U.S.S.R. 'Sea of Islands'. Large inland sea separated in W from Caspian Sea by the Ust Urt plateau. Area, 24,000 sq. m. (62,160 sq. km.). It has no outlet but is fed by R. Syr Darya and R. Amu Darya. Fishing, particularly sturgeon, carp and herring, is important. The water is brackish and generally shallow.

Aran Islands Galway, Irish Republic. Chief islands, Inishmore, Inishman and Inisheer. Area, 18 sq. m. (47 sq. km.). Fishing main occupation. The islands are of antiquarian and archaeological interest.

Aranca Venezuela/Colombia. R. rising E of Bucaramanga in N central Colombia and flowing 500 m. (800 km.) E along

Colombia/Venezuela border to enter Venezuela below Arauca and join the Orinoco R. 70 m. (112 km.) ESE of San Fernando de Apure. It is navigable for small boats.

Araq *see* **Arak**

Ararat, Mount Turkey. A volcanic mountain mass rising from the Armenian plateau in the NE. There are two main peaks, Great Ararat, 16,916 ft. (5,156 metres) a.s.l., the supposed resting place of Noah's Ark, and Little Ararat, 12,843 ft. (3,915 metres) a.s.l.

Arauca Colombia. (i) District of E Colombia, bounded N and E by Venezuela. Area, 9,973 sq. m. (25,830 sq. km.). Mainly 'Ilano' grassland, sparsely populated. Main occupation farming, with some lumbering. Pop. (1973E) 35,600. (ii) Town 280 m. (448 km.) NE of Bogotá on the Aranca R. opposite El Amparo, Venezuela. Trading centre for an agric. area, handling corn, cacao, sugar-cane, rice, cattle, furs, hides, rubber and resins. Airport and custom house.

Arauco Chile. Province of S central Chile, bounded W by the Pacific, E by the Cordillera de Nahuelbuta. Area, 2,222 sq. m. (5,755 sq. km.). Chief towns Lebu (cap.), Curanilahue, Colico, Arauco. There are important coal mines and forests. The main occupations are mining, lumbering and farming, esp. livestock, cereals and vegetables. Pop. (1970C) 98,664.

Aravalli Range Rajasthan, India. A range of hills in NW India running SW to NE for 350 m. (560 km.) at 1,500–3,000 ft. (457–914 metres) a.s.l.

Arbil Arbil, Iraq. Town 50 m. (80 km.) E of Mosul at the head of the Kirkuk railway. Provincial cap. Trading centre for a farming and oil producing area, linked by road with Iran, Turkey and Syria. An anc. city continuously inhabited since Assyrian times.

Arbroath Scotland. Tayside Region. Port and E coast resort at mouth of Brothock Water. Indust. engineering, sail-making and knitwear manu., fishing and farming. Arbroath is noted for its smoked haddock. Pop. (1974E) 23,207.

Arcachon Gironde, France. Port and resort on shore of Arcachon Basin, near its channel into Bay of Biscay. Noted for oysters. Pop. (1968C) 15,755.

Arcadia Greece. Prefecture sit. in the central Peloponnessos. Area, 1,706 sq. m. (4,419 sq. km.). Cap. Tripolis, sit. 44 m. (70 km.) SW of Corinth. Mainly mountainous but some crops grown inc. wheat, grapes and tobacco. Pop. (1971C) 111,263.

Archangel *see* **Arkhangelsk**

Arctic Regions Area around N. Pole and within Arctic Circle (66° 30′ N lat.), but better defined as polar area beyond limit of tree growth; inc. the Arctic Ocean, practically landlocked by Eurasia, N. America and Greenland. The Arctic Ocean, area 5.4m. sq. m. (14m. sq. km.), which surrounds N. Pole, is deepest in centre (over 2,000 fathoms), but shallow over a wide continental shelf where many islands occur. It communicates with the Atlantic Ocean between Greenland and Norway, where it is known as the Greenland Sea (2,000 fathoms), and between Greenland and Baffin Island by shallow Davis Strait; and with the Pacific Ocean through Bering Strait between Asia and N. America. Principal islands are Spitsbergen, Franz Josef Land and Novaya Zemlya, which with Norway bound the shallow Barents Sea; to E of Novaya Zemlya is Kara Sea (100 fathoms); farther E are New Siberian Islands and Wrangel Island; off N. America is a vast arctic arch., forming N part of Canada. Arctic Ocean is largely ice-covered with much of it unexplored and salinity low. Whale, seal, walrus and other fisheries, esp. in shallow parts, are found. The arctic lands are practically uninhabited except by nomadic Lapps, Samoyedes and Chukchees of Eurasia and Eskimos of N. America, who live on reindeer, musk-ox, walrus, and other arctic animals and fish. Within these regions lay the historic routes of search for NE and NW Passages to China, Japan and India; NE Passage found by Nordenskiöld, 1879; NW Passage discovered by Sir John Franklin, 1845–6, but first traversed by Amundsen, 1906; during search for NW Passage Ross discovered N. Magnetic Pole (70° 30′ N lat., 97° W long.), 1831.

Ardebil Azerbaijan, Iran. Town sit. 110 m. (176 km.) E of Tabriz. Manu. carpets and rugs. Pop (1976C) 147,846.

Ardèche France. Dept., formerly part of Languedoc province. Bounded on E by Rhône R. and having Vivarais Mountains in W. Area, 2,145 sq. m. (5,556 sq. km.). Principal R. is the Ardèche. Chief towns are Annonay, which manu. silk and paper, and Privas (the cap.) sit. 50 m. (80 km.) S of St. Etienne, and noted for *marrons glacés*. Agric. products inc. cereals, chestnuts, mushrooms, olives and wine. Coal and iron ore are mined. Pop. (1975C) 257,065.

Ardèche River France. Rises in the Cévennes and flows SE for 70 m. (112 km.) to enter the Rhône R.

Arden, Forest of England. District which was formerly part of a forest covering an area of the Midlands between the R. Avon and Birmingham. Possibly the setting of Shakespeare's *As You Like It.*

Ardennes Belgium/France. A forested region comprising SE Belgium, part of Luxembourg and the Ardennes dept. of France. The highest peaks are about 2,000 ft. (610 metres) a.s.l. Industries mining and pasturage.

Ardennes France. Dept in the N bordering on Belgium. Area, 2,028 sq. m. (5,253 sq. km.). Cap. Mézières. Principal R. are the Aisne and the Meuse. Industries lumbering, stock rearing, slate quarrying and iron mining. Pop. (1972E) 313,700.

Ardnacrusha Clare, Irish Republic. Village sit. on Shannon R. opposite Limerick. Site of the Shannon hydroelectric plant.

Ardnamurchan Point Scotland. Headland in Highland Region, the most W point on the British mainland. Lighthouse built in 1849.

Ardrossan Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Port and resort 14 m. (22 km.) NNW of Ayr on the Firth of Clyde. Indust. shipbuilding and oil-refining. Pop. (1973E) 11,072.

Arequipa Arequipa, Peru. Cap. of dept. of same name, sit. between L. Titicaca and the coast, at the base of the extinct volcano El Misti, 19,200 ft. (5,852 metres) a.s.l. The second city of Peru and an important commercial centre. Manu. textiles and soap. Built on the site of an anc. Inca city. Pop. (1970E) 85,861.

Arezzo Toscana, Italy. Cap. of Arezzo province sit. near confluence of Arno R. and Chiana R. in central Italy. Built on the site of an anc. Etruscan settlement, with many fine medieval buildings. Now a commercial centre trading in agric. produce, wine and olive oil. Manu. textiles, leather, furniture and pottery.

Argenteuil Val-d'Oise, France. A NW suburb of Paris on the Seine R. Indust. market gardening and the manu. of aircraft engines, car parts, textiles and electrical equipment. Pop. (1975C) 103,141.

Argentina Federal Rep. and second largest country of S. America. It is bounded on N by Bolivia, NE by Paraguay, E by Brazil, Uruguay and the Atlantic Ocean, W by Chile. Length *c.* 2,000 m. (3,200 km.) and breadth *c.* 800 m. (1,280 km.). The surface slopes gradually from the Andes on W towards E and consists mainly of great plains. The N part of the plains, the Gran Chaco, is densely wooded, the central pampas portion has vast areas of treeless pasture and S portion, Patagonia, contains expanses of stony desert with patches of stunted thorn bush. The Paraná R. and Paraguay R. drain the central area. Area, 1,072,515 sq. m. (2,777,815 sq. km.). Cap. Buenos Aires, and other large towns, Rosario, Córdoba, La Plata and Mar del Plata. Argentina's wealth is based on agric. and livestock. Argentina has over 53m. head of cattle and is the world's chief meat exporter. Wool production is important and crops inc. wheat, linseed, maize, oats, barley, rye, sunflower-seed and sugar-cane. Cotton, potatoes, vine, tobacco, citrus fruit, olives, rice, soya and yerba maté (Paraguayan tea) are also cultivated. Mining is mainly of local importance. Among minerals exploited are coal, gold, silver, copper, iron-ore, tungsten, beryllium, mica, lead, barites, zinc, manganese and limestone. Manu. inc. cotton yarn,

cement, pig iron and steel. Pop. (1974E) 25.05m.

Arges Romania. Province of S central Romania, NW of Bucharest. Area, 2,626 sq. m. (6,801 sq. km.). Cap. Pitesti. Drained by Arges R. Mainly agric. esp. fruit and vine growing. Pop. (1975E) 607,255.

Argolis Greece. *Nome* in the NE Peloponnessos inc. the islands in the Gulf of Argolos. Area, 855 sq. m. (2,214 sq. km.). Cap. Nauplion, sit. 60 m. (96 km.) WSW of Athens. Produces wine, sultanas and currants. Pop. (1971C) 88,698.

Argolis, Gulf of Greece. An inlet of the Aegean Sea in the E Peloponnessos. Spetsai Island is sit. at the mouth.

Argonne France. Forested area in NE France inc. parts of the depts. of Meuse, Marne and Ardennes.

Argos Greece. Town 28 m. (45 km.) SSW of Corinth in the NE Peloponnessos. One of the oldest towns in Greece.

Argostolion Ionian Islands, Greece. Cap. of Kefallenia prefecture sit. on the SW coast. Trades in wine, olive oil and currants. It has a stream which flows *from* the sea. Pop. (1971C) 7,060.

Argun River China/U.S.S.R. Trib. of the Amur R. Rises in the Great Khingan Mountains in NE China, and flows W past Hilar to the U.S.S.R. frontier. Total length, 900 m. (1,440 km.). Forms part of the frontier after linking with L. Hulun Nor and joins R. Shilka to form Amur R.

Argyllshire Scotland. Now part of Highland Region.

Arica Tarapacá, Chile. Port just S of border with Peru in a completely rainless area. Railway and oil terminal. About 50% of Bolivia's foreign trade passes through Arica. Pop. (1970E) 40,000.

Ariège France. A dept. in the S comprising parts of the anc. provinces of Languedoc and Gascony and the county of Foix. Area, 1,893 sq. m. (4,903 sq. km.). Cap. Foix. Principal R. are Ariège and Salat. The N Pyrenees cover much of the S while the fertile N produces cereals, vegetables, fruits and wines. Iron, manganese, bauxite and zinc are mined. Indust. inc. chemicals, textiles, paper and metals. Pop. (1975C) 137,857.

Ariège River France. Rises in E Pyrenees near the Andorra border, flows NNW for 100 m. (160 km.) to join the Garonne near Toulouse.

Arizona U.S.A. State of the SW U.S.A. bounded S by Mexico, W by Nevada and California. Area, 113,580 sq. m. (290,765 sq. km.). Chief cities Phoenix (cap.), Mesa, Glendale, Temple, Tucson, Scotdale. High plateau in drainage basin of Colorado R., with chasms, notably the Grand Canyon of the Colorado R., mountain ridges and desert plains. About 73% of the land area is owned by the Federal Govt., inc. Indian land and forest land; the main cultivated land is irrigated by the Salt, Gila, Santa Cruz, Verde and Agua Fria Rs. Main products are cotton, cereals, fruit, vegetables, timber. There are considerable mineral deposits, inc. copper (about one-third of U.S. output), gold, silver, lead, zinc. The main industries are smelting and refining ores, lumbering, meat packing, food processing, cotton ginning, flour milling, tanning. Tourism is important, esp. for winter resorts. Pop. (1970C) 1,770,900.

Arkansas U.S.A. State bordered by Missouri in N, by R. Mississippi in E, by Louisiana in S and by Texas and Oklahoma in W. Area, 53,104 sq. m. (137,539 sq. km.). Cap. Little Rock, and chief towns Fort Smith, North Little Rock and Pine Bluff. Arkansas is an agric. state. Land erosion is serious. Some 12.2m. acres (36% of the total) are considered to have lost one-fourth of their top soil, and require drastic curative treatment; 3.3m. acres (10%) require preventive treatment. Largest sources of income are soybeans, poultry, cotton, cattle, rice and eggs. Mineral wealth inc. petroleum, natural gas and coal. Arkansas produces over 95% of the U.S.A.'s bauxite. Pop. (1970C) 19,953,134.

Arkansas River U.S.A. Rises in the Rocky mountains of central Colorado and flows for 1,500 m. (2,400 km.) ESE through Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas to the R. Mississippi. Its chief trib. is the Canadian R.

Arkhangelsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. (i) Region in the N adjacent to the Arctic Ocean. Area, 229,000 sq. m. (593,110 sq. km.). Mainly forested with lumbering and wood-processing indust. (ii) Cap. of region of same name sit. on the N. Dvina R. 25 m. (40 km.) from White Sea. Principal sawmilling and timber exporting centre of the U.S.S.R. Other indust. shipbuilding, fish canning and rope manu. The port is kept open from May to Nov. with the aid of ice-breakers. Pop. (1975E) 391,000.

Arklow Wicklow, Irish Republic. Port and resort on E coast at mouth of the Avoca R. Manu. paint, chemicals, fertilizers and pottery. Indust., include shipbuilding and quarry products. Pop. (1978E) 8,750.

Arlberg Austria. Mountain and pass sit. in the Alps in W Austria, between Federal States of Tirol and Vorarlberg, which are connected by road and rail.

Arles Bouche-du-Rhône, France. Town 45 m. (72 km.) NE of Marseilles on Grand Rhône R. and Arles-Port-de-Bouc Canal. Commercial centre, near head of Rhône delta, trading in olives, wine, salt and livestock, esp. horses bred in the Camargue. Indust. inc. boatbuilding, metal working and refining sulphur; manu. newsprint, hats, foodstuffs. Noted for important Roman remains inc. arena, theatre and necropolis. Van Gogh, (1853–90) painted many of his best-known pictures here. Pop. (1975C) 50,345.

Arlington Massachusetts, U.S.A. Town 6m. (10 km.) NW of Boston. Centre of an area of market-gardening and dairy farming. Manu. leather goods. Pop. (1970C) 53,524.

Arlington Texas, U.S.A. City 12 m. (19 km.) E of Fort Worth. Manu. aircraft and missiles. Pop. (1970C) 96,643.

Arlington Virginia, U.S.A. County sit. on Potomac R. opposite Washington, D.C. The Arlington National Cemetery is here, also the National Airport and the Pentagon. Pop. (1970C) 174,284.

Arlon Luxembourg, Belgium. Town 100 m. (160 km.) SE of Brussels. Provincial cap. Market town for a farming area. Indust. inc. manu. pipes and tobacco products, but many of the pop. work in neighbouring steel plants, inc. those in France and Luxembourg. Pop. (1972E) 48,855.

Armagh Northern Ireland. (i) County in the S. Area, 512 sq. m. (1,326 sq. km.). Chief towns, Armagh, Lurgan and Portadown. Principal Rs. are Blackwater, Callan and Upper Bann. Potatoes and flax are grown and apples are an important crop. Indust. inc. linen manu. (ii) County town of county of same name. Chief indust. linen manu. Pop. (1971C) 133,969.

Armagnac France. Anc. district in the SW, now mainly in the Gers dept. Auch was formerly its cap. Noted for brandy.

Armavir Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 105 m. (168 km.) E of Krasnodar on Kuban R. Manu. agric. machinery, food products and vegetable oils. Pop. (1975E) 158,000.

Armenia Quindío, Colombia. Cap. of dept. sit. in the Central Cordillera. Centre of a coffee-growing region.

Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic U.S.S.R. In 1920 Armenia was proclaimed a Soviet Socialist Rep. The Armenian Soviet Govt., with the Russian Soviet Govt., was a party to the Treaty of Kars (1921) which confirmed the Turkish possession of the former Govt. of Kars and of the Surmali District of the Govt. of Yerevan. From 1922 to 1936 it formed part of the Transcaucasian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic. In 1936 Armenia was proclaimed a constituent Rep. of the U.S.S.R. Cap. Yerevan. Area, 11,490 sq. m. (29,800 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous country but valley of the Araks R. yields cotton, orchards and vineries as well as sub-tropical plants. Mineral deposits inc. copper, zinc, aluminium and marble, therefore mining very important. Pop. (1978E) 2.9m.

Armentières Nord, France. Town 9 m. (16 km.) WNW of Lille on the Lys R. Manu. textiles, hosiery and copper goods. Pop. (1975C) 27,473.

Armidale New South Wales, Australia. Univ. town in NE of State. Centre of an area of sheep rearing and gold mining. Pop. (1971C) 18,137.

Arnhem Gelderland, Netherlands. Cap. of province on Rhine R. Manu. chemicals, textiles and food products. Pop. (1978E) 26,284.

Arnhem Land Northern Territory, Australia. Reservation in N bordering on the Gulf of Carpentaria. Area, *c.* 31,200 sq. m. (*c.* 80,808 sq. km.). Mainly inhabited by aborigines. Pop. (1973E) 95,600.

Arno River Italy. Rises on Mount Falterona in the Apennines and flows W for 150 m. (240 km.) past Florence and Pisa to the Ligurian Sea.

Arnstadt Erfurt, German Democratic Republic. Town 10 m. (16 km.) SSW of Erfurt on Gera R. Manu. machinery, radio equipment, gloves and footwear.

Arran Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Island in the Firth of Clyde sit. between Ayrshire and the Mull of Kintyre. Area, 166 sq. m. (430 sq. km.). Mountainous with many anc. relics and abundant wild life. Tourist centre. Pop. (1974E) 3,552.

Arras Pas-de-Calais, France. Cap. of dept. on Scarpe R. Formerly famous for tapestry, hence the English word. Manu. agric. implements, hosiery, vegetable oils, beet sugar and metal goods. Pop. (1975C) 50,386.

Arta Greece. (i) *Nome* in Epirus, bounded S by Gulf of Ara, N by Tzoumerka mountains. Area, 672 sq. m. (1,740 sq. km.). Mainly agric., producing cereals, cotton and fruit. There is a fishing industry on the Gulf of Arta. Pop. (1971C) 78,376. (ii) Town 36 m. (58 km.) SSE of Ioannina on Arachthos R. 10 m. (16 km.) from its mouth. *Nome* cap. Trading centre for an agric. area, handling cotton, cereals, fruit, olives, tobacco and fish. Indust. inc. textiles; manu. leather products. Seat of Greek Orthodox metropolitan bishop. There are important Byzantine remains. Pop. (1971C) 19,498.

Artaxata Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. (Otherwise Artashat). Town 15 m. (24 km.) S of Erivan in the Aras R. valley, in a cotton, wheat and wine producing area. Indust. inc. distilling and wine making. Formerly called Kamarlu; renamed in 1945 after the anc. Armenian cap. whose ruins are nearby.

Artemovsk Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town 40 m. (64 km.) NNE of Donetsk in the Donbas. The largest centre of salt-mining in the U.S.S.R. Manu. iron and glass.

Artibonite Haiti. Dept. of W Haiti on NE shore of Gulf of Gonaïves. Area, 2,600 sq. m. (6,734 sq. km.). Cap. Gonaïves. Fertile plain producing coffee, bananas, cotton, sugar-cane, rice. Drained by Artibonite R.

Artigas Uruguay. (i) Dept. of NW Uruguay bounded N and NE by Brazil, W by Argentina. Area, 4,393 sq. m. (11,378 sq. km.). Main towns Artigas (cap.), Bella Unión, Tomás Gomensoro. Crossed SE to NW by the Cuchilla de Belén range. Drained by Tres Cruces Grande and Cuaró Grande Rs. Mainly a stock raising and agric. area. Some quartz and amethyst deposits near the Catalán Grande R. Pop. (1975E) 57,528. (ii) Town 110 m. (176 km.) NE of Salto on the Cuareim R. opposite Quaraí, Brazil. Dept. cap. Rail terminus and airport, trading centre for cattle, wool, cereals and fruit.

Artvin Coruh, Turkey. Town 90 m. (145 km.) NNE of Erzurum and 18 m. (29 km.) S of the U.S.S.R. border. Provincial cap. on Coruh R. Trading centre for grain and tobacco. Pop. (1970C) 13,109.

Aruba Netherlands Antilles. Island sit. W of Curaçao and 20 m. (32 km.) N of coast of Venezuela. Area, 74 sq. m. (193 sq. km.). Chief town, Oranjestad. Indust. inc. oil refining and petro-chemicals. Pop. (1974E) 61,788.

Aru Islands South Moluccas, Indonesia. A group of islands in the Arafura Sea sit. between New Guinea and the Tanimbar Islands. Area, 3,306 sq. m. (8,562 sq. km.). Chief town, Dobo. Indust. fishing for pearls and sea-slugs.

Arunachal Pradesh India. In 1972 the former NE Frontier Agency of Assam was created a Union Territory. The territory

inc. the Kameng, Tirap, Subansiri, Siang and Lohit frontier divisions and has an area of 31,440 sq. m. (81,426 sq. km.). Centre of administration, Shillong, sit. 305 m. (488 km.) NE of Calcutta. About 60% of the land area is forest. In 1970 there were 200,000 acres under cultivation, 32,600 acres of it irrigated. Pop. (1971C) 444,744.

Arundel West Sussex, England. Town 8 m. (13 km.) WNW of Worthing on Arun R. and sit. below Arundel Castle. Pop. (1976E) 2,350.

Arusha Arusha, Tanzania. Cap. of region of same name in the N sit. to SW of Mount Meru. Centre of a coffee-growing region. Pop. (1975E) 75,000.

Arve River France/Switzerland. Rises in Savoy Alps, flows first SW and then NW for 62 m. (99 km.) to join Rhône R. below L. Geneva.

Arvida Quebec, Canada. Town 103 m. (165 km.) N of Quebec on Saguenay R. Centre of one of the world's largest aluminium smelting industries.

Asahikawa Hokkaidō, Japan. Town 175 m. (352 km.) NE of Hakodate. Manu. textiles, *saké* and wood products. Pop. (1977E) 331,000.

Asansol West Bengal, India. Town 120 m. (192 km.) NW of Calcutta sit. on Raniganj coalfield. Indust. railway engineering, iron and steel, and chemicals. Pop. (1971C) 157,388.

Ascension Island South Atlantic. Volcanic island *c.* 700 m. (1,120 km.) NW of St. Helena. A Brit. possession now used mainly as a relay and cable station. Area, 34 sq. m. (88 sq. km.). Principal settlement, Georgetown. 10 acres have been cultivated for the production of fruit and vegetables. Limited grazing for sheep and cattle. An important breeding ground for turtles. Pop. (1972E) 1,109.

Aschaffenburg Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 23 m. (37 km.) ESE of Frankfurt on Main R. Also a R. port trading in coal, timber, paper and wine. Manu. scientific and optical instruments and textiles. Pop. (1971E) 55,300.

Aschersleben Halle, German Democratic Republic. Town 30 m. (48 km.) NW of Halle. Indust. textiles, chemicals and steel. Potash and lignite mines are nearby. Pop. (1973E) 37,150.

Ascoli Piceno Marche, Italy. Cap. of province of same name, sit. 16 m. (26 km.) from Adriatic coast, on Tronto R. Manu. glass, pottery, textiles and macaroni.

Ascot Berkshire, England. Village 6 m. (10 km.) SW of Windsor. Site of famous racecourse. Pop. (1973E) 7,799, with Sunningdale.

Ashanti Ghana. Administrative region in S. Area, 9,700 sq. m. (25,123 sq. km.). Cap. Kumasi. Formerly an African kingdom. It is extremely hilly with large areas of tropical rain forest. Extensive clearing has taken place and cassava, cereals, cocoa, groundnuts, sugar and yams are produced. The forests contain much hardwood, particularly mahogany. Pop. (1970C) 1,505,049.

Ashbourne Derbyshire, England. Town 13 m. (21 km.) NW of Derby on R. Dove. Noted 13th-cent. church. Various light indust. Pop. (1973E) 5,700.

Ashburton South Island, New Zealand. Town sit. 50 m. (80 km.) SW of Christchurch on the Canterbury Plains. Indust. inc. flour and wool milling. Pop. (1973E) 13,700.

Ashburton River Western Australia, Australia. Rises 150 m. (240 km.) S of Nullagine and flows WNW for 300 m. (480 km.) to enter Indian Ocean near Onslow.

Ashby de la Zouch Leicestershire, England. Town 16 m. (26 km.) WNW of Leicester. Centre of a coalmining area. Manu. soap and biscuits. Pop. (1976E) 9,912.

Ashdod South Coastal Plain, Israel. Village 13 m. (21 km) SW of Rehovot on the site of the Philistine fort and temple of Dagus. Pop. (1971E) 39,700.

Ashdown Forest England. Region of heathland sit. between Horsham and Tunbridge Wells.

Asheville North Carolina, U.S.A. City 100 m. (160 km.) WNW of Charlotte in the S Appalachian Mountains. Health and tourist resort. Manu. machinery, textiles, furniture and paper. Pop. (1970C) 57,681.

Ashford Kent, England. Market town serving agric. area WNW of Dover. Indust. inc. railway workshops, light engineering and perfume manu. Pop. (1978E) 41,000.

Ashington Northumberland, England. Town 17 m. (27 km.) N of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Centre of a coalmining area. Pop. (1973E) 24,720.

Ashkhabad Turkmenistan, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Turkmenistan S.S.R. sit. at foot of the Kopet Dagh 25 m. (40 km.) from the Iran frontier. Rebuilt following an earthquake in 1948. Indust. inc. textiles, glass, food processing and meat packing. Pop. (1975E) 302,000.

Ashland Kentucky, U.S.A. City and port 100 m. (160 km.) ENE of Lexington on Ohio R. Manu. nickel, steel, textiles, leather goods and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 29,245.

Ashmore and Cartier Islands Indian Ocean. Islands 300 m. (480 km.) N of Broome, Western Australia, forming an overseas territory of Australia. The Ashmore Islands consist of 3 coral islets about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (1 km.) wide and enclosed by a reef. Cartier Island, of a similar size, is sandy and also enclosed by a reef.

Ashton-in-Makerfield Merseyside, England. Town 5 m. (8 km.) S of Wigan. Centre of a coalmining district with iron foundries. Cotton weaving. Pop. (1976E) 22,791.

Ashton-under-Lyne Greater Manchester, England. Town 6 m. (10 km.) E of Manchester. Centre of a coalmining district. Manu. machinery, leather goods, plastics, textiles and cigarettes. Cotton milling. Pop. (1973E) 48,500.

Asia The largest continent. Bounded on N by Arctic Ocean, on E by Pacific Ocean, on S by Indian Ocean and on W by Europe. Greatest length, 5,350 m. (8,560 km.) and breadth *c.* 6,000 m. (9,600 km.). Area, *c.* 17m. sq. m. (27.5m. sq. km.). In SW Asia is a plateau at the point where India, Afghánistán, U.S.S.R. and China meet, and from there great mountain chains go in all directions. The principal mountain system is the Himalayas with Mount Everest at 29,002 ft. (8,840 metres) a.s.l. as the highest peak. Inhabitants of Asia form over half pop. of world with a density of 197 persons per sq. m. (76 per sq. km.), and belong to five different groups; Mongolian, Caucasian, Malayan, Dravidian, Negroid. Mongolians, numerically greatest, inhabit China, Japan, Tibet, N Asia; Caucasians predominate in W from Afghánistán to Asia Minor, and in India; Malayans in E peninsula and E Arch.; Dravidians in S India and Sri Lanka; Negroid peoples in SE Asia and Philippine Islands. Other inhabitants inc. Russians, Britons, Jews, Arabs. Pop. (1975E) 2,256m.

Asia Minor (Anatolia) Turkey. Peninsula in W Asia. Area, 220,000 sq. m. (569,800 sq. km.). Bounded on N by Black Sea, on E by Iran, on S by Mediterranean Sea and Syria and on W by Bosporus, Sea of Marmara, Dardanelles and the Aegean Sea. There is a central tableland at 3,000–6,000 ft. (914–1,829 metres) a.s.l. bounded by mountain ranges to N and S.

Askja Iceland. Largest volcano in the Odadahravn lava field 56 m. (90 km.) SE of Akureyri at 4,574 ft. (1,394 metres) a.s.l.

Asl Sinai, Egypt. Town 40 m. (64 km.) SSE of Suez on NE coast of Gulf of Suez. Oil field settlement.

Asmara Eritrea, Ethiopia. Cap. of Eritrea 40 m. (64 km.) from Red Sea coast SW of Massawa, sit. on the Hamasen plateau. Manu. meat canning, tanning, flour milling, textiles, soap and matches. Pop. (1975E) 317,950.

Asnières Hauts-de-Seine, France. Town and NW suburb of Paris on the Seine R. Indust. aircraft, cars, machine tools, chemicals and perfume. Pop. (1975C) 75,679.

Aspromonte Calabria, Italy. Mountains sit. in W Sila Mountains behind the

town of Reggio di Calabria. They rise to nearly 7,000 ft. (2,134 metres) a.s.l.

Aspropotamus River Greece. Rises in Pindus Mountains and flows S for 130 m. (210 km.) to enter the Ionian Sea opposite Ithaca.

Assab Ethiopia. Port on Red Sea. There are salt works, water distillation plant and other manu. industries, including Ethiopia's only oil refinery. Pop. (1970E) 15,000.

Assam India. Assam first became a Brit. Protectorate at the close of the first Burmese War in 1826. On the partition of India almost the whole of the predominantly Moslem district of Sylhet was merged with E. Bengal (Pakistan). Dewangiri in N Kamrup was ceded to Bhután in 1951. The Naga Hill district, administered by the Union govt. since 1957, became part of Nagaland in 1962. The autonomous state of Meghalaya within Assam, comprising the districts of Garo Hills and Khasi and Jaintia Hills, came into existence in 1970, and achieved full independent statehood in 1972. Area, 39,207 sq. m. (100,730 sq. km.). Chief town, Shillong, sit. 305 m. (488 km.) NE of Calcutta. The cultivation of tea is the principal industry in Assam. Agric. employs about 72% of the pop. Other crops inc. rice, oilseeds and jute. Assam also has important oilfields. Sericulture and hand-loom weaving, both silk and cotton, are the most important home industries. There is an important coal industry. Pop. (1971C) 14.6m.

Assen Drenthe, Netherlands. Cap. of province sit. 15 m. (24 km.) S of Groningen. Canal and railway junction. Manu. food processing and canning, and clothing. Pop. (1978E) 45,050.

Assiniboine River Canada. Rises in Saskatchewan and flows for 590 m. (944 km.) SE and then E through Manitoba and joins Red R. at Winnipeg. Named after the *Assiniboin* Indians.

Assisi Umbria, Italy. Town in Apennine foothills in central Italy. St. Francis, the founder of the Franciscan order, was born here. Many superb medieval churches and other buildings much visited by pilgrims and tourists. Pop. (1971E) 25,000.

Assumption Island Seychelles, Indian Ocean. Island 225 m. (360 km.) NW of Madagascar in the Aldabra group, a depend. of the Seychelles. The main product is guano.

Asti Piemonte, Italy. Cap. of Asti province ESE of Turin sit. at confluence of Rs. Tanaro and Borbore. Manu. glass, chemicals, textiles and food products. Famous for wine. Pop. (1971E) 77,089.

Astove Island Seychelles, Indian Ocean. Island 150 m. (242 km.) NW of Madagascar in the Aldabra group, a depend. of the Seychelles. The main product is guano.

Astrakhan Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. (i) Region on Lower Volga R. adjacent to Caspian Sea. Area, 17,200 sq. m. (44,558 sq. km.). Mainly agric. near the Volga producing cotton and fruits. Some cattle and sheep reared esp. lambs for fur. Salt deposits in L. Baskunchak. (ii) Cap. of region of same name 60 m. (97 km.) from Caspian Sea on delta of Volga R. Principal port for the Caspian, trading in timber, grain, cereals, cotton, fruit and rice. Indust. inc. shipbuilding, sawmilling, textiles and fish processing esp. caviare. Pop. (1977E) 466,000.

Asturias Spain. Anc. kingdom in the NW now the province of Oviedo.

Asunción Paraguay. Cap. of Paraguay sit. on E bank of Paraguay R. near its junction with Pilcomayo R. Important commercial and transportation centre. Manu. textiles, food products and footwear. Pop. (1972E) 387,676.

Aswân Egypt. Town in Upper Egypt on the right bank of R. Nile. Commercial centre, winter health resort and tourist centre. Quarrying important occupation. The Aswân dam is 3.5 m. (5.5 km.) above the town and was completed in 1902. The dam was increased in height in 1912 and 1933. The new Aswân High Dam was started in 1960 and inaugurated in Jan. 1971 and as a result none of the waters of the R. Nile's annual flood will be lost and the agric. area will be increased by 20%.

The power produced by the dam should raise national income by 50% as the result of greatly increased agric. and industrial production. *See also* Abu Simbel.

Asyût Asyût, Egypt. Cap. of governorate sit. on W bank of Nile R. Trading centre. Manu. pottery, cotton goods and wood and ivory carvings.

Atacama Desert Chile. Barren and extremely dry region stretching from S of border with Peru, and comprising the provinces of Atacama, Antofagasta and Tarapacá. Area, 31,000 sq. m. (80,290 sq. km.). Important deposits of nitrates, iodine, copper and iron-ore.

Atafu Tokelau, South Pacific. Atoll 310 m. (496 km.) N of Western Samoa consisting of *c.* 60 islets on a reef 3 m. (5 km.) long and 2½ m. (4 km.) wide. Main product coconuts.

Atbara Sudan. Town sit. at confluence of R. Atbara and Nile. Railway junction. Indust. inc. railway engineering and cement manu. Pop. (1971E) 58,939.

Atbara River Or Black Nile. Sudan. Rises in the Ethiopian Highlands and flows for 700 m. (1,120 km) NNW joining R. Nile at Atbara.

Atchafalaya River U.S.A. An outlet of the Red R. and in time of flood of the R. Mississippi; flows for 220 m. (352 km.) to Atchafalaya Bay on the Gulf of Mex., 70 m. (112 km.) SW of New Orleans.

Athabasca, Lake Alberta/Saskatchewan, Canada. Sit. in NW Saskatchewan and NE Alberta. 200 m. (320 km.) in length. Fed by Athabasca and Peace R. in SW and drained by Slave R. in NW. Uranium ores were discovered on the N shore in the 1950s.

Athabasca River Canada. Rises in Alberta and flows for 740 m. (1,184 km.) NE to L. Athabasca.

Athelney, Isle of Somerset, England. A small area near the junction of Rs. Tone and Parrett, 5 m. (8 km.) SSE of Bridgwater, formerly an island. Now part of the village of Stoke St. Gregory.

Athens Greece. Cap. of Greece, sit. on small stretch of flat ground NW of Gulf of Aegina, between R. Ilissus and R. Cephissus. Its harbour is Piræus. Manu. of coarse cotton yarns and cloths; distilling, tanning and carpets are important occupations. Anc. Athens was built on several low hills rising from Attic plain. Interest of old town lies chiefly in Acropolis, hill in centre of city. Summit was occupied by many of finest buildings of the world, some of which are wonderfully preserved. Near centre is Parthenon, chief temple of goddess Athena. Pop. with Piræus, (1971C) 2,540,241.

Athens Georgia, U.S.A. City 58 m. (93 km.) ENE of Atlanta on Oconee R. Industrial centre of an important cotton-growing area. Manu. textiles, fertilizers and cottonseed oil. Pop. (1970C) 44,342.

Atherstone Warwickshire, England. Town 4 m. (6 km.) NW of Nuneaton. Manu. hats, footwear and knitwear. Pop. (1973E) 5,453.

Atherton Greater Manchester, England. Town 11 m. (18 km.) WNW of Manchester. Indust. coalmining, iron founding and cotton spinning. Pop. (1973E) 21,890.

Athlone Westmeath, Irish Republic. Town in central Irish Rep. on Shannon R. Manu. textiles, plastics, telecommunications equipment. Pop. (1971C) 11,611.

Athos, Mount Macedonia, Greece. Autonomous monastic district co-extensive with the Akte 'prong' of the Chalcidice peninsula. Inhabited entirely by monks under direct rule of Greek patriarch of Constantinople, who inhabit *c.* 20 monasteries, many of them difficult of access on precipitous crags. It was a major centre of Byzantine art and theology.

Atitlán Sololá, Guatemala. Volcano sit. S of L. Atitlán. 11,633 ft. (3,546 metres) a.s.l.

Atitlán Lake Sololá, Guatemala. L. 40 m. (64 km.) W of Guatemala City. Approx. 24 m. (39 km.) long and 8–10 m. (13–16 km.) broad. Possibly the crater of an extinct volcano.

Atiu Cook Islands, South Pacific. Coral island 115 m. (184 km.) NE of Rarotonga. Area, 6,950 acres, rising to 394 ft. (120 metres). The main products are fruit and copra.

Atlanta Georgia, U.S.A. City and State cap. Estab. in 1837 at the end of a railway line and originally called Terminus. Commercial and agric. manu. city. Pop. (1970C) 502,508.

Atlantic City New Jersey, U.S.A. Resort 55 m. (89 km.) SE of Philadelphia sit. on a sandbar at Absecon Beach. Indust. boatbuilding, food processing and clothing manu. Pop. (1970C) 47,859.

Atlantic Ocean Ocean separating the Old from the New World, Europe and Africa lying to E, N. and S. America to W. It opens northward into Arctic Ocean and spreads out S into great Southern Ocean. The extreme length is *c.* 8,500 m. (13,600 km.) along part enclosed by land, and the greatest breadth, *c.* 5,000 m. (8,000 km.). The narrowest part is between Braz. and Afr. coasts: 1,800 m. (2,880 km.). Area, over 31m. sq. m. (80m. sq. km.). Deepest point, 90 m. (144 km.) N of Puerto Rico, has depth of 4,662 fathoms. It is relatively saltier than other oceans.

Atlantico Colombia. Dept. of N Colombia, bounded N by Caribbean Sea. Area, 1,340 sq. m. (3,270 sq. km.). Cap. Barranquilla. Humid, tropical region of thickly wooded lowland drained by the Magdalena R. The main crops are cotton, sugar-cane, cereals; other products timber, cattle, gold, petroleum and coal. Industries are concentrated on Barranquilla, which is a major port. Pop. (1973E) 999,300.

Atlántida, Honduras Dept. of N Honduras on Caribbean. Chief towns La Ceiba (cap.), Tela. Rises from coastal lowlands to the Sierra de Nombre de Dios in the S. Mainly agric., producing rice, coconuts, abaca, citronella, plantains, sugar-cane, beans, fruit. Pop. (1973E) 139,700.

Atlas Mountains An irregular series of mountain groups running along N of Afr. from Cape Ghir in Morocco to Cape Bon in Tunisia, distance of 1,500 m. (2,400 km.). The greatest height is between 14,000 and 15,000 ft. (4,310 and 4,610 metres) a.s.l. The valleys are fertile and the hills are well forested.

Atrato River Colombia. Rises in the W. Cordillera and flows N for 400 m. (640 km.) to enter Gulf of Darien. Gold and platinum found in the upper course.

Attica Greece. A prefecture in central Greece and inc. the SE peninsula and Saronic Gulf islands. Area, 964 sq. m. (2,496 sq. km.). Cap. Athens. Produces olive oil, wine and cereals. Pop., excluding Athens, (1971C) 201,948.

Attleboro Massachusetts, U.S.A. City 12 m. (19 km.) NE of Providence. Manu. jewellery, silverware, metal, cotton and paper goods, tools and optical products. Pop. (1970C) 32,907.

Aube France. A NE dept. sit. on SE edge of Paris Basin. Area, 2,377 sq. m. (6,026 sq. km.). Cap. Troyes. Other chief towns, Bar-sur-Aube, Nogent-sur-Seine and Arcis-sur-Aube. Mainly agric., the fertile SW producing cereals, vines and vegetables, and the NE being largely pastoral. Indust. inc. spinning and weaving. Pop. (1975C) 284,823.

Aube River France. Rises in plateau of Langres and flows NW for 150 m. (240 km.) to Seine R.

Aubervilliers Seine-St. Denis, France. Town and NE suburb of Paris. Manu. paints, varnishes, fertilizers and perfumes. Pop. (1975C) 72,997.

Auburn Maine, U.S.A. City 30 m. (48 km.) N of Portland on Androscoggin R. Manu. footwear. Pop. (1970C) 24,151.

Auburn New York, U.S.A. City 22 m. (35 km.) WSW of Syracuse sit. at N end of L. Owasco. Manu. agric. machinery, car accessories, plastics, textiles, chemicals, surgical instruments and boots. Pop. (1970C) 34,599.

Aubusson Creuse, France. Town 46 m. (74 km.) ENE of Limoges on Creuse R. Noted for carpets and tapestries. Pop. (1968C) 6,761.

Auch Gers, France. Cap. of dept. on Gers R. in SW France. Manu. furniture and hosiery, and esp. noted for *pâté de foie gras*. Trades in brandy, wine, horses and poultry.

Auchinleck Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town 13 m. (21 km.) E of Ayr. Centre of a coalmining area. Pop. (1973E) 4,837.

Auckland North Island, New Zealand. Largest city and important seaport sit. between Manukau Harbour and Waitemata Harbour in the N of North Island. A large proportion of New Zealand's trade goes through the port. Manu. inc. textiles, chemicals, food processing. Pop. (1973E) 152,300.

Auckland Islands New Zealand. Six volcanic islands 300 m. (480 km.) S of Invercargill in S. Island. Area, 234 sq. m. (606 sq. km.).

Aude France. A dept. sit. on the Gulf of Lions. Area, 2,449 sq. m. (6,342 sq. km.). Chief towns, Carcassonne (the cap.), Narbonne and Castelnaudary. Principal R. is the Aude. Mainly mountainous, but the agric. N produces olives, vines, fruit and cereals. Salt is produced on the coast. Pop. (1975C) 272,366.

Aude River France. Rises in the Pyrenees near the Pic de Carlitte and flows N and E for 140 m. (224 km.) to enter the Gulf of Lions.

Aue Karl-Marx-Stadt, German Democratic Republic. Town 12 m. (19 km.) SE of Zwickau in the Erzgebirge. Centre of a uranium-mining district. Manu. textiles, chemicals and metal goods. Pop. (1973E) 32,989.

Augsburg Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany. Town in S central F.R.G. on Lech R. near its union with Wertach R. Important industrial and railway centre. Also the chief textile centre of S. Germany. Other manu. heavy and light machinery, chemicals and precision instruments. Many fine medieval churches and other buildings. Pop. (1970E) 213,230.

Augusta Sicily, Italy. Port 12 m. (19 km.) NNW of Syracuse sit. on a small island which is joined to the mainland by two bridges. Indust. salt and fishing. Trades in agric. produce.

Augusta Georgia, U.S.A. City and port near the border with S. Carolina, on Savannah R. Sit. at the head of navigation, it has become an important cotton centre. Pop. (1970C) 59,864.

Augusta Maine, U.S.A. City on the Kennebec R. 45 m. (72 km.) from its mouth. State cap. and commercial town. Indust. inc. textiles, paper making, shoe making, printing; manu. wood products. There is a U.S. arsenal. Pop. (1970C) 21,945.

Aulnay-sous-Bois Seine-St. Denis, France. NE suburb of Paris. Pop. (1975C) 78,271.

Aunis France. Anc. province comprising the existing depts. of Charente-Maritime and Deux-Sèvres. The cap. was La Rochelle.

Aunu'u Island American Samoa, South Pacific. Island off S coast of E Tutuila with a circular volcanic crater at *c.* 275 ft. (84 metres).

Aurangabad Maharashtra, India. Town 175 m. (280 km.) ENE of Bombay. Manu. textiles. Pop. (1971C) 150,514.

Aurès Algeria. Mountain massif in Constantine dept., NE Algeria, forming part of the Saharan Atlas. Bounded N by the High Plateaux, W by the Hodna depression, E by the Nemencha Mountains and S by the Sahara. Highest peaks, Djebel Chélia, 7,641 ft. (2,329 metres), Kef Mahmel, 7,615 ft. (2,321 metres). The higher slopes have sufficient rainfall to support pine and oak forests. Difficult to access, but crossed by one major route through the El-Kantara defile, which carries a road and railway.

Aurillac Cantal, France. Cap. of dept. in S central France on Jordanne R. Manu. leather goods and umbrellas. An important livestock market. Pop. (1975C) 33,355.

Aurora Illinois, U.S.A. City sit. SW of the S end of L. Michigan. Manu. iron,

steel and aluminium goods inc. office and school equipment. Pop. (1970c) 74,182.

Aust-Agder Norway. County of S Norway on the Skagerrak coast. Area, 3,609 sq. m. (9,212 sq. km.). Chief towns Arendal (cap.), Risor, Tvedestrand, Grimstad, Lillesand. Coastal lowland strip rising to highlands and the Bykle Mountains. Mainly forested with some mining, nickel, low-grade iron, and very little agric. Some cattle farming. Lumbering and fishing are important. Pop. (1973E) 82,697.

Austerlitz *see* **Slavkov**

Austin Minnesota, U.S.A. Town 35 m. (56 km.) SW of Rochester. Indust. railway engineering and food manu. Pop. (1970c) 25,074.

Austin Texas, U.S.A. State cap. WNW of Houston on Colorado R. Indust. inc. engineering and food manu. Tourist centre. Pop. (1970c) 251,808.

Australia The continent is bounded on W by Indian Ocean and on E by the Pacific Ocean and is the largest island in the world. The length of the coastline is 12,210 m. (19,536 km.) and the continent is bisected by the Tropic of Capricorn. Area, 2,967,900 sq. m. (7,686,900 sq. km.). In 1901 New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania were federated under the name of the 'Commonwealth of Australia', the designation of 'colonies' being at the same time changed into that of 'states'—except in the case of Northern Territory, which was transferred from South Australia to the Commonwealth as a 'territory' in 1911. Northern Territory acquired responsible self-government in 1979. In 1911 the Commonwealth acquired from the State of New South Wales the Canberra site for the Australian capital. Building operations were begun in 1923 and Parliament was opened at Canberra in 1927.

Territories under the administration of the Commonwealth, but not included in it, comprise Norfolk Island, the territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands, and the Australian Antarctic Territory (1936), comprising all the islands and territory other than Adélie Land, situated south of 60° S lat. and between 160° and 45° E long. The British Government transferred sovereignty in the Heard Island and McDonald Islands to the Australian Government in 1947. Cocos (Keeling) Islands in 1955 and Christmas Island in 1958 were also transferred to Australian jurisdiction.

Mineral wealth includes copper, gold, iron, lead, rutile, tungsten, zinc, coal and petroleum. Pop. (1977E) 14.07m.

Australian Alps Australia. A mountain range in the SE stretching for about 300 m. (480 km.) through Victoria and New South Wales, to the S of the Great Dividing Range. Mount Kosciusko, 7,328 ft. (2,234 metres) a.s.l., is the highest peak in Australia. Mainly well forested and a popular area for winter sports.

Australian Antarctic Territory An Order in Council of 1933 placed under Australian authority all the islands and territories other than Adélie Land sit. S of 60° S lat. and lying between 160° E long. and 45° E long.

In 1959 Australia signed the Antarctic Treaty with Argentina, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Rep. of S. Afr., U.S.S.R., U.K. and U.S.A. Poland, Czechoslovakia and Denmark have subsequently acceded to the Treaty. The Treaty reserves the Antarctic area S of 60° S lat. for peaceful purposes, provides for intern. cooperation in scientific investigation and research, and preserves, for the duration of the Treaty, the *status quo* with regard to territorial sovereignty, rights and claims. The Treaty came into force in 1961.

Australian Capital Territory *see* **Canberra**

Austral Islands French Polynesia, South Pacific Ocean. A group of islands S of the Society Islands. Total area, 115 sq. m. (298 sq. km.). There are five inhabited islands, Rurutu, Tubuai, Rapa, Rimatara and Raivavae.

Austria A Federal Republic, bounded on N by the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechoslovakia, on E by Hungary and in the S by Yugoslavia and Italy. The Federal States are Vienna, Lower Austria, Burgenland, Upper Austria, Salz-

burg, Styria, Carinthia, Tirol and Vorarlberg. Area, 32,366 sq. m. (83,850 sq. km.). Chief towns, Vienna (the cap.), Graz, Linz, Salzburg and Innsbruck. The surface is mountainous but Lower Austria is flat near Vienna. The area is drained by R. Danube. Agric. products inc. wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, sugar-beet. Mineral production inc. lignite, iron, lead, zinc, copper, magnesite. Austria is also one of the world's largest sources of graphite. Petroleum is also found and commercial production began in early 1930s. There is a wide range of manu. industry. Tourism is an important industry; there are over 22,000 hotels and boarding houses and nearly 10m. tourists visit Austria each year. Pop. (1971C) 7,456,403.

Auvergne France. Region (former province) covering part of the Massif Central and spilling out into the plains that border it in the N. The physical and economic axis of the region is the long, low-altitude corridor of the R. Allier, of which the S part is known as Les Limagnes, and the N part as Sologne Bourbonnaise, but now tends to be called the Val d'Allier. The anc. *Arverni* were among the most enterprising peoples in Gaul in Roman times. Clermont-Ferrand is the regional cap. Pop. (1970E) 1,323,500.

Auxerre Yonne, France. Town in N central France on Yonne R. Manu. wine, metal goods and paints from local ochre. Pop. (1975C) 39,955.

Avalon Newfoundland, Canada. Peninsula in the SE, on which is sit. St. John's, cap. of Newfoundland province.

Avebury Wiltshire, England. 9 m. (14 km.) SSW of Swindon on R. Kennet. Sit. within a prehistoric earthwork with stone circle and avenue.

Aveiro Portugal. (i) District in N central Portugal bounded W by the Atlantic and consisting of part of Beira Litoral and S Douro Litoral provinces. Drained by the Vouga R. Main occupations inc. farming, viticulture, lumbering, fishing. (ii) Town 36 m. (58 km.) S of Oporto at mouth of Vouga R. Sardine fishing port and salt extracting centre. District cap. Connected with the Atlantic by canal across a lagoon and sand bar. Trading centre for an agric. area, handling wine, fruit, olive oil and grain. Indust. inc. fish canning, pottery and porcelain.

Avellaneda Buenos Aires, Argentina. Industrial suburb of Buenos Aires sit. at union of Riachuelo R. and La Plata estuary. Meat-packing, tanning, oil refining and textile manu. Pop. (1970C) 337,538.

Avellino Campania, Italy. Cap of Avellino province 28 m. (45 km.) ENE of Naples in the Apennines. Manu. hats. Indus. inc. sulphur mining and refining.

Averno Campania, Italy. A L. sit. in a volcanic crater 10 m. (16 km.) W of Naples. Very dark and 213 ft. (65 metres) deep, it was believed in anc. times to be the gateway to hell.

Aveyron France. Dept. in the S sit. in the SW of the Massif Central. Area, 3,386 sq. m. (8,771 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous with the Cévennes in the SE and the Monts d'Aubrac in the NE. Agric. is possible in the valleys and products inc. cereals, vines, fruits and vegetables. Cattle and sheep are reared and Roquefort is noted for cheese. Coal and iron are mined. Chief towns, Rodez (the cap.), and Millau. Pop. (1975C) 278,306.

Aveyron River France. Rises on the border between Aveyron and Lozère depts. and flows WSW for 150 m. (240 km.) to enter Tarn R. near Montauban.

Avignon Vaucluse, France. 'Windy city'. Cap. of the Vaucluse dept. sit. on R. Rhône in S France. Residence of the Popes (1309–79). Manu. chemicals, man-made fibres, flour, soap and paper. Pop. (1975C) 93,024.

Ávila Spain. (i) Province in Old Castile. Area, 3,107 sq. m. (8,048 sq. km.). Mountainous with fertile valleys producing cereals, olives and chestnuts. Merino sheep raised. (ii) Cap. of province of same name 54 m. (86 km.) WNW of Madrid on the Adaja R., at 3,800 ft. (1,158 metres) a.s.l. Tourist centre with fine medieval buildings. Pop. (1970C) 81,710.

Avoca River Wicklow, Irish Republic. Formed by union of R. Avonbeg and

Avonmore, flows SE to enter the Irish Sea at Arklow on the E coast.

Avon England. County of SW England bounded on N by Gloucestershire, E by Wiltshire, S by Somerset and W by Severn Estuary. The County is centred on Bristol, the largest town and administrative centre of the SW of England, and has varied countryside including parts of the Cotswold and Mendip Hill areas of outstanding natural beauty. Bath and Weston-super-Mare are important tourist centres. Since 1974 reorganization the county consists of 6 districts, Bath, Bristol, Kingswood, Northavon, Wansdyke, Woodspring. Principal industries are aircraft manufacture, printing, publishing and packaging; docks and warehousing; food, drink and tobacco processing. Pop. (1976E) 917,700.

Avonmouth Avon, England. Port 6 m. (10 km.) NW of Bristol at mouth of Lower Avon R. Indust. flour milling, chemical works, engineering and zinc smelting. It is also an important distribution centre.

Avon, River The Bristol or Lower Avon rises in Gloucestershire and flows for 75 m. (120 km.) in a wide curve and enters the R. Severn at Avonmouth, near Bristol.

Avon, River The Warwickshire or Upper Avon rises in Northamptonshire and flows for 96 m. (154 km.) in a SW direction through Stratford-on-Avon to join the R. Severn at Tewkesbury.

Avon, River Other R. with name of Avon in Brit. are: (i) the 'East' Avon which rises in Wiltshire and enters the Eng. Channel at Christchurch, Dorset; (ii) A trib. of the R. Clyde in Scot.; (iii) A trib. of the R. Spey in Scot.; (iv) A trib. of R. Forth in Scot.

Avranches Manche, France. Town in SW Normandy sit. on hill above estuary of Sée R. Indust. inc. tanning, fishing and horsebreeding. Trades in dairy produce, fruit, cider and grain. Pop. (1968C) 11,102.

Awe, Loch Scotland. L. 23 m. (37 km.) long, between the W coast and Loch Lomond. Drained by Awe R. which flows into Loch Etive. Ben Cruachan, 3,689 ft. (1,124 metres) a.s.l., is sit. near the N end.

Axminster Devonshire, England. Town 24 m. (38 km.) E of Exeter on R. Axe. Noted in the 18th cent. for carpets, now once again a thriving industry. Pop. (1973E) 2,656.

Ayacucho Ayacucho, Peru. Cap. of dept. sit. WNW of Cuzco. Tourist centre with many historically interesting buildings. Pop. (1970E) 24,374.

Aycliffe *see* **Newton Aycliffe**

Aydin Turkey. (i) Province of W Turkey on Aegean Sea. Drained by Buyuk Menderes and Akcay Rs. It has deposits of iron, copper, lignite, mercury, emery, arsenic, antimony and magnesite. Agric. areas produce cotton, tobacco, valonia, olives, figs, raisins, millet. Pop. (1975C) 607,126. (ii) Town 55 m. (89 km.) SE of Smyrna. Provincial cap. and market for mineral and food producing area. Pop. (1970C) 50,566.

Aylesbury Buckinghamshire, England. Town sit. just N of the Chiltern Hills. Indust. inc. engineering, printing, flour milling and food processing. Pop. (1973E) 41,420.

Aylesford Kent, England. Town 3 m. (5 km.) NW of Maidstone on the R. Medway. Indust. inc. paper mills and cement works. Pop. (1973E) 5,278.

Ayr Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town on SW coast, sit. at confluence of Ayr R. and Firth of Clyde. Manu. machinery, metal products, woollen and leather goods. Exports coal, iron and agric. produce. Pop. (1973E) 47,990.

Ayrshire Scotland. Now part of Strathclyde Region.

Aysén Chile. Province of S Chile between Andes and Pacific. Area, 34,357 sq. m. (88,985 sq. km.). Cap. Puerto Aysén. Sparsely-settled region of mountains, glaciers and forests. The main occupations are lumbering and sheep farming. It inc. several Andean Ls. on the border with Argentina: L. Buenos Aires, L. General Paz, L. San Martín, L. Cochrane. Pop. (1973E) 55,201.

Azerbáiján Iran. A region in the NW comprising the two provinces of E. Azerbáiján (cap. Tabriz) and W. Azerbáiján (cap. Rezaiyeh). Chief R., Araks. Mainly mountainous with the extinct volcano Savalan rising to 15,784 ft. (4,819 metres) a.s.l. W of Ardebil.

Azerbaijan U.S.S.R. The independence of Azerbaijan was declared in 1918, with cap. first at Ganja, and later at Baku. In 1920 Azerbaijan was proclaimed a Soviet Socialist Rep. With Georgia and Armenia it formed the Transcaucasian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic. In 1936 it became one of the reps. of the U.S.S.R. Area, 33,430 sq. m. (86,600 sq. km.). Sub-tropical agric. possible, therefore cotton-growing, orchards, vineyards and silk culture, as well as tea plantations. Rich in natural resources, the most important industry being oil. Pop. (1978E) 5.9m.

Azogues Cañar, Ecuador. Town 15 m. (24 km.) NE of Cuenca on the Pan-American Highway. Provincial cap. sit. in Andes. The main industry is manu. panama hats; also tanning and flour milling.

Azores Three groups of hilly islands belonging to Portugal, sit. about 900 m. (1,440 km.) W of Portugal, in the Atlantic Ocean. They are of volcanic origin and earthquakes have occurred. The largest island is São Miguel, 41 m. by 9.5 m. (65.6 km. by 15 km.) and the smallest Corvo, 4.5 m. by 3 m. (7 km. by 5 km.). The E group consists of Santa Maria, São Miguel and Formigos Rocks; the central group, Terceira, Graciosa, São Jorge, Pico and Faial; the W group, Flores and Corvo. The Azores produce wine, pineapples, oranges, bananas and tobacco. Manu. inc. agric. produce. Pop. (1970C) 286,989.

Azov Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 20 m. (32 km.) WSW of Rostov-on-Don sit. near mouth of Don R. Indust. include fishing and fish-canning. Pop. 40,000.

Azov, Sea of U.S.S.R. A shallow sea connected to Black Sea, S of European Russia. Area, 14,500 sq. m. (37,555 sq. km.). It has valuable fisheries. Principal ports, Rostov-on-Don, Taganrog and Kerch.

Azua Dominican Republic. (i) Province in S on the Caribbean coast. Area, 936 sq. m. (2,424 sq. km.). Mountainous, semi-arid area between the Cordillera Central and the coast. Crops are grown mainly by irrigation and inc. coffee, tobacco, sugar-cane, cereals and vegetables. Some lumbering. Pop. (1970C) 91,511. (ii) City officially called Azua de Compostela at the S end of the Sierra de Ocoa. Provincial cap. and commercial town trading in agric. produce. Intern. airport.

Azuay Ecuador. Province of S Ecuador in the Andes. Area, 3,443 sq. m. (8,917 sq. km.). Cap. Cuenca. Mountainous with fertile valleys and humid, semi-tropical climate. Rich mineral deposits, esp. gold, silver, mercury, platinum. Mainly agric. producing sugar-cane, coffee, cereals, fruit, cotton, livestock and dairy products. Indust. inc. manu. panama hats. Pop. (1974E) 367,324.

Azul Buenos Aires, Argentina. Town sit. 180 m. (288 km.) SSW of Buenos Aires. Indust. are all connected with cattle. Pop. (1972C) 36,023.

B

Baalbek Lebanon. Town 40 m. (64 km.) ENE of Beirut sit. at the foot of the Anti-Lebanon mountains. Noted for its splendid ruins.

Bab-el-Mandeb A strait sit. between Arabia and Afr. and joining the Red Sea to the Gulf of Aden.

Babylon Iraq. Site of anc. town *c.* 55 m. (88 km.) S of Baghdad on R. Euphrates.

Bacău Bacău, Romania. Cap. of district 95 m. (152 km.) NNW of Galati sit. on Bistrita R. Manu. oilfield equipment, textiles, paper and leather goods. Pop. (1971E) 95,576.

Bacolod Negros, Philippines. Port sit. on NW coast, and *c.* 300 m. (480 km.) SSE of Manila. Main occupations are fishing and sugar refining. Trades in sugar-cane and rice. Pop. (1970C) 187,300.

Bacup Lancashire, England. Town 15 m. (24 km.) N of Manchester. Industries inc. quarrying, engineering, printing and the manu. of textiles, felt and footwear. Pop. (1977E) 15,410.

Badajoz Spain. (i) Province in the W bordering on Portugal. It is the largest province with an area of 8,361 sq. m. (21,657 sq. km.). The principal R. is the Guadiana. Stock-rearing is the major occupation and cereals, olives and vines are also grown. Pop. (1970C) 687,599. (ii) Cap. of province of same name sit. on the Guadiana R. near the Portuguese frontier. Industries inc. flour milling, food processing, brewing and distilling. Pop. (1970C) 101,710.

Badalona Barcelona, Spain. Port and suburb of NE Barcelona. Industries inc. shipbuilding, and the manu. of textiles, chemicals and glass. Pop. (1970C) 162,888.

Bad Ems Rhineland-Palatinate, Federal Republic of Germany. Town and spa sit. 7 m. (11 km.) ESE of Koblenz on Lahn R.

Baden Lower Austria, Austria. Resort in the E sit. at the foot of the Wiener Wald. Noted for its warm sulphur springs. Pop. (1971C) 22,631.

Baden Aargau, Switzerland. Resort 13 m. (21 km.) NW of Zürich sit. on Limmat R. Noted for its hot sulphur springs. Manu. electrical equipment and textiles. Pop. (1974E) 67,300.

Baden-Baden Baden-Württemberg, Federal Republic of Germany. Resort in the SW sit. in the Oos valley. Noted for its hot mineral springs. Pop. (1971E) 36,900.

Baden-Württemberg Federal Republic of Germany. *Land* of the Federal Rep. in the SW bounded N by Hesse, E by Bavaria. Area, 13,965 sq. m. (35,750 sq. km.) Chief cities Stuttgart (cap.), Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Freiburg, Heidelberg. Drained by Rhine and Neckar Rs., both of which water fertile land, the Rhine plain and the Neckar valley, producing fruit, tobacco, cereals, vines, hops. Otherwise mountainous, inc. S, the Black Forest. The W part, formerly Baden, is mainly rural with a concentration of industrial towns in the N, along the Rhine and near L. Constance, S. The main industries are textiles, engineering, chemicals, papermaking. Pop. (1973E) 9,210,847.

Bad Kreuznach Rhineland-Palatinate, Federal Republic of Germany. Resort 24 m. (38 km.) SW of Wiesbaden sit. on Nahe R. Noted for its saline springs. Manu. inc. chemicals and optical instruments. Pop. (1971E) 42,700.

Badlands South Dakota, U.S.A. Arid plateau E of Black Hills, extending *c.* 120 m. (192 km.), bounded S by White R., crossed by Bad R. Deeply and dramatically eroded and with many fossil re-

mains. Part has been reserved as the Badlands National Monument.

Badrinath Uttar Pradesh, India. Village and centre of pilgrimage sit. 190 m. (304 km.) NE of Delhi in the Garwhal Himalayas. The peak of Badrinath is sit. nearby.

Baeza Jaén, Spain. Town 23 m. (37 km.) NE of Jaén. Industries inc. distilling, flour milling and tanning.

Baffin Bay North Atlantic. Arm of the Atlantic Ocean extending *c.* 700 m. (1,120 km.) N between Northwest Territories, Canada (W), and Greenland (E). Connected with the Atlantic (S) by Davis Strait and with the Arctic by Smith Sound (N) and Lancaster and Jones Sounds (W). Ellesmere, Devon, Bylot and Baffin Islands are on its Canadian shoreline; trading posts at Thule, Upernavik and Umanak on the Greenland side. Ice-covered for most of the year; the Labrador current carries ice-bergs through it. There are navigable passages in summer.

Baffin Island Northwest Territories, Canada. Sit. in the entrance to Hudson Bay, it is the largest island in the Canadian Arctic. Area, 184,000 sq. m. (476,560 sq. km.). Very mountainous with many glaciers and snow-fields. The principal occupations are whaling, hunting and fur trapping.

Bagé Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Town in extreme S sit. near the Uruguay frontier. It has an experimental agric. estab. and trades in livestock.

Baghdad Baghdad, Iraq. Cap. of Iraq and of Baghdad governorate, sit. 280 m. (448 km.) NW of Basra on Tigris R. Communications centre at the head of shallow-draft navigation on Tigris R., with railway and airline systems. Commercial centre. Industries inc. distilling, tanning; manu. clothing, cement, tobacco products. Pop. (1972E) 2,696,000.

Bagnères-de-Bigorre Hautes-Pyrénées, France. Resort in SW sit. on Adour R. Noted for its mineral springs. Industries inc. marble and slate quarrying, engineering and the manu. of textiles. Pop. (1968C) 11,122.

Bagnolet Seine-St. Denis, France. A suburb of E Paris. Manu. plaster of Paris, textiles and furniture. Pop. (1975C) 35,907.

Baguio Luzon, Philippines. Resort 130 m. (208 km.) N of Manila. Centre of a gold mining district.

Bahamas West Indies. The Commonwealth of the Bahamas is a sovereign state which gained independence from Britain in 1973. It consists of an arch. of 700 islands extending from within 50 m. (80 km.) of SE Florida to within 70 m. (112 km.) of Haiti forming an independent Commonwealth state. Area, 4,404 sq. m. (11,406 sq. km.). Cap. Nassau. The family islands (formerly out islands) are Grand Bahama, Great Abaco, Bimini Islands, Berry Islands, New Providence, Andros, Eleuthera, Cat, Great Exuma, San Salvador, or Watling, Long Island, Crooked Island, Acklin's Island, Mayaguana, Little Inagua, Great Inagua. Tourism is the most important industry, others inc. fishing, salt panning, lumbering, with some agric. Main products are fish, timber, shells, vegetables and fruit. Pop. (1977E) 218,000.

Bahawalpur Bahawalpur, Pakistan. Cap. of Bahawalpur district 60 m. (96 km.) SSE of Multan sit. near Sutlej R. Manu. inc. cotton goods and soap. Trades in cotton and rice.

Bahía Brazil. A State on the Atlantic coast, in E central Braz. Area, 216,612 sq. m. (561,026 sq. km.). A low coastal plain rises to the W to the central plateau, which is crossed by the São Francisco R. Cacao, sugar-cane, tobacco and cotton are grown on the fertile coastal plain. Industrial diamonds are mined and there are oil wells on the coast. Cap. Salvador. Pop. (1970C) 7,583,140.

Bahía Blanca Buenos Aires, Argentina. Port sit. on Blanca Bay. Industries inc. oil refining, meat packing, tanning and flour milling. Meat, hides, grain and wool are exported. Pop. (1970C) 182,158.

Bahrain State lying between Qatar peninsula and Hasa coast of Saudi Arabia, together with neighbouring islands of Muharraq, Sitra and Umm

Nasan. Area, 231 sq. m. (598 sq. km.). Cap. Manama. Limestone plateau, mainly arid and rising to Jabal Dukhan, 445 ft. (137 metres) from a central depression. Irrigation from wells supports agric. in the N, esp. dates, citrus fruit, alfalfa, wheat and millet. The main industry is extracting and refining oil. The refinery processes local oil and oil coming by pipeline from Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. Pop. (1971C) 89,728.

Bahr el Ghazal Sudan. (i) Province in S bounded E by Sudd swampland, W by Central African Empire. Area, 77,820 sq. m. (199,219 sq. km.). Cap. Wau. Clay plateau drained by Tonj and Jur Rs. The main occupation is farming, esp. livestock, cotton, peanuts sesame, corn, durra. Pop. (1968E) 1,393,000. (ii) R. rising in L. Ambadi in S Sudan and flowing 150 m. (240 km.) NE past Wankai and joining the Bahr el Jebel in L. No. Together they form the White Nile R. Navigable July–March to Meshra er Req and July–October to Wau, on the Jur R., a headstream. It adds little water volume to the Nile R., owing to the evaporation and dispersal of its waters in the Sudd swamps.

Bahr el Jebel, River Sudan. R. rising in Uganda, as the Albert Nile, and entering Sudan at Nimule to flow 594 m. (950 km.) N through the Sudd swamps and join the Bahr el Gazal in L. No, to form the White Nile. Navigable throughout the year except through the rapids between Juba and Nimule.

Baia Mare Maramures, Romania. Cap. of district 190 m. (304 km.) WNW of Iaşi. Industries inc. lead and zinc smelting and the manu. of chemicals. Pop. (1971E) 79,542.

Baikal Lake, U.S.S.R. L. in SE Siberia on the boundary between the Buryat-Mongol Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep. and Irkutsk oblast. Area, 12,150 sq. m. (31,104 sq. km.), and the world's deepest fresh-water L. Fed by over 300 Rs., drained only by the Angara R. Frozen from January–April.

Baja California, Mexico. Peninsula of NW Mexico extending 760 m. (1,216 km.) between the Gulf of California and the Pacific, and forming a state. Chief towns Tijuana (cap.), Mexicali, Ensenada, La Paz. Plains on the Pacific coast, otherwise mountainous and generally desolate. Only small areas are inhabited and farming is sustained by irrigation. The main occupations are fishing and mining. Chief products silver, lead, gold, copper, magnesite, iron ore, kaolin, nitrates, fish, cotton, wheat, vines, vegetables. Pop. (1970C) 870,421.

Bakersfield California, U.S.A. City in S centre of state sit. on Kern R. Industries inc. oil refining, railway engineering, food processing and the manu. of oilfield equipment, agric. machinery and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 69,515.

Bakewell Derbyshire, England. Town 10 m. (16 km.) W of Chesterfield. Bakewell tarts were first made here. Pop. (1973E) 4,100.

Bakhchisarai Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 16 m. (25.5 km.) SW of Simferopol in the Crimea. Manu. copper and leather products. Pop. 15,000.

Bakony Forest Hungary. Sit. to the N of L. Balaton, in the NW. There are deposits of coal, bauxite and manganese. The chief town is Veszprém.

Baku Azerbaijan, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Azerbaijan and port sit. on S coast of the Apsheron peninsula on the Caspian Sea. Industries inc. shipbuilding, oil refining, and the manu. of oilfield equipment, chemicals, textiles and cement. A pipeline runs to Batumi on the Black Sea and oil is exported. Pop. (1977E) 1,435,000.

Bala Gwynedd, Wales. Town sit. at N end of L. Bala on R. Dee, and 23 m. (37 km.) NE of Barmouth. Pop. (1973E) 1,650.

Balaklava Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Port 8 m. (13 km.) S of Sevastopol in the Crimea.

Balaton, Lake Hungary. Sit. to SW of Budapest and S of the Bakony Forest. It is the largest L. in central Europe with an area of 231 sq. m. (598 sq. km.). Vines and fruit are grown in the vicinity and it is a tourist centre.

Balboa Panama Canal Zone. Port sit. at Pacific end of Panama Canal to the W of Panama City. It has many shipyards, docks and wharves. Pop. (1977E) 3,000.

Balbriggan Dublin, Irish Republic. Port and resort on E coast. Noted for the manu. of hosiery. Pop. (1971C) 3,741.

Baldock Hertfordshire, England. Town immediately ENE of Letchworth on Ivel R., mainly residential. Industries inc. hosiery, electrical goods. Pop. (1973E) 6,360.

Bâle *see* **Basel**

Balearic Islands Spain. Arch. in W Mediterranean, 50–190 m. (80–300 km.) off the E coast of Spain, forming a province. Area, 1,936 sq. m. (5,014 sq. km.). Cap. Palma. There are four islands, Majorca, Minorca, Ibiza, Formentera, which are inhabited, and many uninhabited islets, extending 180 m. (290 km.) NE to SW. The main occupations are tourism, fishing, farming, with some mining and lumbering. Industries are centred on Majorca and inc. pottery, manu. metalware and leather goods. Pop. (1970C) 558,287.

Bali Lesser Sundas, Indonesia. Island 20 m. (32 km.) W of Lombok across Lombok Strait. Area, 2,243 sq. m. (5,742 sq. km.). Chief towns Singaraja, Buleleng, Denpasar. Mountainous, rising to Mount Agung. Moderate climate with low rainfall in N, monsoon rains in S. Main occupation farming, with some handicraft industries. Main products are copra, rice, coffee, tobacco, livestock. Pop. (1971E) 2,120,338.

Balikesir Balikesir, Turkey. Cap. of province in central W. Industries inc. flour milling and the manu. of rugs and textiles. Trades in cereals and opium. Pop. (1970C) 85,032.

Balikpapan South Kalimantan, Indonesia. Port sit. on SE coast on the Strait of Makassar, and 210 m. (336 km.) NE of Bandjarmasin. Industries inc. oil refining.

Balkan Mountains Bulgaria. A range stretching from Black Sea to Yugoslav border. The highest peak is Yamrukchal. The chief pass is the Shipka.

Balkan Peninsula South East Europe. Large peninsula extending S from lower Danube and Sava Rs. to Mediterranean, S, and bounded by Adriatic and Ionian Seas, W, and by Aegean and Black Seas (linked by the Dardanelles Strait, the Sea of Marmara and the Bosporus) in the E. Divided politically between Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, most of Romania, Albania, Greece and European Turkey. Crossed E to W by the Balkan Mountains, with also the Pindus Mountains, S, the Dinaric and N Albanian Alps, W, and the Rhodope Mountains which rise to Musala Peak, SE. There are fertile plains separated by the mountain ranges and producing cereals, tobacco, cotton, olives, flax, vegetables, flowers, for essential oils, and grapes.

Balkh Mazár-i-Sharif, Afghánistán. Town 12 m. (19 km.) WNW of Mazár-i-Sharif. Sit. in an oasis it is an important road junction. Pop. 12,000.

Balkhash Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. Town sit. on N shore of L. Balkhash. It is an important centre of the copper industry. Pop. 80,000.

Balkhash, Lake Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. L. 100 m. (160 km.) W of Chinese frontier between Kazakh Hills (N) and Sary-Ishik-Otrau desert. Area, 6,680 sq. m. (17,301 sq. km.). Average depth 20 ft. (6 metres). Fed chiefly by the Ili R. and with no outlet. Fishing and salt extracting are important. Its main ports are Balkhash, Burlyu-Tobe, Burlyu-Baital.

Ballachulish Scotland. Highland Region. Village 22 m. (35 km.) NE of Oban sit. on S shore of Loch Leven, with large slate quarries.

Ballarat Victoria, Australia. (Officially, Ballaarat). Town 65 m. (104 km.) WNW of Melbourne. Railway junction and industrial centre, industries inc. textiles, metal working, brewing. Founded in 1851 as a gold-rush town. Pop. of Urban Ballarat (1977E) 60,737.

Ballater Scotland. Grampian Region. Town 36 m. (58 km.) WSW of Aberdeen on Dee R. Resort with mineral springs. Pop. (1978E) 1,204.

Ballina Mayo, Irish Republic. Port sit. on R. Moy near its mouth on Killala Bay. Industries inc. flour milling, plastics, manu. of medical appliances, and tools, salmon fishing, sawmilling and printing. Pop. (1978E) 8,000.

Ballinasloe Galway, Irish Republic. Town in W centre sit. on R. Suck. Industries inc. limestone quarrying, flour milling and the manu. of footwear and bonemeal. It is noted for its livestock fairs. Pop. (1971C) 5,969.

Ballinrobe Mayo, Irish Republic. Town 17 m. (27 km.) S of Castlebar, sit. on R. Robe near its mouth on Lough Mask. Noted for trout and coarse fishing. Tourist centre. Pop. (1977E) 1,586.

Ballybunion Kerry, Irish Republic. Resort 9 m. (15 km.) WNW of Listowel at the mouth of the R. Shannon. The main occupation is tourism. Pop. (1971C) 1,287.

Ballycastle Antrim, Northern Ireland. Resort 44 m. (90 km.) NNW of Belfast sit. on Ballycastle Bay. Pop. (1971C) 2,895.

Ballyclare Antrim, Northern Ireland. Market town 10 m. (16 km.) SW of Larne. Industries include manu. building materials, flax fibres, acrylic yarns and protective clothing. Quarrying is also important. Pop. (1978E) 7,000.

Ballymena Antrim, Northern Ireland. Town in NW sit. on R. Braid. Main occupations are bleaching, dyeing and finishing linen. Pop. (1971C) 16,487.

Ballymoney Antrim, Northern Ireland. Borough 7 m. (11 km.) SE of Coleraine. Manu. of medical supplies, mineral waters, knitwear, copper tanks and potato products. There is some cotton spinning. Pop. (1978E) 22,300.

Ballyshannon Donegal, Irish Republic. Resort 11 m. (17.5 km.) SSW of Donegal sit. at mouth of R. Erne on Donegal Bay. The main occupation is salmon fishing. Pop. (1971C) 2,325.

Baltic Sea North Europe. Arm of the Atlantic Ocean linked to the North Sea by the Danish straits and by the Kiel Canal, Federal Republic of Germany, otherwise enclosed by Denmark, Sweden, Finland, U.S.S.R., Poland and Germany. Area, 163,000 sq. m. (422,170 sq. km.). Mainly shallow with an average depth of 180 ft. (55 metres), extending N to the Gulf of Bothnia and E to the Gulf of Finland. It has an exceptional intake of fresh water, inc. the Dal, Angerman, Ume and Torne Rs. from Scandinavia and the Neva, Narva, Western Dvina, Neman, Vistula and Oder Rs. on its S shore.

Baltimore Maryland, U.S.A. City 35 m. (56 km.) NE of Washington on Patapsco R. estuary. Commercial, industrial and communications centre of Maryland and major sea port with 2 outlets to Atlantic, one through Chesapeake Bay and one through the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. The harbour frontage is over 40 m. (64 km.) long and has terminal points for coal, ore, grain; also exports flour, iron and steel, cement, timber, fertilizers, machinery and vehicles. Imports inc. chrome, zinc and manganese ore, sugar, petroleum, rubber, coffee, tea, spices, cork and woodpulp. Industries inc. shipbuilding and ship repair, iron and steel, oil refining, textiles, chemicals, sugar refining, coffee roasting, meat packing, oil refining, copper smelting, printing and publishing; manu. fertilizers, cement, machinery, vehicles and railway rolling stock, aircraft, electrical goods, metal goods and scientific instruments, paper. Pop. (1970C) 905,759.

Baltistan Kashmir. A mountainous region in W Ladakh district sit. on S side of Karakoram Mountains. The highest peak is K2. The chief town is Skardu.

Baluchistan Pakistan. Region bounded N by Afghánistán, W by Iran, S by the Arabian Sea. Area, 134,139 sq. m. (347,420 sq. km.). Chief towns Quetta (cap.), Sibi, Fort Sandeman, Chaman, Kalat, Mastung, Nushki, Pasni. Mainly mountainous and barren with long mountain ridges crossing SW to NE. Annual rainfall is 3–10 ins. (7.5–25 centimetres), and Rs. are seasonal. The main occupation is livestock farming, with some agric. in the N valleys. There are important mineral resources inc. coal at Khost, Shahrig and Harnai, gypsum, chromite, limestone, sulphur, salt and lead.

Bamako Mali. Cap. of Mali sit. on R. Niger. It is an important trading centre. Pop. (1972E) 170,000.

Bamberg Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany. Town in E centre sit. on canalized Regnitz R. near its confluence with the Main R. Industries inc. engineering, brewing and the manu. of textiles, footwear, electrical components and tobacco. Trades in fruit and vegetables. Pop. (1971E) 69,900.

Bamburgh Northumberland, England. Resort 16 m. (26 km.) SE of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on the North Sea. Bamburgh Castle is believed to have been the seat of the Kings of Northumbria. Pop. (1971C) 558.

Banbridge Down, Northern Ireland. Town 22 m. (35 km.) SW of Belfast sit. on R. Bann. Manu. linen, rope and fishing nets. Pop. (1971C) 6,864.

Banbury Oxfordshire, England. Town in S centre sit. on R. Cherwell. Industries inc. printing, food processing and the manu. of aluminium and electrical goods. Pop. (1978E) 34,700.

Bancroft *see* **Chililabombwe**

Banda Islands Muluku, Indonesia. A group of volcanic islands 50 m. (80 km.) S of Ceram. Area, *c.* 40 sq. m. (*c.* 104 sq. km.). The largest island is Bandalontar. Agric. crops inc. nutmeg, mace, sago, coconuts and copra. Pop. 15,000.

Bandar Pahlavi Gilán, Iran. Port 14 m. (22 km.) NW of Rasht on Caspian Sea. The main occupation is fishing. Rice and hides are exported.

Bandar Seri Begawan Brunei. Cap. sit. 9 m. (14 km.) from mouth of Brunei R. Trading centre for agric. products and rubber. Pop. (1971C) 72,481.

Bandjarmasin South Kalimantan, Indonesia. Cap. of province and port sit. on Barito R. 24 m. (38 km.) from its mouth. Timber, rubber and rattan are exported. Pop. 250,000.

Bandon Cork, Irish Republic. Town in SW sit. on R. Bandon. Industries inc. distilling, brewing and tanning. Pop. (1971C) 2,257.

Bandundu Bandundu, Zaïre. Formerly Banningville. Town 120 m. (192 km.) SW of Inongo on Kwango R. Commercial centre for a rice and palm producing area. Airport. Pop. (1970C) 2.6m.

Bandung West Java, Indonesia. Cap. of province 75 m. (120 km.) SE of Djakarta. Manu. machinery, chemicals, quinine, textiles and rubber goods. Pop. (1970E) 1.3m.

Banff Alberta, Canada. Resort 63 m. (101 km.) WNW of Calgary on Bow R. sit. in Banff National Park. Industries include iron founding, distilling and brewing. Pop. (1974E) 3,847.

Banff Scotland. Grampian Region. Resort in NE sit. at mouth of R. Deveron on the Moray Firth. The main occupations are fishing and whisky distilling. Pop. (1978E) 4,000.

Banffshire Scotland. Former county now part of Grampian Region.

Bangalore Karnataka, India. State cap. in central S. Manu. inc. printing, textiles, machine tools, machinery, electrical apparatus and footwear. Pop. (1971C) 1,648,232.

Bangka Indonesia. An island in the Java Sea off SE coast of Sumatra from which it is separated by Bangka Strait. Area, 4,611 sq. m. (11,942 sq. km.). One of the richest sources of tin in the world. There are also deposits of iron, lead, manganese, copper and gold.

Bangkok Phra Nakhon, Thailand. City opposite Thonburi on Chao Phraya R. 15 m. (24 km.) from Gulf of Thailand. Cap. and provincial cap., commercial, communications and cultural centre. Linked by rail with other Thai centres, Kampuchea (Cambodia) and Malaysia; accessible to smaller ocean-going vessels; has an intern. airport. Sea port handling most of Thailand's foreign trade, exporting rice, teak, rubber, salt-fish, hides, gold, silver. Industries inc. paper making, sawmilling, rice milling; manu. aircraft, rolling stock, matches, oil refining. The 18th cent. Royal Town is in the centre, and the

city has grown in rings around it. Estab. on the site of a fort in 1782 it became cap. in place of the temporary cap. at Thonburi on the opposite bank. Pop. conurbation (1972E) 3.66m.; city (1968E) 2.04m.

Bangladesh South Asia. Commonwealth state consisting of the former E province of Pakistan, bounded S by the Bay of Bengal, SE by Burma, E, N and W by India. Following a civil war Bangladesh was declared an independent state in Dec. 1971. Area, 55,126 sq. m. (142,776 sq. km.). Chief towns Dacca (cap.), Chittagong, Chalna, Narayanganj. Divided N to S by Brahmaputra R., which joins Ganges R. W of Dacca; most of the S is sit. in the Ganges delta. Mainly agric., with *c.* 80% of the pop. employed and 65% of the total area used in cultivation. The main products are rice, jute, sugar, wheat, gram and tea. The main export is jute, *c.* 50% of world production. Forests cover 8,560 sq. m. (22,170 sq. km.) and produce hardwoods, bamboos and honey. Fisheries are important on the coast and on the numerous Rs. Industry is concentrated on Dacca and Chittagong and inc. jute milling, textiles, steel and aluminium processing, hosiery manu. and paper making. There are deposits of natural gas, esp. at Titas. Pop. (1977E) 80.5m.

Bangor Down, Northern Ireland. Resort in E sit. on S side of Belfast Lough. Pop. (1978C) 35,260.

Bangor Maine, U.S.A. City in S of state sit. on Penobscot R. Manu. inc. paper, wood pulp, furniture, footwear and textiles. Pop. (1970C) 33,168.

Bangor Gwynedd, Wales. Port in NW sit. on Menai Strait. Exports slate from the Penrhyn quarries. Pop. (1973E) 16,030.

Bangui Central African Empire. Cap. of Empire sit. on Ubangi R. and bordering on Zaïre. Manu. inc. palm oil and soap. Pop. (1977E) 300,000.

Bangweulu, Lake Zambia. Sit. in the N on a high plateau. It is fed by the Chambezi R. and drained by the Luapula R.

Banias Syria. Port 90 m. (144 km.) SW of Aleppo. It is the terminal of an oil pipeline from Kirkuk, Iraq.

Banja Luka Bosnia-Hercegovina, Yugoslavia. Town in NW sit. on Vrbas R. Industries inc. brewing, flour milling and the manu. of textiles. Pop. (1971C) 89,866.

Banjul The Gambia. Formerly Bathurst. Cap. and port at mouth of R. Gambia on St. Mary's Isle. Exports agric. products, chiefly groundnuts, groundnut oil and palm kernels. Pop. (1975E) 42,400.

Banks Island British Columbia, Canada. Sit. in Hecate Strait off the Pacific coast. It is 43 m. (69 km.) long.

Banks Island Northwest Territories, Canada. Sit. in Arctic Arch. in the SW Franklin District. Area, 26,000 sq. m. (67,350 sq. km.). It is mainly plateau.

Banningville *see* **Bandundu**

Bannockburn Scotland. Central Region. Town 2 m. (3 km.) SSE of Stirling sit. on the Bannock Burn. Here in 1314 the battle of Bannockburn was fought in which Robert the Bruce defeated the English under Edward II. Pop. (1973E) 4,759.

Bann River Northern Ireland. Rises 6 m. (9 km.) ENE of Warrenpoint in the Mourne Mountains and flows 80 m (128 km.) NW past Banbridge, Gilford and Portadown, to enter L. Neagh at the S end, re-emerging at the N and flowing N along the border between County Antrim and County Londonderry to enter the Atlantic below Coleraine. Above the lough it is known as the Upper Bann R., below it is known as the Lower Bann. Salmon fisheries are important on the lower course.

Banstead Surrey, England. Town 3 m. (4.8 km.) E of Epsom, mainly residential with pharmaceutical industry. Pop. (1973E) 44,100.

Bantry Cork, Irish Republic. Port and resort in SW sit. at head of Bantry Bay. The main occupations are fishing, tour-

ism and the manu. of machine belting and animal food. Pop. (1971C) 2,579.

Bantry Bay Cork, Irish Republic. Inlet of Atlantic Ocean on SW coast of County Cork, an exceptional natural anchorage. Bantry town is at its head.

Bapaume Pas-de-Calais, France. Town 72 m. (115 km.) SE of Calais. Industries inc. brick making and flour milling. Pop. (1968C) 4,114.

Baracaldo Vizcaya, Spain. Town sit. NW of Bilbao. Industries inc. iron and steel manu., engineering. Pop. (1970C) 108,757.

Baranagar West Bengal, India. Town just N of Calcutta sit. on Hooghly R. Industries inc. jute and cotton milling and the manu. of machinery and chemicals.

Barbados West Indies. Sovereign state sit. in the Caribbean 100 m. (160 km.) E of St. Vincent and most E of the West Indies. Area, 166 sq. m. (430 sq. km.). Cap. Bridgetown. Coral limestone overlaid with volcanic ash and encircled by reefs. Temperate climate, but very little water. Manu. sugar, molasses, rum, food products. There is some light industry. Bridgetown is main port for ocean traffic and a cable station. Pop. (1978E) 248,000.

Barberton Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town sit. in De Kaap valley near Swaziland frontier. Originally a gold mining town it is now the centre of a rich agric. area growing cotton, citrus fruit and tobacco.

Barberton Ohio, U.S.A. City just SW of Akron. Manu. inc. boilers, tyres, chemicals, matches and porcelain. Pop. (1970C) 33,052.

Barbizon Seine-et-Marne, France. Village 7 m. (11 km.) SSW of Melun and sit. near the forest of Fontainebleau, which gave its name to the Barbizon school of artists.

Barbuda Leeward Islands, West Indies. An island 28 m. (45 km.) N of Antigua. Area, 62 sq. m. (160 sq. km.). Sea-island cotton and sugar-cane are grown. Pop. (1972E) 14,000 with Antigua.

Barcellona Pozzo di Gotto Sicilia, Italy. Town 18 m. (29 km.) W of Messina. Trades in fruit, wine, olive oil and cereals.

Barcelona Spain. (i) Province of NE Spain bounded E by the Mediterranean. Area, 2,975 sq. m. (7,733 sq. km.). Chief cities Barcelona (cap.), Sabadell, Tarrasa, Manresa, Mataró. Pyrenean slopes occupy the N and there is a range of hills along the coast; inland is a fertile plain. Drained by Llobregat and Vich Rs. The main occupations outside the cities are farming and mining, with tourism on the coast. Highly industrialized and heavily populated. Pop. (1970C) 3,929,194. (ii) City 300 m. (480 km.) ENE of Madrid on Mediterranean coast. Provincial cap. and second largest city in Spain. Major sea port and commercial and industrial centre, sit. on a fertile plain between Ter and Llobregat R. mouths. Industries inc. chiefly textiles, also manu. textile and farm machinery, rolling stock, vehicles, aircraft and marine engines; printing and publishing, chemicals, brewing, oil refining, distilling. The port exports textiles, machinery, wine, cork, glass, fruit, potash and pyrites, and imports cotton, grain, coal, metals, mineral oils, rubber. It is a bishopric and seat of a university. Pop. (1970C) 1,745,142.

Barcelona Anzoátegui, Venezuela. State cap. sit. on Neveri R. 3 m. (4.8 km.) from its mouth on the Caribbean Sea. Trades in coffee, sugar, cacao and tobacco. Guanta, its port, exports cattle, hides and skins. Pop. (1977E) 60,000.

Bardsey Gwynedd, Wales. An island just off the mainland and separated from the Lleyn peninsula in the NW by Bardsey Sound. It is sometimes called the Island of 20,000 graves, which is the number of saints believed to be buried there.

Bareilly Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 135 m. (216 km.) ESE of Delhi. Manu. inc. carpets and furniture. Trades in grain and sugar-cane. Pop. (1971C) 326,127.

Barents Sea Arctic Ocean. Sea extending 800 m. (1,280 km.) across the N of Norway and the U.S.S.R. from the Norwegian Sea (W) to Novaya Zemlya (E).

Bounded N by Spitzbergen and Franz Josef Land. Shallow, and warmed by the Gulf Stream in the SW.

Barfleur Manche, France. Port and resort in the N 16 m. (26 km.) E of Cherbourg. Pop. (1968C) 874.

Bari Puglia, Italy. Cap. of Bari province and port in SE sit. on Adriatic Sea. Industries inc. oil refining, iron founding, food canning, flour milling and the manu. of chemicals, textiles and soap. Wine, fruit and olive oil are exported. Pop. (1971C) 357,348.

Barinas Barinas, Venezuela. State cap. 140 m. (282 km.) SW of Barquisimeto. Centre of an oil producing and cattle rearing area. Pop. (1977E) 60,000.

Barisal Bangladesh. Cap. of district 70 m. (112 km.) S of Dacca. It is a trading centre for rice, oilseeds, jute, cane and betel-nuts. Occupations inc. the milling of rice, oilseeds and flour. Manu. bricks, soap, ice and general engineering products.

Barking Greater London, England. Town 10 m. (16 km.) ENE of Lond. on Roding R. Mainly industrial; manu. chemicals, electrical and radio equipment. Has an important water pumping station. Pop. (1973E) 157,800.

Barkly East Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town 119 m. (190 km.) SE of Springfontein and sit. near the S end of the Drakensberg. It is the centre of a sheep farming area.

Bar-le-Duc Meuse, France. Cap. of dept. in NE sit. on Ornain R. and Marne–Rhine Canal. Industries inc. metal working, brewing and the manu. of textiles, hosiery and jam. Pop. (1975C) 20,516.

Barletta Puglia, Italy. Port in SE sit. on Adriatic Sea. Manu. inc. chemicals, soap and cement. Trades in fruit and wines.

Barmouth Gwynedd, Wales. Resort sit. at mouth of R. Mawddach on Cardigan Bay. Pop. (1973E) 2,070.

Barnard Castle County Durham, England. Town 15 m. (24 km.) W of Darlington sit. on R. Tees. Manu. penicillin. Pop. (1973E) 5,430.

Barnaul Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Altai Territory sit. on Ob R. and Turksib Railway. Industries inc. engineering, steel works, sawmilling, food processing and the manu. of textiles and footwear. Pop. (1977E) 522,000.

Barnes Greater London, England. District of SW Lond. on S bank of Thames R. Mainly residential.

Barnet Greater London, England. District of N Lond. and site of a battle between the royal houses of York and Lancaster, 1471. Industries inc. manu. electrical equipment, leather. Pop. (1973E) 302,140.

Barnoldswick Lancashire, England. Town 8 m. (13 km.) WSW of Skipton. Industry includes cotton milling, aero engineering and bed manu. Pop. (1974E) 10,215.

Barnsley South Yorkshire, England. Metropolitan district of South Yorkshire. Sit. on R. Dearne 11 m. (17.5 km.) N of Sheffield. Industries inc. coalmining, glass manu. and light and heavy engineering. Clothing and carpet manu. important. Pop. (1973E) 74,730.

Barnstaple Devon, England. Port, market town and resort in SW sit. on estuary of R. Taw. Manu. inc. light industry. Pop. (1973E) 17,820.

Baroda Gujarat, India. Town in central W. An industrial and railway centre trading in cotton. Manu. inc. metal goods, chemicals, textiles and matches. Pop. (1971C) 467,422.

Barotseland Zambia. Province sit. in W in basin of Upper Zambesi R. Mainly grasslands and savannah producing cattle and maize. The chief towns are Mongu and Lealui. Pop. 410,000.

Barquisimeto Lara, Venezuela. State cap. in NW sit. on Barquisimeto R. It is the centre of a coffee growing area and trades in coffee, cacao, sugar and rum. Industries inc. flour milling, tanning, and the

manu. of textiles, leather goods, biscuits and cement. Pop. (1978E) 340,000.

Barra Scotland. Island of Western Isles. A mountainous island in the Outer Hebrides separated from S. Uist by the Sound of Barra. Area, 35 sq. m. (91 sq. km.). The principal occupation is fishing. The chief town is Castlebay. Pop. (1973E) 1,115.

Barrackpore West Bengal, India. Town 15 m. (24 km.) N of Calcutta sit. on Hooghly R. Industries inc. jute and rice milling.

Barrancabermeja Santander, Colombia. Port sit. on E bank of middle Magdalena R. and 50 m. (80 km.) W of Bucaramanga. It is an important oil centre with a pipeline to Cartagena. Pop. 75,000.

Barranquilla Atlántico, Colombia. Cap. of dept. and port sit. on Magdalena R. 10 m. (16 km.) from its mouth. It is an industrial centre and international airport. Manu. inc. chemicals, textiles, pharmaceuticals, food products, vegetable oils, rubber goods and footwear. Pop. (1978E) 800,000.

Barreiro Setúbal, Portugal. Town sit. on estuary of Tagus R. opposite Lisbon. Manu. inc. fertilizers and cork products. Pop. (1970C) 53,690.

Barrhead Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town 7 m. (11 km.) SW of Glasgow. Industries inc. engineering, cotton milling, bleaching, dyeing, and the manu. of porcelain and sanitary appliances. Pop. (1973E) 18,736.

Barrow-in-Furness Cumbria, England. Port sit. on SW of Furness peninsula coast. An important centre of engineering and shipbuilding and repairs. Manu. inc. paper and chemicals. Pop. (1975E) 73,900.

Barrow, Point Alaska, U.S.A. The most northerly point of Alaska, on the Arctic coast. Meteorological station, with a neighbouring U.S. naval base.

Barrow River Irish Republic. Rises in the Slieve Bloom Mountains and flows 119 m. (190 km.) E past Portarlington to the border with County Kildare, then along the borders of Kildare, Carlow, Kilkenny, Wexford and Waterford to Waterford Harbour. Navigable up to Athy.

Barrow Strait Canada. Arm of Arctic Ocean extending 150 m. (240 km.) E to W between Bathurst, Cornwallis and Devon Islands (N) and Prince of Wales and Somerset Islands (S). Viscount Melville Sound is at its W end and Lancaster Sound at its E; Peel Sound extends S, McDougall Sound and Wellington Channel extend N.

Barry South Glamorgan, Wales. Port sit. 8 m. (13 km.) SW of Cardiff on Bristol Channel. Exports inc. coal, steel products and cement. Pop. (1976E) 42,300.

Bartlesville Oklahoma, U.S.A. City sit. 41 m. (66 km.) N of Tulsa on Caney R. It is the centre of an agric. and oil producing district. Industries inc. oil refining, zinc smelting, and the manu. of ventilators, seismographs, metal goods and sulphuric acid. Pop. (1970C) 29,683.

Basel Baselstadt, Switzerland. City on Rhine R. at French and German frontiers, and at the head of Rhine navigation. Commercial, communications and manu. centre. Industries inc. manu. metal goods, chemicals, foodstuffs, textiles. Episcopal see. Co-extensive with Basel-Stadt, a half-canton. Pop. (1978E) 185,300.

Basel Canton Switzerland. Canton of N Switzerland consisting of Basel-Stadt and Basel-Land. Area, 180 sq. m. (466 sq. km.). Cap. Basel. Mainly occupied by the city and suburbs of Basel, with farming in the rural areas, esp. cattle and cereals. Pop. (1977E) Basel-Stadt (210,700), Basel-Land (219,200).

Basel-Land Switzerland. Demi-canton in the N. Area, 165 sq. m. (427 sq. km.). Cap. Liestal.

Basel-Stadt Switzerland. Demi-canton in the N. Area, 14 sq. m. (36 sq. km.). Cap. Basel.

Bashkir Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Autonomous Rep.

sit in W foothills of Ural Mountains. Area, 55,430 sq. m. (143,564 sq. km.). Annexed to Russia 1557; constituted as Autonomous Soviet Rep. 1919. Cap. Ufa. Chief industries are oil, chemicals, coal, steel, electrical engineering, timber and paper. Cereals, potatoes and sugar-beet are grown. The longest pipeline in the U.S.S.R. connects the oilfield at Tuimazy with the Omsk refineries. Pop. (1972E) 3,835,000.

Basildon Essex, England. Town 10 m. (16 km.) SSW of Chelmsford in an agric. and residential area. A 'new town' developed since 1947 to accommodate London overspill population. Pop. (1973E) 135,700.

Basilicata Italy. Region in S sit. between Tyrrhenian Sea and Gulf of Taranto, and consisting of the provinces of Matera and Potenza. Area, 3,858 sq. m. (9,992 sq. km.). It is mountainous in the W. The chief crops are cereals, vines and olives. The principal towns are Matera and Potenza. Pop. (1975E) 614,735.

Basingstoke Hampshire, England. Town in central S. Manu. inc. agric. machinery, scientific instruments, leather goods, clothing, bricks and mineral water. Headquarters of the Civil Service Commission and the Automobile Association. Pop. (1977E) 70,000.

Basle *see* **Basel**

Basque Provinces Spain. The three provinces of Álava, Guipúzcoa and Vizcaya on the Bay of Biscay and bounded NE by France. Combined area 2,803 sq. m. (7,260 sq. km.). Chief cities Bilbao Vizcaya, Guernica, San Sebastián and Victoria. Densely populated and highly industrialized; mining (iron, lead, copper and zinc), metal working, shipbuilding and fishing are important. Only Álava is mainly agric., producing maize, sugar-beet, wine and cider. Pop. (1970C) Álava, 204,323; Guipúzcoa, 631,003; Vizcaya, 1,043,310; total, 1,881,636.

Basra Basra, Iraq. Cap. of governorate and port sit. 70 m. (112 km.) from Persian Gulf on Shatt-al-Arab R. It is linked to Baghdad by rail and R. steamer. Exports inc. dates, cereals, wool and oil. Pop. (1970E) 333,684.

Bas-Rhin France. Department in E. France bounded E and N by Federal Republic of Germany and W by Vosges mountains. Area, 1,850 sq. m. (4,736 sq. km.). Chief towns Strasbourg (prefecture), Haguenau. Mainly lowland along the Rhine R. and rising to the lower slopes of the Vosges in the W. Highly industrialized, the main industries being manu. machinery, textiles, locomotives, leather. The Vosges foothills produce vines, the lowlands are fertile and produce cereals, vegetables, fruit and hops. Pop. (1968C) 827,367.

Bassano del Grappa Veneto, Italy. Town in the NE sit. 19 m. (30 km.) NNE of Vicenza. Industries inc. printing, tanning and the manu. of grappa, metal goods, paper, pottery, porcelain, silk and wax. Pop. (1971E) 36,398.

Bassein Lower Burma, Burma. Port 70 m. (112 km.) from coast on Bassein R., and 94 m. (150 km.) WSW of Rangoon. Industries inc. rice milling and the manu. of pottery. Rice is exported.

Basse-Alpes France. Also known as Alpes-de-Haute Provence. Department in SE France bounded NE by Italy. Area, 2,697 sq. m. (6,985 sq. km.) Prefecture Digne. Drained by Durance R. and its tribs. Mountainous and infertile N and E, valleys produce vines, olives and fruit. Pop. (1968C) 104,813.

Basses-Pyrénées France. Department in SW France bounded W by Bay of Biscay and S by the crest of the Pyrénées. Area, 2,977 sq. m. (7,710 sq. km.) Chief towns Pau (prefecture), Bayonne. Drained by Adour R. and its tribs. Mountain streams are used for hydroelectric power. The N lowlands are mainly agric., producing maize, wheat, fruit and vines. The S highlands are stock farming areas. The coast has many tourist resorts inc. Biarritz, Hendaye, St.-Jean-de-Luz. Pop. (1968C) 508,734.

Bass Rock Scotland. Lothian Region. Sit. at mouth of Firth of Forth. Once used as a prison, it is now a seabird sanctuary.

Bass Strait Australia. A channel between the Indian Ocean and the Tasman Sea and separating Victoria and Tasmania.

Bastia Corse, France. Port sit. on NE coast. Industries inc. fishing and the manu. of tobacco products. Fish, wine and fruit are exported. Pop. (1975C) 52,000.

Basutoland *see* **Lesotho**

Bataan Luzon, Philippines. Peninsula extending 30 m. (48 km.) along the W side of Manila Bay. Width 15–20 m. (24–32 km.).

Batangas Luzon, Philippines. Port 58 m. (93 km.) S of Manila. Trades in rice, sugar-cane and fish. Pop. (1971E) 14,182.

Bath Avon, England. City 10 m. (16 km.) ESE of Bristol on Avon R. There are minor industries including engineering, footwear and printing, but it is mainly known as a spa of exceptional architectural interest. The hot springs were known in Roman times when Bath was called *Aquae Sulis*. Pop. (1976E) 86,909.

Bathgate Scotland. Lothian Region. Town 16 m. (25.5 km.) WSW of Edinburgh. Industries inc. coal and shale-oil mining, engineering, iron and steel founding and the manu. of spades, shovels, paper and knitwear. Pop. (1973E) 14,038.

Bathurst New South Wales, Australia. Town in central E sit. on Macquarie R. Industries inc. mining, stock rearing, flour milling, furniture, ceramics and tanning. Pop. (1971E) 17,196.

Bathurst New Brunswick, Canada. Port sit. on estuary of Nipisiguit R. in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and 110 m. (176 km.) NNW of Moncton. Industries inc. salmon fishing, paper milling and lumbering. There are important deposits of lead, zinc and copper in the vicinity. Pop. (1971E) 16,674.

Bathurst, Gambia *see* **Banjul**

Bathurst, Cape Northwest Territories, Canada. A promontory on N coast extending into the Beaufort Sea.

Bathurst Inlet Northwest Territories, Canada. An arm of the Arctic Ocean S of Victoria Island and stretching S from Coronation Gulf.

Bathurst Island Canada. Island in Parry group N of Barrow Strait in the Arctic Ocean. Area, 7,300 sq. m. (18,907 sq. km.).

Batley West Yorkshire, England. Town 6 m. (9.5 km.) SSW of Leeds in a coalmining area. The main industry is manu. woollen cloth. Shoddy (woollen material made from reclaimed fibres) was invented and first manu. here. Other industries include manu. of textile machinery, engineering and plastics. Pop. (1973E) 41,630.

Baton Rouge Louisiana, U.S.A. State cap. and port sit. on E bank of Mississippi R. Industries inc. oil refining, food processing and the manu. of chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 165,963.

Battersea Greater London, England. District of SW London on S bank of Thames R., opposite Chelsea. Noted for its extensive park and for a major power station.

Battle East Sussex, England. Town 6 m. (9.5 km.) NW of Hastings. Scene of Battle of Hastings (1066) resulting in William I becoming King of England. Pop. (1976E) 5,234.

Battle Creek Michigan, U.S.A. City 110 m. (176 km.) W of Detroit sit. at confluence of Battle Creek and Kalamazoo R. Manu. inc. cereals, health foods, agric. equipment and printing presses. The Kellogg bird sanctuary is sit. in the vicinity. Pop. (1970C) 38,931.

Batumi Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. City on E coast of Black Sea. Cap. of the Adzhar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep. in SW Georgia. The main industries are refining oil from Baku and Alyaty, marine and railway engineering, fruit and vegetable canning; manu. cans and clothing. Chief sea port, exporting petroleum and manganese. There is also a naval base. Pop. (1973E) 108,000.

Bauchi Plateau Nigeria. Highlands in central Nigeria rising to over 5,000 ft.

(1,524 metres). The main product is tin, chiefly mined at Jos.

Bautzen Dresden, German Democratic Republic. Town in SE sit. on Spree R. Manu. railway rolling stock, machinery, textiles and chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 44,395.

Bavaria Federal Republic of Germany. *Land* in S, bounded NE by German Democratic Republic, E by Czechoslovakia, SE and S by Austria. Area, 27,232 sq. m. (69,714 sq. km.). Chief cities Munich (cap.), Nuremberg, Augsburg, Regensburg, Würzburg. Mountainous and heavily forested with fertile valleys and plains between the ranges. The Alps extend E to W along its S boundary, the Bohemian Forest is on its E and the Fichtelgebirge and Frankenwald Mountains are NE. It is also crossed by the Franconian Jura. Drained by Danube and Main Rs. and their tribs. Brewing is a major industry. The agric. areas produce cereals and potatoes, the pastures support large numbers of cattle and pigs. Most of the forest is commercially valuable. Pop. (1972E) 10,778,661.

Bay City Michigan, U.S.A. Port sit. 100 m. (160 km.) NNW of Detroit on Saginaw R. on Saginaw Bay. Industries inc. oil refining, sugar refining, fishing, and the manu. of cranes, boats, prefabricated buildings, car parts, chemicals and cement. Pop. (1970C) 49,449.

Bayern *see* **Bavaria**

Bayeux Calvados, France. Town near English Channel coast of Normandy. Manu. inc. lace and pottery. The Bayeux Tapestry, a roll of linen 20 inches (50 cm.) wide and 231 ft. (70 metres) long upon which are worked, in thread, the events concerning the conquest of England, is in the museum. Pop. (1977E) 13,000.

Bay Islands *Islas de La Bahía*, Hon duras. Dept. comprising a group of islands sit. in Gulf of Honduras. Area, 114 sq. m. (373 sq. km.). The largest island is Roatán. The principal crops are coconuts, bananas and pineapples. Pop. (1970E) 9,900.

Bayonne Basses-Pyrénées, France. Port in SW sit. at confluence of Rs. Nive and Adour some 3 m. (5 km.) from Bay of Biscay. Industries inc. distilling, bacon-curing, flour milling and the manu. of fertilizers and leather goods. Exports inc. timber, brandy and steel products from the steel works at nearby Boucau. Pop. (1975C) 44,706.

Bayonne New Jersey, U.S.A. City sit. just S of Jersey City on a peninsula between Newark Bay and Upper New York Bay. Industries inc. oil refining, and the manu. of chemicals, machinery, textiles, boilers, radiators, cables and food products. It is the terminal of an oil pipeline from Texas. Pop. (1970C) 72,743.

Bayreuth Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany. Town in central E. Noted for its annual musical festival of Wagner's works. Wagner, Liszt and Richter are all buried here. Manu. inc. textiles and pottery. Pop. (1971E) 64,000.

Bayswater Greater London, England. District of W central Lond., W of Marble Arch and N of Hyde Park. Mainly a residential and hotel area.

Baytown Texas, U.S.A. City sit. 23 m. (37 km.) E of Houston on Galveston Bay. Industries inc. oil refining and the manu. of chemicals and synthetic rubber. Pop. (1970C) 43,980.

Beachy Head England. A chalk headland on the S coast sit. between Eastbourne and Seaford.

Beaconsfield Buckinghamshire, England. Town 22 m. (35 km.) WNW of central London. Mainly residential. Pop. (1973E) 11,700.

Beardmore Glacier Antarctica. One of the largest glaciers in the world, moving from the Queen Alexandra Range to the Ross Ice Shelf.

Bearsden Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town 6 m. (9.5 km.) NW of Glasgow developed since 1958 as a residential town. Pop. (1973E) 25,128.

Beas River India. Rises in the Himalayas and flows 290 m. (464 km.) W and SW to join the Sutlej R. 25 m. (40 km.) ENE of Ferozepur.

Beauce France. Region in Paris Basin extending through parts of the Eure-et-Loir, Loir-et-Cher, Loiret, Essonne and Yvelines depts. A fertile limestone plain producing mainly wheat. The chief town is Chartres.

Beaufort Sea Arctic Ocean. Sit. between N Alaska, U.S.A., and Banks Island, Canada. It is mainly shallow and covered with drifting ice but is more than 12,000 ft. (3,658 metres) deep in the NW.

Beaujolais France. Region on NE edge of Massif Central extending through the N of the Rhône dept. and part of the Loire dept. Noted as a major producer of Burgundy wines. The chief town is Villefranche.

Beaulieu Hampshire, England. Village 6 m. (9.5 km.) SSW of Southampton. The National Motor Museum is sit. in the grounds of Palace House and there are ruins of a Cistercian abbey. Pop. (1973E) 1,165.

Beauly Scotland. Highland Region. Village in NW sit. on Beauly R., at its mouth on Beauly Firth, a continuation of Moray Firth. It has ruins of the Cistercian Priory of St. John. Pop. (1973E) 1,387.

Beaumaris Isle of Anglesey, Gwynedd, Wales. Resort sit. at N end of Menai Strait, on Beaumaris Bay, and 4 m. (6.5 km.) NNE of Telford's suspension bridge. Pop. (1978E) 2,002.

Beaumont Texas, U.S.A. City in extreme SE of state sit. on canal from Port Arthur. Industries inc. oil refining, meat packing, and the manu. of paper and synthetic rubber. Trades in cattle, timber, grain, rice and cotton. Pop. (1970C) 115,919.

Beaune Côte d'Or, France. Town in central E. Manu. inc. agric. implements, mustard, oil and casks. It is noted for Burgundy wines. Pop. (1968C) 17,377.

Beauvais Oise, France. Cap. of dept. in N sit. on Thérain R. Manu. inc. brushes, rayon and tiles. Trades in cereals, apples and dairy produce. Pop. (1975C) 56,725.

Bebington Merseyside, England. Town immediately S of Birkenhead on Wirral peninsula. The Bromborough district is industrial, with chemical works; Port Sunlight is a model town built in 1888 to house workers at the Lever Bros., now Unilever, soap and margarine factory. The terminus of the Manchester ship canal is to the E. Pop. (1976E) 60,000.

Bec Abbey Eure, France. Ruins of a Benedictine house in the village of Le Bec-Hallouin, 20 m. (32 km.) SW of Rouen. An important centre of the medieval church from which Anselm and Lanfranc went as Archbishop of Canterbury, England.

Beccles Suffolk, England. Town in East Anglia sit. on R. Waveney. Industries inc. printing, malting, boat building, abbatoir and meat processing plant. Manu. industrial valves, plastic containers, packaging and process machinery equipment. Pop. (1978E) 8,500.

Béchar Saoura, Algeria. Oasis town sit. near frontier with Morocco. Linked by rail with Abadla, on the edge of the Sahara, and with the Kenadsa coalfield.

Bechuanaland *see* **Botswana**

Beckenham Greater London, England. District of SE London forming a dormitory suburb. Noted as the site, since 1930, of the Bethlem (or 'Bedlam') mental hospital, founded in London in 1247.

Beddgelert Gwynedd, Wales. Resort 13 m. (21 km.) SE of Caernarfon. Pop. (1977E) 580.

Beddington and Wallington Greater London, England. District in Sutton, S London, forming a dormitory suburb.

Bedford Bedfordshire, England. County town in SE central Eng. sit. on R. Ouse. Manu. inc. diesel engines, pumps, agric. and electrical equipment, confectionery and bricks. Pop. (1973E) 74,390.

Bedfordshire England. Under 1974 reorganization the county consists of the districts of North Bedfordshire, Mid Bedfordshire, South Bedfordshire and Luton. Heavily dependent on manufacturing industry for employment, and becoming increasingly important as a

warehousing and distribution centre, because of its location, for national and multinational firms. Minerals include clay, chalk, Fullers Earth and sand and gravel. Major car and truck factories are based in the Luton-Dunstable area and in mid-Bedfordshire are the world's largest brickworks. Agriculture is very important, about 80% of land being in arable use, mainly wheat and barley. Pop. (1977E) 490,000.

Bedlington Northumberland, England. Town 11 m. (17.5 km.) N of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The main industry is coalmining. It gave its name to a breed of terriers. Pop. (1973E) 16,300.

Bedwas and Machen Mid Glamorgan, Wales. Town 7 m. (11 km.) N of Cardiff on the Rhymney R. The main industry is coalmining. Pop. (1973E) 12,830.

Bedwellty Gwent, Wales. Town 5 m. (8 km.) SSE of Tredegar. The main industry is coalmining. Pop. (1973E) 24,460.

Bedworth Warwickshire, England. Town 3 m. (5 km.) S of Nuneaton. Industries inc. coalmining and brick making. Pop. (1976E) 44,000.

Beersheba Israel. Town 46 m. (74 km.) SW of Jerusalem. Manu. pottery and glass. Pop. (1971E) 74,500.

Beeston and Stapleford Nottinghamshire, England. Town 3 m. (5 km.) SW of Nottingham. Industries inc. engineering; manu. pharmaceutical products, hosiery, lace. Pop. (1976E) 66,350.

Beira *see* **Sofala**

Beijing *see* **Peking**

Beirut Lebanon. Cap. of Rep. and port. Industries inc. engineering, food processing and the manu. of textiles. There are many small workshops making furniture and clothing. Tourism was important before the political troubles. Pop. (1977E) 950,000.

Beisan Israel. Town 36 m. (58 km.) SE of Haifa on the site of an anc. fortress. Many early relics have been found.

Béja Béja, Tunisia. Cap. of governorate sit. 55 m. (88 km.) W of Tunis in Medjerda valley. Trades in wheat. Pop. (1966E) 72,034.

Bejaia Constantine, Algeria. Town 95 m. (152 km.) WNW of Constantine, on the Mediterranean. Sea port and oil pipeline terminal, handling oil from Hassi Messaoud, fruits, cereals, olive oil, iron ore and phosphates. Pop. 250,000.

Békés Békés, Hungary. Town 60 m. (96 km.) NNE of Szeged sit. on White Körös R. Manu. textiles, furniture and bricks. Trades in cereals and tobacco. Pop. 31,000.

Békéscsaba Békés, Hungary. Cap. of county 110 m. (176 km.) SE of Budapest. Manu. inc. machinery, textiles and bricks. Trades in poultry and agric. produce. Pop. (1978E) 65,427.

Belaya River U.S.S.R. Rises in the S Urals and flows 700 m. (1,120 km.) SW past Beloretsk, then N and NW past Sterlitamak and Ufa to join Kama R. Used for transport and irrigation.

Belaya Tserkov Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town 45 m. (72 km.) SSW of Kiev. Industries inc. food processing, flour milling and the manu. of leather goods and clothing. Pop. (1971E) 113,000.

Belém Pará, Brazil. State cap. and port in N sit. on Pará R. about 85 m. (136 km.) from the sea. It is the chief port of the R. Amazon basin and exports timber, nuts, rubber, rice, jute and carnauba wax. Pop. (1975E) 771,665.

Belfast Antrim, Northern Ireland. Cap. of N. Ireland and County town sit. at mouth of Lagan R. on Belfast Lough. Industries inc. shipyards, linen factories; manu. rope, clothing, whisky and tobacco products. Seat of a university and of the Northern Ireland administration at Stormont. Received large numbers of English and Scottish settlers during 16th–17th cent. 'plantation' settlement, also many Huguenots after 1685 who stimulated the cloth industry. The city still has marked 'Catholic' and 'Protestant' areas. Pop. (1973E) 390,700.

Belfort Territoire de Belfort, France. Cap. of dept. in central E sit. in Belfort Gap between Vosges and Jura moun-

tains. Manu. inc. locomotives, turbines, textiles and electrical equipment. Pop. (1975C) 57,317.

Belfort, Territoire de France. Dept. in E, part of the former province of Alsace. Area, 235 sq. m. (608 sq. km.). Cap. Belfort. Pop. (1972E) 124,100.

Belgaum Karnataka, India. Town 240 m. (384 km.) SSE of Bombay. Manu. inc. textiles, furniture and leather. Trades in rice. Pop. (1971C) 213,830.

Belgium Kingdom bounded N by North Sea and Netherlands, E by Federal Republic of Germany and Luxembourg, S and SW by France. Area, 11,778 sq. m. (30,152 sq. km.). Since 1830 an independent Kingdom, it was part of *Galla Belgica*, so called from the tribe of *Belgae*. Chief cities: Brussels (cap.), Antwerp, Liège, Ghent, Bruges, Mons, Hasselt, Arlon, Namur, Ostend. Divided into 9 provinces: Antwerp, Brabant, West Flanders, East Flanders, Hainaut, Liège, Limbourg, Luxembourg, Namur. Divided physically into 3 regions: the N is sandy and low-lying; the central plain is drained by the Scheldt and Meuse Rs. and their tribs. and canals and is very fertile; the SE is plateau rising to the Ardennes, heavily forested, with a continental climate. There are 1,529,470 hectares of land under cultivation (about half the total), producing cereals, potatoes, sugar-beet, flax and hops; pastures support cattle, pigs and sheep. Natural resources inc. coal in the Hainaut province, esp. at Mons and Charleroi. Iron ore for the metallurgical industry at Liège is imported from France. The other main industries are textiles (centred on Ghent), and engineering. Belgium is mainly bilingual. The French language prevails in the Walloon areas in the S and the E, and Flemish (or Dutch) in the provinces of Antwerp, and the N of Brabant, Flanders and Limbourg. The Belgian Govt. has co-operated with the Dutch Govt. in agreeing to simplified rules for writing the Dutch language. Since 1963, there have been official language zones in Belgium: Flemish is the official language in the N, French in the S, and German in the E border districts (Liège province). Brussels, which is in the Flemish-speaking area, is officially bilingual. Pop. (1977E) 9,837,413.

Belgorod Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 45 m. (72 km.) NNE of Kharkov sit. on N. Donets R. Industries inc. chalk quarrying, meat packing, flour milling and tanning. Pop. (1971E) 158,000.

Belgorod-Dnestrovsky Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Port sit. at mouth of Dniester R. on the Black Sea, 25 m. (40 km.) SW of Odessa. Trades in fish, salt and wine.

Belgrade Serbia, Yugoslavia. City at confluence of Danube and Sava Rs. Cap. of Yugoslavia and of the Serbian constituent rep. Commercial centre, R. port and route centre. Industries inc. textiles, chemicals, food processing; manu. electrical goods. Pop. (1971C) 770,140.

Belgravia Greater London, England. District of W central London bounded N by Knightsbridge and planned mainly in residential squares by Thomas Cubitt. Built 1825–30.

Belize Formerly British Honduras. Bounded N by Mexico, W by Guatemala, and S and E by the Caribbean Sea. Area, 8,867 sq. m. (22,963 sq. km.). Cap. Belmopan. The early settlement of the territory was probably effected by Brit. woodcutters about 1638; from that date to 1798, in spite of armed opposition from the Spaniards, settlers held their own and prospered. In 1780 the Home Govt. appointed a superintendent and in 1862 the settlement was declared a colony, subordinate to Jamaica. It became an independent colony in 1884. The main agric. export is sugar, followed by citrus fruit, chiefly grapefruit and oranges. The forests produce mahogany, cedar, Santa Manà, pine and rosewood. There are many secondary hardwoods of known or probable market value as well as wood suitable for pulp production. Fishing is an important industry and fish products represent the second most important export. Pop. (1978E) 151,601.

Belize City Belize. Chief city and port and former cap. sit. at mouth of Belize R. on Bay of Honduras. The harbour is shallow and large boats are not able to discharge their cargoes directly but must unload into lighters. Exports inc. timber, esp. mahogany, citrus fruits, bananas and coconuts. Pop. (1978E) 49,749.

Bellagio Lombardia, Italy. Resort sit. on L. Como on a promontory dividing the two S arms of the L., and 15 m. (24 km.) NNE of Como.

Bellary Karnataka, India. Town 250 m. (400 km.) WSW of Madras. Industries inc. sugar milling and the manu. of textiles. Trades in cotton. Pop. (1971C) 125,127.

Bellegarde-sur-Valserine Ain, France. Town 16 m. (25.5 km.) SW of Geneva sit. at confluence of R. Rhône and Valserine. Manu. inc. textiles and metal products. Pop. (1968C) 9,690.

Belle-Île-en-Mer Morbihan, France. An island sit. in Bay of Biscay 8 m. (13 km.) S of the Quiberon peninsula. Area, 32 sq. m. (83 sq. km.). The main occupation is fishing, esp. pilchards and sardines. The chief town is Le Palais. Pop. 5,500.

Belle Isle Canada. A rocky island sit. in the Strait of Belle Isle between Newfoundland and Labrador.

Belleville Ontario, Canada. Town sit. 40 m. (64 km.) W of Kingston on L. Ontario. Industries inc. engineering, meat packing, and the manu. of cheese, plastics and cement. Pop. 40,000.

Belleville Illinois, U.S.A. City 15 m. (24 km.) SE of St. Louis. Manu. inc. stoves, chemicals and clothing. There is coalmining in the vicinity. Pop. (1970C) 41,699.

Belleville New Jersey, U.S.A. Town just NE of Newark. Manu. inc. machinery, electrical equipment, chemicals and food products. Pop. (1970C) 34,643.

Bellingham Washington, U.S.A. City and port 80 m. (128 km.) N of Seattle. Industries inc. sawmilling, fruit and salmon canning and food processing. Pop. (1970C) 39,375.

Bellingshausen Sea Southern Ocean. Sit. to W of Graham Land and to SW of Drake Strait.

Bellinzona Ticino, Switzerland. Cap. of canton in central S Switz. sit. 8 m. (13 km.) ENE of the head of L. Maggiore. A transportation and tourist centre with industries inc. railway engineering, printing and woodworking. Pop. (1978E) 17,400.

Bell Island Canada. Sit. in Conception Bay off SE Newfoundland, and 13 m. (21 km.) WNW of St. John's. Area, 11 sq. m. (28 sq. km.). There are iron mines.

Bell (Inchcape) Rock Scotland. A reef 12 m. (19 km.) SE of Arbroath in the North Sea.

Belluno Veneto, Italy. Cap. of Belluno province in NE sit. on Piave R. Manu. inc. electrical equipment, silk, furniture and wax. Pop. 40,000.

Belmopan Belize. Cap. of Belize. Following severe hurricane in 1961 Belmopan was moved 50 m. (80 km.) inland. Construction began in 1967 and it became the seat of govt. in 1970. Pop. (1978E) 4,000.

Belo Horizonte Minas Gerais, Brazil. State in E. It is the centre of an agric. and mining area, producing iron, manganese, cotton and cattle. Industries inc. iron and steel works, diamond cutting, food processing, and the manu. of textiles and footwear. It was Brazil's first planned city. Pop. (1975E) 1,557,464.

Belomorsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Port sit. at N end of Baltic–White Sea Canal on the White Sea, and 121 m. (194 km.) WNW of Onega. The main occupations are sawmilling and fish canning. Timber is exported. Pop. 16,000.

Beloretsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 115 m. (184 km.) ESE of Ufa. It is a centre of the iron and steel industry, using local iron and manganese ores. Pop. 63,000.

Belorussia U.S.S.R. The Belorussian Soviet Socialist Rep. was set up in 1919. Area, 80,134 sq. m. (207,600 sq. km.). Valuable forest land and rich deposits of rock salt. Industries almost completely destroyed during second World War, but now very wide-ranging, with particular attention to production of peat. Cap. Minsk. Pop. (1978E) 9.5m.

Belovo Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town in S Siberia

55 m. (88 km.) NW of Novokuznetsk, in the Kuznetsk Basin. Industries inc. coal-mining, zinc smelting, and the manu. of radio equipment and metal products. Pop. (1977E) 112,000.

Belper Derbyshire, England. Town sit. 7 m. (11 km.) N of Derby on R. Derwent. Industries inc. cotton and hosiery mills and chemical works. Pop. (1975E) 16,610.

Belsen Lower Saxony, Federal Republic of Germany. Village in the NE 10 m. (16 km.) NW of Celle. Site of a former Nazi concentration camp.

Beltsy Moldavia, U.S.S.R. Town in the SW 70 m. (112 km.) NW of Kishinev. Industries inc. meat packing, sugar refining and flour milling. Pop. (1971E) 105,000.

Benares *see* **Varanasi**

Benbecula Scotland. Western Isles area. An island sit. between N. Uist and S. Uist in Outer Hebrides. Area, 36 sq. m. (93 sq. km.). The main occupations are farming and fishing.

Bendigo Victoria, Australia. Town in N centre of state. It is a goldmining centre sit. in an agric. district. Other industries inc. flour milling, tanning and the manu. of textiles. Pop. (1977E) 50,169.

Benevento Campania, Italy. Cap. of Benevento province 32 m. (57 km.) NE of Naples sit. on Calore R. Manu. confectionery, leather goods, matches and Strega liqueur. Pop. 65,000.

Benfleet Essex, England. Town 5 m. (8 km.) W of Southend on N shore of Thames R. estuary. S Benfleet is on Benfleet Creek which separates the mainland and Canvey Island. A residential town. Pop. (1973E) 49,180.

Bengal, Bay of Indian Ocean. Sit. between India and Burma, and containing the islands of Andaman, Nicobar and Mergui. The Rs. Ganges, Brahmaputra, Irrawaddy, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery discharge into the bay.

Bengal, East *see* **Bangladesh**

Benghazi Benghazi, Libya. Port and joint cap. (with Tripoli) of division, sit. at E end of the Gulf of Sidra. Pop. (1973E) 321,000.

Benguela Angola. Port sit. 25 m. (40 km.) SW of Lobito. Linked by railway to Zaïre and Rhodesia/Zimbabwe. Industries inc. sugar milling and the manu. of soap, pottery and tools. Pop. (1975E) 41,000.

Benin Rep. on Gulf of Guinea bounded E by Nigeria, N by Niger and Upper Volta and W by Togo. Area, 44,649 sq. m. (115,641 sq. km.). Chief towns, Porto Novo (cap.), Ouidah and Parakou. The climate on the coastal plain is equatorial. Chief occupation farming, esp. cassava, millet, maize, yams, cotton and coffee. Chief exports are palm oil and kernels, and groundnuts. Pop. (1976E) 3.2m.

Benin, Bight of Gulf of Guinea. Extends W to E from Achowa Point, Ghana, to the Niger delta, *c.* 520 m. (832 km.) across.

Benin City Bendel, Nigeria. Town 155 m. (248 km.) E of Lagos in a forest clearing. Trading centre for palm oil and kernels, timber. Handicraft industries inc. wood carving, brass working. It was formerly cap. of the anc. Benin kingdom. Pop. (1971E) 121,699.

Beni Suef Beni Suef, Egypt. Cap. of governorate in the N sit. on the Nile R. Industries inc. cotton ginning. Trades in local produce, esp. of the oasis of El Faiyum. Pop. (1974E) 107,100.

Ben Lomond Scotland. A mountain 27 m. (43 km.) WNW of Stirling sit. on E side of Loch Lomond.

Ben Nevis Scotland. A mountain 4 m. (6.5 km.) ESE of Fort William overlooking Glen Nevis. It is the highest peak in the Brit. Isles.

Benoni Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town 17 m. (27 km.) E of Johannesburg sit. on Witwatersrand. Industries inc. engineering and gold mining. Pop. (1970C) 149,563.

Bensberg North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 9

m. (14 km.) ENE of Cologne. Manu. inc. leather goods. Pop. (1971E) 43,800.

Benue River Cameroon/Nigeria. R. rising in the Adamawa Mountains N of Ngaoundéré, Cameroon, flowing 900 m. (1,440 km.) N to the Nigerian border then WSW past Yola and Makurdi, Nigeria, to join the Niger R. at Lokoja. Navigable as far as Garona, Cameroon, from July–October.

Beograd *see* **Belgrade**

Berar *see* **Madhya Pradesh**

Berbera Somali Republic. Port sit. on Gulf of Aden. Exports inc. goats, sheep, skins and gums. Pop. (1971E) 14,000.

Berbice River Guyana. Rises in Guiana Highlands in SE Guyana and flows 300 m. (480 km.) N to enter Atlantic near New Amsterdam. Some diamond mining on its middle course.

Berchtesgaden Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany. Town and resort 11 m. (17.5 km.) SSW of Salzburg, Austria. The main occupations are salt mining, wood carving and the manu. of porcelain. Pop. (1977E) 40,000.

Berdichev Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town 96 m. (152 km.) WSW of Kiev. Industries inc. engineering, sugar refining, tanning and food processing. Pop. 60,000.

Berezina River U.S.S.R. Rises *c.* 37 m. (59 km.) W of Lepel in N Belorussia and flows 350 m. (560 km.) S to join the Dnieper R. above Rechitsa. Linked by canal with the W Dvina R. and the Baltic, forming a waterway from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

Berezniki Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 95 m. (152 km.) N of Perm. It has deposits of sodium, potassium and magnesium salts and is an important centre of the chemicals industry. Pop. (1977E) 176,000.

Bergamo Lombardia, Italy. Cap. of Bergamo province in central N sit. at foot of Bergamasque Alps. Manu. inc. machinery and textiles. Pop. (1971C) 127,298.

Bergen Norway. County and city at head of Byfjord in SW Norway. Commercial and cultural centre and important sea port, trading centre for fish and fish products. Industries inc. shipbuilding, engineering, paper making; manu. furniture, pottery and rope. Birthplace of Grieg the composer (1843–1907). Pop. (1973E) 213,717.

Bergen op Zoom Noord-Brabant, Netherlands. Town sit. at confluence of Rs. Scheldt and Zoom, and 27 m. (43 km.) ENE of Vlissingen. Industries inc. iron founding, sugar refining, foodstuffs, distilling and oyster fishing. Pop. (1972E) 39,976.

Bergerac Dordogne, France. Town in SW sit. on Dordogne R. Industries inc. distilling, tanning and the manu. of footwear. Trades in truffles, chestnuts and wine. Pop. (1975C) 28,617.

Berhampur Orissa, India. Town 310 m. (496 km.) SW of Calcutta. Trades in rice, sugar-cane and oilseeds.

Bering Sea Pacific Ocean. Arm of the Pacific between NE Siberia and Alaska, U.S.A., bounded S by the Aleutian Islands; through the Bering Strait connecting the Pacific and Arctic Oceans.

Berkeley Gloucestershire, England. Town 15 m. (24 km.) SW of Gloucester in the Vale of Berkeley. Noted for Double Gloucester cheese. Pop. (1973E) 1,583.

Berkeley California, U.S.A. City sit. opposite San Francisco on San Francisco Bay. Mainly residential but manu. chemicals, soap and paint. Berkelium was discovered in the Berkeley University laboratories. Pop. (1970C) 116,716.

Berkhamsted Hertfordshire, England. Town 10 m. (16 km.) W of St. Albans, largely residential but with a pharmaceutical industry. Pop. (1973E) 15,920.

Berkshire England. Under 1974 reorganization the county consists of the districts of Newbury, Reading, Wokingham, Windsor and Maidenhead, Slough and Bracknell. Bordered on N by R. Thames. County town, Reading. Extremely fertile agric. area and there is

considerable industry in Reading, Bracknell and Slough. Pop. (1973E) 644,650.

Berlin Germany. City on Spree R. divided between the Federal Rep. (West Berlin) and the German Democratic Rep. (East Berlin), of which it is the cap. (i) *West Berlin* is a *Land* of the Federal Rep. and forms an enclave within the Democratic Rep., area, 188 sq. m. (487 sq. km.). Industrial and commercial life is subsidized by the Federal Republic of Germany and inc. printing, publishing, chemicals, manu. clothing and electrical goods. Separated from *East Berlin* by a wall along the boundary of the former U.S.S.R. occupation zone. This effectively hampers all natural contacts between the two parts of the city. Pop. (1977E) 1,081,100. (ii) *East Berlin* has a total area of 156 sq. m. (399 sq. km.) (city and district). Pop. (1977E) 1,188,142.

Bermejo River Argentina/Paraguay. Rises near Hurbe in extreme NW Argentina and flows 650 m. (1,040 km.) SE to the Paraguayan frontier, there to join the Paraguay R. at Pilar, Paraguay. Divides into two streams in its middle course, of which the N is the Tenco R.

Bermondsey Greater London, England. District of SE London on S bank of R. Thames. Noted for tanneries and R. warehouses.

Bermuda Atlantic Ocean. Group of islands sit. *c.* 700 m. (1,120 km.) SE of New York, U.S.A., and forming part of British Commonwealth. About 150 islands, 20 inhabited, total area, 21 sq. m. (54 sq. km.). British Colony with representative government. The Spaniards visited the islands in 1515, but, according to a 17th-century French cartographer, they were discovered in 1503 by Juan Bermudez, after whom they were named. No settlement was made, and they were uninhabited until a party of colonists under Sir George Somers was wrecked there in 1609. A company was formed for the 'Plantation of the Somers' Islands', as they were called at first, and in 1684 the Crown took over the government. Cap. Hamilton. Low-lying and rocky, mainly coral formation which has grown on a submarine volcanic cone; linked by causeways and bridges in a 20 m. (32 km.) arc. The main industry is tourism; there is little cultivable land, *c.* 770 acres, and this produces fruit and vegetables mainly from smallholdings. Chief exports are pharmaceutical oils. Pop. (1977E) 55,000.

Bern Switzerland. (i) Canton between Bernese Alps and French frontier. Area, 2,336 sq. m. (6,050 sq. km.). Chief towns Bern, Interlaken, Mürren, Grindelwald, Kandersteg, Meiringen. Mountainous in the S with the Alpine Bernese Oberland rising to Jungfrau and Finsteraarhorn. The central region inc. Aar and Emme valleys, with dairy farming and cheese making, the N or Seeland inc. L. Biel, L. Neuchâtel and the Bernese Jura. Industries inc. manu. watches, textiles and food products. Pop. (1978E) 917,400. (ii) City 60 m. (96 km.) SW of Zürich on Aar R. Cap. of Switzerland and of Bern canton. Industries inc. printing and publishing; manu. furniture, confectionery, knitwear, musical instruments. There is a university and the headquarters of the Universal Postal Union. Pop. (1977E) 146,800; conurbation, 283,500.

Bernburg Halle, German Democratic Republic. Town 26 m. (42 km.) NNW of Halle sit. on Saale R. Industries inc. potash and rock salt mining, engineering and the manu. of chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 45,079.

Bernkastel-Kues Rhineland-Palatinate, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 22 m. (35 km.) NE of Trier sit. on Mosel R. Noted for wine.

Berre, Étang de Bouches-du-Rhône, France. A salt water lagoon containing eel fisheries with area of 60 sq. m. (155 sq. km.). Salt works and oil refineries are in the vicinity.

Berwickshire Scotland. Former county now part of Border Region.

Berwick-upon-Tweed Northumberland, England. Town at mouth of Tweed R., on the N shore with the suburbs of Tweedmouth and Spittal on the S shore. Industries inc. engineering, salmon fishing and food processing. The town was frequently disputed between England and Scotland and changed hands 14 times until the Union of the Crowns in 1603

brought final peace. Pop. (1978E) 11,895.

Berwyn Illinois, U.S.A. Residential city 9 m. (14 km.) WNW of Chicago. A suburb of Chicago with manu. of electrical equipment and machine tools. Pop. (1970C) 52,502.

Besançon Doubs, France. Cap. of dept. in central E sit. at foot of Jura Mountains and on the Doubs R. It is the chief French centre of watch and clock making. Other industries inc. cars, engineering, brewing, and the manu. of rayon, hosiery, paper and chocolate. Pop. (1975C) 126,187.

Beskids Czechoslovakia/Poland. Two ranges of the Carpathian Mountains. The highest peak is Babia Góra on the frontier.

Bessarabia U.S.S.R. Region in W bounded N and E by R. Dniester, S by R. Danube and W by Prut R. The N and S parts are in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Rep., the main central area is the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Rep. Area, 17,100 sq. m. (44,289 sq. km.). An agric. area producing maize, wheat, sugar-beet, vines, sheep, cattle and pigs.

Bessemer Alabama, U.S.A. City 16 m. (25.5.km.) SW of Birmingham. It is an important iron and steel centre using local deposits of coal and iron. Pop. (1970C) 33,428.

Bethesda Gwynedd, Wales. Town 4 m. (6.5 km.) SE of Bangor. The Penrhyn slate quarries are in the vicinity. Pop. (1973E) 4,180.

Bethlehem Israel. Town 5 m. (8 km.) SSW of Jerusalem. It is believed to be the birthplace of Jesus Christ. Pop. 30,000.

Bethlehem Pennsylvania, U.S.A. City 47 m. (75 km.) NNW of Philadelphia sit. on Lehigh R. It is an important centre of the iron and steel industry. Other manu. inc. textiles, chemicals and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970C) 72,686.

Bethnal Green Greater London, England. District of E central London immediately E of the City of London to the N of the Thames R.

Béthune Pas-de-Calais, France. Town 21 m. (33.5 km.) WSW of Lille. It is the centre of an agric. and coalmining district. Manu. inc. beet sugar, textiles and footwear. Pop. (1975C) 28,279.

Betwys-y-Coed Gwynedd, Wales. Resort sit. 16 m. (25.5 km.) S of Llandudno on R. Llugwy near its confluence with the R. Conway. Pop. (1973E) 720.

Beverley Humberside, England. Town in NE, sit. N of R. Humber. Industries inc. tanning and the manu. of motorcar accessories, caravans and plastics. Pop. (1973E) 16,920.

Beverly Massachusetts, U.S.A. Port 16 m. (25.5 km.) SE of Lawrence. Industries inc. fishing and the manu. of shoes, shoe machinery, canvas and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 38,348.

Beverly Hills California, U.S.A. A residential suburb of Los Angeles. Pop. (1970C) 33,716.

Beverwijk Noord-Holland, Netherlands. Town 7 m. (11 km.) N of Haarlem. Industries inc. engineering, fruit growing and canning and jam making. Pop. (1972E) 40,402.

Bewdley Hereford and Worcester, England. Town 12 m. (19 km.) SW of Dudley sit. on R. Severn. Manu. inc. leather, combs, rope, brass and iron ware. Pop. (1977E) 8,700.

Bexhill-on-Sea East Sussex, England. Resort 4 m. (6.5 km.) WSW of Hastings sit. on the English Channel. Pop. (1976E) 36,360.

Bex-les-Bains Vaud, Switzerland. Spa sit. on Avançon R. near its confluence with Rhône R., and 26 m. (41.5 km.) SE of Lausanne. Noted for brine and sulphur baths. Pop. 6,000.

Bexley Greater London, England. District of SE Lond. comprising the suburbs of Bexley, Erith, Crayford and parts of Chislehurst and Sidcup. Industries inc. papermaking, plastics and chemicals but mainly residential. Pop. (1973E) 217,210.

Bezhitsa Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 133 m. (213 km.) SE of Smolensk sit. on Desna R. Manu. inc. railway rolling stock, locomotives and agric. machinery.

Béziers Hérault, France. Town in central S sit. on Orb R. and Canal du Midi. It is an important centre of the wine trade. Manu. inc. barrels, corks, textiles, chemicals and confectionery. Pop. (1975C) 85,677.

Bhádgáon Nepál. Town 142 m. (227 km.) NNE of Patna, India. It is a Hindu religious centre with many temples. Pop. (1973E) 82,240.

Bhagalpur Bihar, India. Town 120 m. (192 km.) ESE of Patna sit. on Ganges R. Manu. inc. textiles, esp. silk. Trades in rice and oilseeds. Pop. (1971C) 172,700.

Bhatpara West Bengal, India. Town 23 m. (37 km.) N of Calcutta sit. on Hooghly R. Industries inc. jute and cotton milling and engineering.

Bhavnagar Gujarat, India. Port 92 m. (147 km.) SSW of Ahmedabad sit. on Gulf of Cambay. Manu. inc. textiles, brassware, bricks and tiles. Trades in cotton. Pop. (1971C) 226,072.

Bhopal Madhya Pradesh, India. State cap. 105 m. (168 km.) ENE of Indore. Manu. inc. textiles, electrical equipment, matches and ghee. The Taj-ul-Masjid is reputed to be the largest mosque in India. Pop. (1971C) 392,077.

Bhubaneswar Orissa, India. State cap. 205 m. (328 km.) SW of Calcutta. A noted pilgrimage centre with many temples. Pop. (1971C) 105,514.

Bhután South Asia. Kingdom in E Himalayas bounded N by Tibet, E and S by India and W by Sikkim. Area, 19,000 sq. m. (48,640 sq. km.). Cap. Thimphu. Mountainous, rising to peaks over 20,000 ft. (6,096 metres). Drained by tribs. of the Brahmaputra R. There is permanent snow on the mountain summits and heavy forestation in the valleys; the forests are commercially valuable. The main occupations are farming and horse breeding; main products rice, millet, wheat, barley, maize, cardomom and fruit. Pop. (1974E) 1.1m.

Biafra, Bight of *Now* B. of Bonny, 1975. Atlantic Ocean. Sit. between R. Niger delta and Cape Lopez in the Gulf of Guinea. The island of Fernando Póo is sit. in the bay.

Bialystok Bialystok, Poland. Cap. of province sit. 110 m. (176 km.) NE of Warsaw. Manu. inc. textiles, esp. woollens, agric. machinery, chemicals and metal goods. Pop. (1971E) 170,000.

Biarritz France. Resort sit. on Bay of Biscay near Spanish frontier. Pop. (1975C) 27,653.

Bicester Oxfordshire, England. Town 13 m. (21 km.) NNE of Oxford. Trades in cattle and agric. produce. There is some light industry and engineering. Pop. (1978E) 15,000.

Bideford Devon, England. Port and resort on Bristol Channel coast, and sit. on estuary of R. Torridge. Industries inc. boatbuilding and the manu. of gloves and pottery. Pop. (1973E) 12,610.

Biel Bern, Switzerland. Town in W Switz. sit. on Schüss R. near L. Biel. It is an important industrial centre with manu. of special steels, machine tools, watches, cars, textiles, paper and cigars. Pop. (1977E) 88,600.

Biel, Lake Bern/Neuchâtel, Switzerland. Sit. in W Switz. at foot of Jura Mountains. Area, 16 sq. m. (41 sq. km.).

Bielefeld North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town in N centre sit. at foot of Teutoburger Wald. Manu. inc. linen, sewing machines, motor-cycles, paper, clothing and furniture. Pop. (1970E) 168,609.

Biella Piemonte, Italy. Town 40 m. (64 km.) NE of Turino. Manu. woollens, cotton goods and hats.

Bielsko-Biala Katowice, Poland. Town 30 m. (48 km.) S of Katowice. Noted for textiles since the 16th cent. Also manu. machinery, chemicals and paper. Pop. (1971E) 106,000.

Bienne *see* **Biel**

Bienne, Lake *see* **Biel, Lake**

Biggleswade Bedfordshire, England. Town 9 m. (14.5 km.) ESE of Bedford sit. on R. Ivel. Manu. inc. caravans, machine tools, agric. implements and hosiery. Market gardening area. Pop. (1978E) 10,268.

Bihar India. State of NE India bounded N by Nepál. Area, 67,196 sq. m. (174,038 sq. km.). Chief towns Patna (cap.), Gaya, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Ranchi, Muzattarpur, Jamshedpur. Flat in the N, where a fertile plain is watered by the R. Ganges and its tribs. Hilly in the S. Extensive and important mineral deposits, producing about a third of India's mineral revenue. The most important is coal, then copper, of which Bihar is the only Indian source, also iron ore, ruby, mica, kyanite, bauxite, pyrites. Coal and iron are the base of the iron and steel works at Jamshedpur. Pop. (1971C) 56,332,246.

Biisk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town in S Siberia sit. 80 m. (128 km.) SE of Barnaul near confluence of R. Biya and Katun. Industries inc. meat packing, sugar refining and the manu. of textiles. Pop. (1977E) 212,000.

Bijagós Islands Guinea-Bissau. An arch. adjacent to the coast containing four large and many small islands. Area, 600 sq. m. (1,550 sq. km.). The main products are rice and coconuts. The port of Bolama is sit. on Bolama island.

Bijapur Karnataka, India. Town 188 m. (301 km.) WSW of Hyderabad. Industries inc. oilseed milling and cotton ginning. Trades in cotton and grain. The mausoleum of Mohammed Adil Shah is believed to be the largest dome in the world. Pop. (1971C) 103,308.

Bikaner Rajasthan, India. Town 170 m. (272 km.) WNW of Jaipur sit. on edge of the Thar Desert. Manu. carpets and blankets. Trades in wool and hides. Pop. (1971C) 188,598.

Bikini Atoll South Pacific Ocean. An uninhabited atoll where the atom bomb was first tested in 1946.

Bilá Hora Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. A hill 4 m. (6.5 km.) ESE of Prague. 1,246 ft. (380 metres) a.s.l.

Bilbao Vizcaya, Spain. Cap. of province and port sit. near mouth of Nervión R. on the Bay of Biscay. It has the most important iron and steel works in Spain. Other industries are shipbuilding, fishing, engineering and the manu. of railway rolling stock, chemicals, paper, tyres and cement. Exports inc. iron ore, lead and wine. Pop. (1970C) 410,490.

Billingham Cleveland, England. Town 3 m. (5 km.) NNE of Stockton-on-Tees. It has one of the largest chemical works in the world. Pop. (1971C) 32,139.

Billings Montana, U.S.A. City in S centre of state sit. on Yellowstone R. Industries inc. oil refining, meat packing, sugar refining, flour milling and the manu. of agric. machinery and electrical equipment. Trades in livestock, wool and agric. produce. Pop. (1970C) 61,581.

Billingsgate Greater London, England. Important fish market on N shore of Thames R., immediately below London Bridge. It became a free port for fish in 1699.

Billiton Indonesia. An island sit. between the island of Bangka and SW Borneo. Area, 1,860 sq. m. (4,817 sq. km.). It is noted for its tin mines. Exports inc. rice, sago, nuts and tortoiseshell. The chief town and port is Tanjungpandan.

Bilma Niger. Town in the E sit. in an oasis in the Sahara Desert. Trades in salt and dates.

Biloxi Mississippi, U.S.A. Port and resort in SE of state sit. on a peninsula on Mississippi Sound. Industries inc. boatbuilding, oyster fishing and fish canning. Pop. (1970C) 48,486.

Bilston West Midlands, England. Town 3 m. (5 km.) SE of Wolverhampton. Manu. inc. machinery, iron and steel goods and pottery. Pop. (1971C) 33,067.

Bingen Rhineland-Palatinate, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 17 m. (27 km.) W of Mainz on Rhine R. and sit. at mouth of Nahe R. The main occupation is

tourism. Trades in wine. Pop. (1971E) 23,700.

Binghamton New York, U.S.A. City 65 m. (104 km.) S of Syracuse at confluence of Rs. Chenango and Susquehanna. Manu. inc. machinery, aircraft components, canvas and footwear. Pop. (1970C) 64,123.

Bingley West Yorkshire, England. Town 5 m. (8 km.) NW of Bradford sit. on R. Aire. Manu. inc. woollens, worsteds, paper and textile machinery. Pop. (1973E) 27,610.

Bío-Bío River Chile. Rises in Andes near Chile–Argentina frontier and flows 220 m. (352 km.) NW to enter the Pacific near Concepción. The upper tribs. are used for hydroelectric power.

Birdum Northern Territory, Australia. Town in central N of state. It is the centre of a large cattle rearing area.

Birganj Nepál. Town 55 m. (88 km.) SSW of Káthmándu near Indian border, on the India–Káthmándu road. Trading centre for rice, jute, wheat, barley and oilseeds.

Birkenhead Merseyside, England. Town opposite Liverpool on S bank of Mersey R. and connected to it by rail and road tunnels. Industries inc. shipbuilding, flour milling, engineering, food processing. Sea port exporting flour and machinery, importing grain and livestock. Pop. (1976E) 134,000.

Birmingham West Midlands, England. City 110 m. (176 km.) NW of London in central England, the second largest city in Britain (after London). Important manu. and commercial centre. The main industry is engineering but other industries include cars, cycles, plastic goods, chocolate, chemicals, electro-plate, guns, machine tools, glass, paint, wire and electrical equipment. Pop. (1976E) 1,058,800.

Birmingham Alabama, U.S.A. Town 95 m. (152 km.) NW of Montgomery at S end of Appalachian Mountains. Important route centre. Industries inc. iron and steel, based on local deposits of coal, iron ore and limestone. Pop. (1970C) 306,910.

Birnie Island Phoenix Islands, South Pacific. Island 45 m. (72 km.) S of Canton Island, smallest and most central of the Phoenix group. Area, 44 acres. Uninhabited.

Birobidjhan Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R. Town 100 m. (160 km.) WNW of Khabarovsk on the Trans-Siberian railway. Cap. of the Jewish Autonomous Region, to which the name is also given. Industries inc. sawmilling, woodworking; manu. clothing. Pop. (1973E) 60,000.

Birr County Offaly, Irish Republic. Town in W County Offaly on Brosna R. Market town in an agric. area. Industries inc. peat products, and manu. of protective clothing. Pop. (1978E) 4,000.

Biscay, Bay of An inlet sit. between the W coast of France and the N coast of Spain.

Bisceglie Bari, Italy. Town 22 m. (35 km.) WNW of Bari on Apulian coast. Industries inc. sawmilling, engineering; manu. furniture. Sea port, trading in wine and olives.

Bischoff, Mount Tasmania, Australia. Tin-mining centre near Waratah, 90 m. (144 km.) W of Launceston.

Bishop Auckland County Durham, England. Town 9 m. (14.5 km.) SSW of Durham on Wear R. Industries inc. coalmining, iron-working. Pop. (1973E) 32,940.

Bishop's Stortford Hertfordshire, England. Town 12 m. (19 km.) ENE of Hertford on Stort R. Industries inc. manu. matches, electrical goods. Pop. (1973E) 21,720.

Biskra Constantine, Algeria. Town and oasis 120 m. (192 km.) SSW of Constantine, an important centre for growing and selling dates, and a resort. Pop. 60,000.

Bisley Surrey, England. Village 3 m. (5 km.) WNW of Woking where the National

Rifle Association has met annually since 1890.

Bismarck North Dakota, U.S.A. Town in central N Dakota on Missouri R. and Northern Pacific railway. State cap. Market centre for an extensive wheat-growing area. Pop. (1970C) 34,703.

Bismarck Archipelago Papua New Guinea. Island group off E coast of New Guinea mainland. Area, 20,000 sq. m. (51,200 sq. km.). The main islands are New Britain, New Ireland, Lavongai and the Admiralty Islands. Mountainous and volcanic, densely forested. Chief products copra, cacao, copper, gold.

Bissagos Islands *see* **Bijagós Islands**

Bissão Guinea-Bissau. Town on an island in Geba R. estuary. Cap. Sea port exporting copra, palm oil and rice. Pop. 4,000.

Bistrita Rodna, Romania. Town 180 m. (288 km.) NNW of Bucharest. Commercial centre trading in timber and agric. produce. Industries inc. wine and vinegar making, cabinet making, brewing, tanning, food processing; manu. shoes, brushes, stoves, earthenware, soap, alcohol. Pop. (1972E) 29,727.

Bitlis Turkey. (i) Province of SE Turkey bounded E by L. Van. The area is extremely mountainous. Chief products grain, tobacco, potatoes. Pop. (1975C) 218,997. (ii) Town 105 m. (168 km.) ENE of Diyarbakir. Provincial cap. The main industry is processing local tobacco. Religious centre of the 'whirling dervishes'. Pop. (1970C) 20,842.

Bitolj Macedonia, Yugoslavia. Town 70 m. (112 km.) S of Skopje. Centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. tanning, carpet making. Pop. (1971C) 65,851.

Bitonto Bari, Italy. Town 10 m. (16 km.) W of Bari. Market town. Industries inc. manu. wine, olive oil.

Biysk *see* **Biisk**

Bizerta Tunisia. City on Mediterranean coast on channel from L. Bizerta. Sea port and naval base, with steelworks in the vicinity. Oil refining is the main industry. Pop. (1975E) 62,856.

Bjorneboorg *see* **Pori**

Bjørnøya Svalbard, Norway. Island in Arctic Ocean between W Spitzbergen and Norway, 450 m. (720 km.) NNW of Hammerfest. Area, 69 sq. m. (177 sq. km.). Whaling station and meteorological station.

Blackburn Lancashire, England. Town 8 m. (13 km.) E of Preston on Leeds-Liverpool canal. The main industry is engineering; also textiles, electronics, paper and paint. Also manu. machinery for tufted carpets. Pop. (1975E) 107,800.

Black Country England. Region of W Midlands, named from the smoke and soot of the original heavy industries with furnaces and foundries. Main industrial centres; Wolverhampton, Walsall, West Bromwich, Wednesbury.

Black Forest Baden-Württemberg, Federal Republic of Germany. Mountainous area thickly forested and rising to 4,898 ft. (1,493 metres) in the Feldberg. Area, 1,800 sq. m. (4,662 sq. km.). Source of Danube and Neckar Rs. and bounded W and S by Rhine R.

Blackfriars Greater London, England. District of City of London on N bank of Thames R.

Blackheath Greater London, England. District of SE Lond. mainly residential, between Lewisham and Greenwich.

Black Hills U.S.A. Mountains on border between SW South Dakota and NE Wyoming, an isolated group rising to Harney Peak 7,242 ft. (2,207 metres). The area is mainly national park and inc. the Mount Rushmore National Memorial sculptures.

Black Mountain Wales. Ridge extending *c.* 12 m. (19 km.) NE from Amman R. 12 m. (19 km.) N of Swansea.

Black Mountains Wales. Mountain group on English/Welsh border N of Usk R. rising to Waun Fach, 2,660 ft. (811 metres).

Blackpool Lancashire, England. Town on Irish Sea coast. Leading holiday resort for the N and the Midlands, attracting about 8m. tourists in summer. Pop. (1977E) 149,000.

Blacksburg Virginia, U.S.A. Town 26 m. (41.5 km.) W of Roanoke near Mountain L. Seat of Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Pop. (1970C) 9,384.

Black Sea Europe/Asia. Inland sea bounded N and E by the U.S.S.R., S by Turkey, W by Bulgaria and Romania. Area, 164,000 sq. m. (424,760 sq. km.), excluding the NE arm called the Sea of Azov. Connected SW to the Aegean and Mediterranean by the Bosporus strait, leading to the Sea of Marmara and the Dardanelles strait. It receives the Danube, Dnieper, Dniester and S Bug Rs., with the Don and Kuban Rs. emptying into the Sea of Azov. Almost tideless with stagnant waters below 80 fathoms. Anchovy, sardines, mackerel and tunny fish are caught in the N and W.

Blackwater River Irish Republic. Rises near Castleisland, County Kerry and flows 104 m. (166 km.) E through County Cork into County Waterford where it turns S and enters the Atlantic at Youghal.

Blackwater River Irish Republic/Northern Ireland. Rises near Fivemiletown, Tyrone, N Ireland, and flows 50 m. (80 km.) E and N along the border between Tyrone (N) and Monaghan and Armagh (S) to enter the SW end of Lough Neagh.

Blaenavon Gwent, Wales. Town 6 m. (9.5 km.) NNW of Pontypool. The main industries are coalmining, iron and steel. Pop. (1973E) 6,980.

Blagoevgrad Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria. Town 50 m. (80 km.) SSW of Sofia on Struma R.

Blagoveshchensk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 35 m. (56 km.) from Manchurian border on Zeya R. near its confluence with Amur R., and on a branch of the Trans-Siberian Railway. Industries inc. flour milling, sawmilling; manu. machinery, footwear, furniture. Pop. (1977E) 177,000.

Blair Atholl Perthshire, Scotland. Tayside Region. Village 6 m. (9.5 km.) NW of Pitlochry at confluence of Tilt and Garry Rs. Industries inc. distilling, tourism.

Blairgowrie and Rattray Perthshire, Scotland. Tayside Region. Town comprising 2 towns on opposite banks of the R. Ericht. Centre for soft fruit growing, mainly raspberry. Jams and preserving factory at Blairgowrie. Pop. (1974E) 5,760.

Blanc Cape, Mauritania. Headland at the S end of the Cape Blanc peninsula.

Blanc Cape, Tunisia. Headland 5 m. (8 km.) NNW of Bizerta on the N Tunisian coast.

Blandford Forum Dorset, England. Town 22 m. (35 km.) SW of Salisbury on Stour R. Market town in a farming area. Pop. (1973E) 3,710.

Blantyre Malawi. Town in the Shire highlands on the railway from Beira to L. Malawi. Commercial centre which was founded as a missionary centre. Industries inc. cement, soft drinks and tobacco. Tourism is being developed. Pop. (1971E) 169,000.

Blantyre Lanarkshire, Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town 8 m. (13 km.) SE of Glasgow. Industries inc. engineering. Pop. (1973E) 16,854.

Blarney County Cork, Irish Republic. Village 3 m. (5 km.) WNW of Cork noted for the ruins of the 15th cent. Blarney Castle with the Blarney Stone built into its walls. Pop. (1971C) 1,128.

Blasket Islands County Kerry, Irish Republic. Group of islands off Slea Head; rocky, uninhabited since 1953.

Blaydon Tyne and Wear, England. Town 4.5 m. (7 km.) W of Newcastle-upon-Tyne on the Tyne R. The main industries coal by-products and engineering. Pop. (1978E) 7,200.

Blekinge Sweden. County of S Sweden on Baltic coast. Area, 1,173 sq. m. (2,909

sq. km.). Cap. Karlskrona. Low-lying, drained by Mörrum and Ronneby Rs. Intensively cultivated. Industries inc. steel, textiles, quarrying; manu. machinery. Karlskrona is a major naval base. Pop. (1972E) 154,962.

Blenheim Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany. Village 30 m. (48 km.) NE of Ulm, noted as the site of the Battle of Blenheim in 1704, when English and Austrian forces defeated the French and Bavarians.

Blenheim Marlborough, New Zealand. Town 160 m. (256 km.) NNE of Christchurch. District cap. and centre of a farming area. Industries inc. brewing, flour milling. Pop. (1972E) 15,250.

Bletchley Buckinghamshire, England. Town 10 m. (16 km.) E of Buckingham, comprising Bletchley and Fenny Stratford. Market town. Industries inc. engineering, brickmaking. Pop. (1975E) 34,000.

Blida Algeria. Town 30 m. (48 km.) SW of Algiers on Mitidja plain. Trading centre on the Algiers–Oran railway, for oranges and wine. Industries inc. flour milling; manu. olive oil, soap. Pop. (1977E) 90,000.

Blitta Togo. Village 40 m. (64 km.) NNW of Atakpamé at terminus of Lomé railway. Produces cacao, palm products, cotton.

Block Island Rhode Island, U.S.A. Island off S coast of Rhode Island across Block Island Sound. Length, 7 m. (11 km.). Summer resort for yachting and fishing.

Bloemfontein Orange Free State, Republic of South Africa. City 300 m. (480 km.) WNW of Durban. Provincial cap. and judicial cap. of the Rep. Trading centre for the Orange Free State and Lesotho. Industries inc. railway engineering and meat canning. Pop. (1970C) 180,179.

Blois Loir-et-Cher, France. Town 33 m. (53 km.) SW of Orléans. Prefecture. Market town trading in wine, grain and brandy. Industries inc. manu. furniture, vinegar. Noted for the Château. Pop. (1975C) 51,950.

Bloomfield New Jersey, U.S.A. Formerly Wardsesson. Town immediately NNW of Newark. Industries inc. manu. pharmaceutical, metal and electrical goods. Pop. (1970C) 52,029.

Bloomington Illinois, U.S.A. City 120 m. (192 km.) SW of Chicago in the 'Corn Belt'. Industries inc. railway engineering. Pop. (1970C) 39,992.

Bloomington Indiana, U.S.A. City 47 m. (75 km.) SSW of Indianapolis. Industries inc. manu. furniture, gloves. Pop. (1970C) 42,890.

Bloomsbury Greater London, England. District of central London, N of Thames R. and seat of the British Museum and London University, with many literary associations.

Bluefield West Virginia, U.S.A. City 70 m. (112 km.) W of Roanoke in the Allegheny Mountains. Mining and distribution centre of the Pocahontas coalfield; also manu. flour, textiles, timber products, mining equipment, beverages. Pop. (1970C) 15,921.

Bluefields Nicaragua. Town on Caribbean coast near mouth of Bluefields R. Exports hardwoods and bananas through its outport, El Bluff. Pop. (1977E) 17,700.

Blue Mountains New South Wales, Australia. Spur of the Great Dividing Range *c.* 40 m. (64 km.) W of Sydney, formed by a sandstone plateau.

Blue Mountains Jamaica. Range in E Jamaica rising to Blue Mountain Peak. Thickly wooded. Main occupations tourism, coffee growing.

Blue Nile Sudan. Province of E central Sudan bounded SE by Ethiopia. Cap. Wad Medani. Drained by Blue and White Nile Rs. The Gezira area is irrigated for intensive agric. Chief crops cotton, wheat, barley, maize, fruit, durra, livestock. Pop. (1968E) 54,880.

Blue Ridge U.S.A. Range of Appalachians extending 650 m. (1,040 km.) SW to NE from NE Georgia to NE Virginia, rising to Mount Mitchell.

Blumenau Santa Catarina, Brazil. Town 110 m. (176 km.) S of Curitiba on the Itajai R. Market town. Pop. (1970E) 48,000.

Blyth Northumberland, England. Town 11 m. (17.5 km.) NNE of Newcastle-upon-Tyne at mouth of Blyth R. Industries inc. fishing, coalmining. Sea port exporting coal, importing timber. Pop. (1973E) 35,390.

Bnei Brak Israel. Town 3 m. (5 km.) NE of Tel Aviv on the Yarkon in the Plain of Sharon. Industrial centre; manu. woollens, aluminium tubes, textile machinery, wire, glass, tobacco and food products, soaps, dyes.

Bo South Western Province, Sierra Leone. Town 110 m. (176 km.) ESE of Freetown. Trading centre for palm oil and kernels, cacao, coffee. Pop. (1977E) 27,000.

Boaco Nicaragua. (i) Dept. of S central Nicaragua, bounded N by Río Grande. Area, 2,085 sq. m. (5,400 sq. km.). Cap. Boaco. Mainly a stock-raising area, with some agric. and lumbering. Pop. (1963E) 71,905. (ii) City 45 m. (72 km.) NE of Managua. Industries inc. processing of farming products, sawmilling; manu. Panama hats, soap, bricks, mineral water.

Boa Vista Roraima, Brazil. City sit. 400 m. (640 km.) N of Manaus on Rio Branco near border with Guyana. Trading centre of a cattle raising area, handling tobacco, rubber and Brazil nuts. Pop. (1977E) 25,000.

Boa Vista Cape Verde Islands, Atlantic. Island between Sal and Maio, 300 m. (480 km.) WNW of Cape Vert. The most E of the Cape Verde Group. Area, 239 sq. m. (612 sq. km.). Chief town, Sal Rei. Main products sand, archil.

Bobo-Dioulasso Upper Volta. Town 210 m. (336 km.) WSW of Ouaga-dougou on Abidjan railway. Commercial centre trading in groundnuts, shea nuts. Pop. (1970E) 102,059.

Bobruisk Byelorussia, U.S.S.R. Town 85 m. (136 km.) SE of Minsk on Berezina R. Commercial centre trading in timber and grain. Industries inc. engineering; manu. paper, cellulose, clothing, footwear. Pop. (1977E) 192,000.

Boca Raton Florida, U.S.A. City 25 m. (40 km.) S of West Palm Beach. Resort on the Atlantic coast. Pop. (1970C) 28,506.

Bocas del Toro Panama. (i) Province of W Panama on the Caribbean, bounded W by Costa Rica. Mainly agric., producing fruit, cacao, coconuts, tobacco, livestock, timber. Pop. (1970C) 40,800. (ii) Town 200 m. (320 km.) WNW of Panama city at S tip of Colón Island. Provincial cap. and commercial centre. Sea port on the Caribbean coast.

Bocholt North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 30 m. (48 km.) N of Duisburg near Netherlands frontier. Industries inc. textiles; manu. machinery. Pop. (1971E) 49,500.

Bochum North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 10 m. (16 km.) NE of Essen in Ruhr coalfield. Industries inc. mining; manu. steel, mining equipment, chemicals, textiles, electrical goods. Pop. (1971E) 341,800.

Bodmin Cornwall, England. Town 27 m. (43 km.) WNW of Plymouth on SW edge of Bodmin moor. County town. Centre for a farming area. Pop. (1976E) 11,250.

Bodø Nordland, Norway. City 110 m. (176 km.) SW of Narvik at mouth of Salt Fjord on North Sea. Port handling metals, marble and slate. Industries inc. fisheries, shipyards, brewing. Pop. (1973E) 29,882.

Boeotia Greece. *Nome* in Attica, bounded S by Gulf of Corinth. Area, 1,225 sq. m. (3,136 sq. km.). Cap. Levadia. Mainly agric. Main products wheat, wine, olives, livestock. Pop. (1971C) 114,675.

Bognor Regis West Sussex, England. Town 13 m. (21 km.) W of Worthing on English Channel. Seaside resort. Pop. (1974E) 34,800.

Bogor Java, Indonesia. Town 30 m. (48 km.) S of Djakarta. Hill resort noted for its botanical gardens and former seat

of the Dutch Governor-General. Pop. 180,000.

Bogotá Cundinamarca, Colombia. City in Cundinamarca basin of the E Cordillera. Cap. and dept. cap. Commercial and cultural centre. Industries inc. textiles, chemicals, food processing; manu. tobacco products. Pop. (1971E) 2,539,100.

Bogra Rajshahi, Bangladesh. Town 70 m. (112 km.) S of Rangpur. Market town for a farming area.

Bohemia Czechoslovakia. The W part of Czech. bounded W by Germany, S by Austria and E by Moravia. Fertile plateau drained by the Elbe and Ultava Rs. and with important mineral resources, inc. uranium, coal, lignite, iron ore, graphite, silver. The main cities are Prague and Plzeň.

Böhmerwald Czechoslovakia/Federal Republic of Germany. Forested mountain range extending 150 m. (240 km.) along the Czech./ Bavarian frontier, rising to Mount Arbor. The main product is timber.

Bohol Philippines. Island N of Mindanao. Area, 1,588 sq. m. (4,113 sq. km.). Chief town Tagbilaran. Main occupations growing rice, coconuts and Manila hemp.

Bois de Boulogne Paris, France. Park and residential district of W Paris on Seine R.

Boise Idaho, U.S.A. City in SW Idaho on Boise R. State cap. Trading centre for agric. produce. Industries inc. food processing. Pop. (1970C) 74,990.

Boké Guinea. Town 100 m. (160 km.) NNW of Conakry on Rio Nunez. Produces palm kernels, sesame, honey, beeswax, gum, rice and cattle.

Bokhara Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. City 270 m. (432 km.) SW of Tashkent in an oasis on Zeravshan R. on a spur of the Trans Caspian railway. Industries inc. processing karakul, silk spinning, carpet making. Noted as a medieval centre of Islamic culture and was dominated in turn by Arabs, Persians, Turks and Uzbeks. Pop. (1970E) 112,000.

Boksburg Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town 13 m. (21 km.) E of Johannesburg, the chief centre of the E Rand gold mining area. Industries inc. manu. railway equipment, electrical goods, soap, pottery. Pop. (1970C) 104,171.

Bolan Pass Pakistan. Pass extending 60 m. (96 km.) through Brahui Range between Sibi and Quetta, rising to *c.* 5,900 ft. (1,798 metres).

Bolgatanga Mamprusi, Ghana. Town 95 m. (152 km.) N of Tamale in N Ghana. District headquarters. Main products nuts, durra, yams, cattle, skins.

Boliden Västerbotten, Sweden. Village 18 m. (29 km.) WNW of Skellefteå near the Skellefteå R. Mining centre, inc. the mining settlements of Strömfors and Bjurliden. Gold, arsenic, sulphur and copper ores are sent to smelters at Rönnskär.

Bolivar Colombia. Dept. of N Colombia on Caribbean coast and bounded E by Magdalena R. Area, 10,190 sq. m. (26,392 sq. km.). Chief towns Cartagena (cap.), Carmen, Sincelejo. Drained into Magdalena R. by San Jorge, Cauca and Sinú Rs., it is mainly lowland and savannah with alluvial forests. There are some hill ranges, foothills of the Cordillera Occidental. It is humid with a tropical climate. Cattle are raised on extensive pasture land; main agric. crops are sugar, tobacco, cotton, maize, rice, beans, bananas, cacao, coconuts. The forests are commercially valuable; mineral resources inc. petroleum, coal, lime, gold. Cartagena is linked by canal with the Magdalena R. Pop. (1974E) 961,700.

Bolivar Ecuador. Province of central Ecuador in Andes, bounded E by Chimborazo and W by Cordillera de Guaranda Mountains. Area, 1,252 sq. m. (3,243 sq. km.). Cap. Guaranda. Mountainous, with forests producing valuable timber and cinchona. Main occupations are lumbering, farming, esp. cattle and sheep, cereals, sugar-cane, fruit, vegetables, coffee and tobacco.

Bolívar Venezuela. State in S Venezuela bounded E by Guyana and SE by Brazil. Area, 91,890 sq. m. (237,995 sq. km.). Cap. Ciudad Bolívar. Watered by Orinoco R. and its tribs. inc. Caroní and Caura Rs. Very hot climate with a rainy season May–October. Mainly sit. in the Guiana Highlands, some of it still little explored. Heavily forested. There is farming on the N Orinoco lowlands, esp. cattle, horses, cereals, tobacco, sugar and fruit. Mineral resources inc. gold, mica, diamonds, iron. Pop. (1971C) 391,665.

Bolivia South America. Rep. in central S America bounded N and E by Brazil, S by Paraguay and Argentina, W by Chile and Peru. Area, 424,160 sq. m. (1,098,574 sq. km.). Chief cities La Paz (administrative cap.), Sucre (cap.), Chochabamba, Santa Cruz, Potosi. Bolivia is a land of violent contrasts. Structurally it is divided into three main regions. There is the country of the mountains and the high plateau, the country of the high valleys and gorges and the country of the broad plains. Bolivia is entirely in the tropical zone, but the extreme spread in altitude, from about 300 ft. (91 metres) to over 21,000 ft. (6,401 metres) a.s.l., produces a wide variation of climate. The country is endowed with many natural resources. Tin, silver, gold, zinc, antimony, tungsten, lead, copper and a variety of other minerals occur in large quantities in the highlands. Petroleum, gas and hydroelectric resources are plentiful. The fertile valleys and the wide plains provide good soil and climate for rice, cotton, sugar, coffee, tea, cacao and all kinds of fruits. Even the high-lying Altiplano produces potatoes, barley, wheat, quinoa and other basic necessities. Two-fifths of the country is covered with forests rich in valuable timber, fibres and a good supply of wild rubber. There are extensive pastures for cattle in the valleys and on the plains and for sheep and llama on the highlands. Lakes and rivers are rich in fish. Mining has been the leading industry since early colonial days. Metallic minerals have accounted for all or nearly all exports throughout the centuries. Tin replaced silver as the leading export mineral early in this century. As tin ores become uneconomically low in grade, efforts are being made to diversify mining and replace tin by a more intensive mining of copper, lead, zinc, antimony, tungsten and gold, the mining of which has already reached significant proportions. Prospects for increased copper and gold mining are reportedly good. Lack of transportation facilities makes the mining of non-metallic minerals uneconomical at present; nevertheless, deposits of salts, soda and sulphur have been worked to a limited extent. The most important ore deposits actually in process of exploitation, are to be found in Camiri, Sandandita, Bermejo, Monteagudo, Caranda, Colpa, Rio Grande and other places. The total oil production is more than 40,000 barrels daily. The highlands are virtually treeless, except for a few eucalyptus groves near the principal urban centres. The valleys are much better endowed with trees. Some eucalyptus trees are grown for fuel and mining supports near Cochabamba and Sucre, but the best forests are found on the eastern slopes of the Andes and on the lowlands along the rivers of the Amazon basin. Here, large areas of tropical forests of evergreens and hardwood exist. Rubber of high quality grows wild in the forests of Pando and Beni and constitutes the primary forest export commodity. Brazil nuts constitute the second most important forest export commodity. Dry forests of abundant hardwoods, such as quebracho, walnut and mahogany, exist in the southeastern part of the country between Yucuiba, Tarija and the slopes of the Andes. Most of the vast timber resources lie beyond the reach of modern means of transportation. Pop. (1976C) 4,687,718.

Bollington Cheshire, England. Town 3 m. (5 km.) NNE of Macclesfield. Industries inc. textile printing, dyeing. Pop. (1973E) 6,700.

Bologna Bologna, Italy. Anc. univ. city 52 m. (83 km.) N of Florence on the Aemilian Way. Provincial cap. The main industry is engineering, also manu. pasta and processed meats. Pop. (1971C) 490,256.

Bolsover Derbyshire, England. Town 6 m. (9.5 km.) E of Chesterfield. Industries inc. coalmining, limestone quarrying. Pop. (1973E) 10,850.

Bolton Greater Manchester, England. Town 11 m. (17.5 km.) NW of Manchester. The main industry is cotton; also

manu. textile machinery, chemicals. Pop. (1976E) 261,000.

Bolu Turkey. (i) Province of NW Turkey on Black Sea, bounded N by Bolu Mountains. Area, 4,433 sq. m. (11,481 sq. km.). Heavily forested area, drained by Devrek, Soganli and Aladag Rs. Agric. products inc. cereals, flax, tobacco, opium. Pop. (1975C) 427,273. (ii) Town and provincial cap. 85 m. (136 km.) NW of Ankara on Devrek R. Manu. leather goods. Pop. (1970C) 26,994.

Bolzano Bolzano, Italy. (i) Province of N Italy bounded N by Austria and Switzerland and sit. in, and co-extensive with, the Trentino–Alto Adige area. Area, 3,090 sq. m. (7,910 sq. km.). Chief towns Bolzano, Merano, Bressanone, Brunico, Dobbiaco. Alpine area inc. Dolomite and Ortler ranges, drained by Isarco and Adige Rs. The main occupations are tourism and farming, with some lumbering. (ii) City and provincial cap. 35 m. (56 km.) SSW of Brenner Pass on Isarco R. Railway junction, tourist centre. Industries inc. steel, fruit canning, distilling, textiles; manu. wine, food products, pianos. Pop. (1971E) 103,126.

Boma Zaïre. Town 180 m. (288 km.) WSW of Kinshasa on Zaïre R. R. port exporting palm oil, bananas, timber and coffee. Pop. (1970E) 61,054.

Bombay Maharashtra, India. City on Arabian Sea at S end of Bombay Island. State cap. and a major commercial and industrial centre. The main industries are cotton, oil refining, chemicals; manu. machinery, paper, furniture, carpets. It is India's main sea port, exporting cotton, oilseeds. Pop. (1971C) 5,970,575.

Bomi Hills Western Province, Liberia. Area, 40 m. (64 km.) N of Monrovia, an important iron mining district.

Bonaire Island Netherlands Antilles. Island 30 m. (48 km.) E of Curaçao island. Area, 99 sq. m. (256 sq. km.). Chief town Kralendijk. Main products sisal, goat dung, salt. Pop. (1972E) 8,181.

Bonanza Zelaya, Nicaragua. Village 75 m. (120 km.) W of Puerto Cabezas in Pis Pis Mountains. Centre for the Neptune goldfields.

Bonavista Newfoundland, Canada. Town 80 m. (128 km.) NNW of St. John's on E shore of Bonavista Bay. The main industries are fishing and fish processing. Pop. (1971C) 4,215.

Bondy Seine-St. Denis, France. Suburb of NE Paris on Ourcq Canal. Industries inc. manu. glass, chemicals, foodstuffs. Pop. (1968C) 51,692.

Bo'ness (Borrowstounness) Scotland. Central Region. Town 16 m. (25.5 km.) WNW of Edinburgh on Firth of Forth. Industries inc. coalmining. Pop. (1978E) 14,500.

Bonin Islands Pacific Ocean. In 1968 the U.S.A. retroceded the islands to Japan. Group of islands *c.* 600 m. (960 km.) S of Tōkyō. Area, 40 sq. m. (102 sq. km.), the main groups being Bailey Island, Beechey Island, Parry Island. The largest island, Chichi-jima, has an important harbour. Main occupation farming. Pop. (1970E) 300.

Bonn North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. City 15 m. (24 km.) SSE of Cologne on Rhine R. Federal cap. Industries inc. engineering, printing, publishing; manu. tobacco products, pharmaceutical goods, office equipment. Pop. (1971E) 278,800.

Bonneville, Lake U.S.A. Flat plain of salt flats surrounding the Great Salt L., Utah, which is all that remains of an extensive prehistoric L. occupying much of what is now Utah.

Bonny, Bight of formerly **Biafra, B. of.**

Bonnyrigg and Lasswade Midlothian, Scotland. Lothian Region. Town 6 m. (9.5 km.) SE of Edinburgh comprising 2 small towns united in 1929. Industries inc. manu. of kitchen equipment, industrial overalls and meat products. Pop. (1977E) 7,102.

Bonthe Sherbro, Sierra Leone. Town 85 m. (136 km.) SE of Freetown on Sherbro R. and on E shore of Sherbro Island. Commercial centre and port exporting palm oil, kernels, piassava, cacao. Pop. (1977E) 7,000.

Boothia Northwest Territory, Canada. Peninsula extending to most N point of N American mainland.

Boothia, Gulf of Canada. Inlet of the Arctic Ocean *c.* 200 m. (320 km.) long, extending NW to SE between Boothia and Baffin Island.

Bootle Merseyside, England. Town adjoining Liverpool on N bank of Mersey R. Sea port, with much of the Mersey docks, exporting timber. Industries inc. tanning, engineering, tin-smelting. Pop. (1974E) 69,500.

Bophuthatswana An independent Republic surrounded by the Republic of South Africa and Botswana. Independence was granted in 1977, but by 1979 this was not recognized by the UN or any other country other than the Republic of South Africa. Area, 14,773 sq. m. (38,261 sq. km.). There is mining of platinum and chrome. The semi-arid area of grass veld is suitable for stockfarming. Pop. (1976E) *de jure* 2,103,000 and *de facto* 1,036,000.

Boppard Rhineland-Palatinate, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 8 m. (13 km.) S of Coblenz on Rhine R. Trading centre for a wine producing area. Industries inc. tourism. Pop. 8,500.

Boquerón Paraguay. Dept. of N Paraguay in the Chaco, bounded N and W by Bolivia, SE by Brazil across the Paraguay R. and SW by Argentina across the Pilcomayo R. Area, 64,876 sq. m. (166,083 sq. km.). Consists of low grasslands, marshes, jungle and forest. There is farming along the Paraguay R., mainly cattle raising with some cotton. The other main occupation is lumbering, with some mining. The area was awarded to Paraguay in 1938, after the Chaco War with Bolivia, 1932–35. The dept. was estab. 1944. Pop. (1972E) 26,285.

Bor Serbia, Yugoslavia. Town 16 m. (25 km.) NNW of Zajecar. Copper mining centre with smelters and refinery, the largest in Yugoslavia.

Bora-Bora Society Islands, French Polynesia. Island in Leeward group, 25 m. (40 km.) NW of Raiatea. Mountainous, rising to Mount Taimanu. Area, 15 sq. m. (39 sq. km.). Chief town, Vaitape. It has a large lagoon with a good harbour. Chief products copra, oranges, mother-of-pearl, vanilla and tobacco. Pop. (1971E) 2,200.

Borama Somalia. Town 65 m. (104 km.) WNW of Hargeisa, on a plateau, near the Ethiopian frontier. Centre of a stock raising area, also producing sorghum, maize, beans.

Borås Älvsborg, Sweden. Town 35 m. (56 km.) E of Göteborg on Viska R. The main industry is textiles; also manu. hosiery, clothing. Pop. (1976C) 104,415.

Bordeaux Gironde, France. City on Garonne R. 60 m. (96 km.) from the mouth. Prefecture. Sea port with an important export trade in wines from the Graves, Sauternes, Médoc and St. Émilion districts. Industries inc. shipbuilding, sugar refining, chemicals, food processing; manu. wine bottles, casks, corks and crates. Pop. (1975C) 226,281.

Borders Region of Scotland. Area, 1,804 sq. m. (4,662 sq. km.) comprising districts of Berwickshire, Roxburgh, Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale. Pop. (1977E) 100,370.

Bordighera Imperia, Italy. Town next to French border on Gulf of Genoa. Resort, with an export trade in flowers and palm branches.

Borgerhout Antwerp, Belgium. Suburb of E Antwerp. Industries inc. manu. food products, chemicals, clothing, leather, tobacco, diamond polishing and cutting. Pop. (1973E) 47,567.

Borislav Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 50 m. (80 km.) SW of Lvov in an area producing oil and natural gas. Industries inc. oil refining; manu. oil drilling equipment.

Borisoglebsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 130 m. (208 km.) ESE of Voronezh on Khoper R. Industries inc. meat packing, flour milling, tanning.

Borisov Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 45 m. (72 km.) NE of Minsk on Berezina R. Industries

inc. manu. matches, enamelware, glass products, food products, musical instruments.

Borku Chad. Region S of Tibesti highlands in L. Chad depression. Chief town Faya. Mainly desert, with intermittent streams and oases, of which the main products are dates, barley, livestock.

Borkum Borkum Island, Federal Republic of Germany. Town at W end of island, a holiday resort. Pop. (1971E) 30,000.

Borkum Island Federal Republic of Germany. Island off entrance to Ems R. estuary, the most W of German Frisian islands. Area, 14 sq. m. (36 sq. km.).

Borlänge Kopparberg, Sweden. Town 120 m. (192 km.) NW of Stockholm. The main industry is steel. Pop. (1972E) 45,194.

Borneo South East Asia. Largest island of Malay arch. to E of Sumatra. Area, 187,000 sq. m. (484,330 sq. km.). Politically divided into four sections: Kalimantan forms part of Indonesia and covers most of the island except the N; Sarawak and Sabah are parts of the Federation of Malaysia and comprise Eastern Malaysia, they extend the length of the N coast and the British protectorate of Brunei forms an enclave in NE Sarawak. Mountainous, rising to Mount Kinabalu. Forested in the interior with fertile coastal lowlands. The main products are petroleum, rubber, copra, rice, sago and fish.

Bornholm Denmark. Island in Baltic Sea off SE Sweden. Area, 227 sq. m. (588 sq. km.). Chief town Rönne. Main occupations farming, fishing, tourism.

Borodino Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Village 75 m. (120 km.) W of Moscow, site of a battle in 1812 between Napoleon's army and Russian forces.

Boroughbridge North Yorkshire, England. Town 6 m. (9.5 km.) ESE of Ripon on Ure R. Market town, noted for prehistoric monoliths called the Devil's Arrows. Pop. (1973E) 1,819.

Borroloola Northern Territory, Australia. Village 435 m. (696 km.) SE of Darwin on McArthur R. Cattle raising station. Airfield.

Borromean Islands Italy. Group of 4 islands in L. Maggiore famous for their gardens.

Borrowdale Cumbria, England. Valley in Lake District extending S and W from S end of L. Derwentwater.

Boscastle Cornwall, England. Town 15 m. (24 km.) N of Bodmin on the Atlantic. Fishing port and resort.

Bosnia-Hercegovina Yugoslavia. Constituent rep. of the Yugoslav Federation, sit. mainly in the Dinaric Alps. Area, 19,736 sq. m. (51,116 sq. km.). Chief towns Sarajevo (cap.), Banja Luka, Tuzla, Mostar. Mainly agric. in the valleys; main products cereals, vegetables, fruit and tobacco. Pop. (1971C) 3,716,786.

Bosporus Asia/Europe. Strait extending 18 m. (29 km.) SSW to NNE between European and Asiatic Turkey, with Istanbul on its W shore. It links the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmara. The width is $\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. (1–4 km.).

Bossier City Louisiana, U.S.A. Town opposite Shreveport on Red R. Industries inc. oil refining, railway repair shops, cotton and cottonseed processing, fertilizers, chemicals; manu. wood and metal products, concrete, mattresses. Has the ruins of the Confederate Forces' Fort Smith, now a memorial park. Pop. (1970C) 41,595.

Boston Lincolnshire, England. Town on Witham R. 4 m. (6.5 km.) from mouth. Market town. Industries inc. fruit and vegetable canning. Sea port. Pop. (1973E) 26,700.

Boston Massachusetts, U.S.A. City at head of Massachusetts Bay. Boston was settled by a chartered company of English Puritans in 1630. Indian inhabitants called it Shawmut and the Puritans renamed it Trimountaine. It was named Boston from a town in Lincolnshire, England from which many of the company had come, in 1630. In 1632 it became the

capital of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and is today capital of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It is the commercial and cultural centre of New England. Industries inc. fishing, textiles, chemicals, food processing; manu. leather goods and machinery. A major sea port with an ice-free and almost landlocked harbour. Pop. (1970C) 641,071.

Botany Bay New South Wales, Australia. Inlet 5 m. (8 km.) S of Sydney on Pacific coast, the site of Captain Cook's original landing in Australia; now a suburb of Sydney with oil, textile, plastics and chemical industries.

Bothnia, Gulf of Scandinavia. Arm of Baltic Sea extending N of Ahvenanmaa between Sweden and Finland. Ice-free only in summer.

Botosani Moldavia, Romania. Town 60 m. (96 km.) NW of Iaşi. Industries inc. flour milling, textiles; manu. clothing. Pop. (1972E) 29,727.

Botswana Africa. Rep. in Southern Africa bounded NE by Rhodesia, N and W by South-West Africa/Namibia, S and SE by Republic of South Africa. Area, 222,000 sq. m. (575,000 sq. km.). The main business centres are Lobatse, Gaborone and Francistown. Largest towns are Serowe, Kanye and Molepolole. Mainly plateau at over 3,000 ft. (914 metres) with depressions in the N which become extensive Ls. in summer. The mean annual rainfall is 20 ins. (51 cm.). Cattle-rearing and dairying are the chief industries, but the country is more a pastoral than an agricultural one, crops depending entirely upon the rainfall. However, increasing numbers of boreholes are being established where underground supply is adequate. Main products beef, cattle, hides, skins. Pop. (1971C) 630,739.

Bottrop North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town immediately N of Essen on Rhine–Hern Canal in the Ruhr coalfield. The main industry is coalmining and processing coal products. Pop. (1972E) 104,407.

Bouaké Ivory Coast. Town 175 m. (280 km.) NNW of Abidjan on railway to Upper Volta. Trading centre for coffee and cacao. Industries inc. cotton ginning, textiles; manu. sisal products. Pop. 85,000.

Bou Arfa Oujda, Morocco. Village 150 m. (240 km.) S of Oujda on Trans-Saharan railway. The main industry is manganese mining and processing.

Bouches-du-Rhône France. Dept. of SE France on Mediterranean coast. Area, 2,026 sq. m. (5,187 sq. km.). Chief towns Marseilles (prefecture), Arles, Aix-en-Provence. Marshy plain in the W (the Camargue), with dry plain to the E and the Maritime Alps in the E and N. Main occupation farming; main products livestock, olive oil, wine, fruit, lignite and salt. Pop. (1975C) 1,632,974.

Bougainville *see* **North Solomons**

Bougie *see* **Bejaia**

Boulder Western Australia, Australia. Town immediately next to Kalgoorlie and 340 m. (544 km.) ENE of Perth. As the municipality of Kalgoorlie-Boulder they form the principal mining centre of Western Australia, and the centre of the E Coolgardie goldfield. It is a junction in the Trans-Australian railway. Pop. of Kalgoorlie-Boulder (1972E) 21,100.

Boulder Colorado, U.S.A. City 25 m. (40 km.) NW of Denver. Centre of a mining and ranching area, and a health resort. Pop. (1970C) 66,870.

Boulogne-Billancourt Hauts-de-Seine, France. Suburb of SW Paris on Seine R. Industries inc. manu. vehicles, aircraft, rubber, cosmetics and soap. Pop. (1975C) 103,948.

Boulogne-sur-mer Pas-de-Calais, France. Town at mouth of Liane R. on English Channel. Industries inc. fishing, fish processing; manu. iron and steel, cement, bricks, tiles. Sea port with heavy passenger traffic for Folkestone and Dover. Pop. (1975C) 49,284.

Bountiful Utah, U.S.A. City 8 m. (13 km.) N of Salt Lake City in an irrigated agric. area. Farming centre producing fruit and poultry. Pop. (1970C) 27,853.

Bounty Islands New Zealand. Group of islands 400 m. (640 km.) ESE of Dunedin in the S Pacific. Named after, and discovered by, Captain Bligh's *Bounty*. Uninhabited.

Bourg Ain, France. Town 35 m. (56 km.) NNE of Lyon on Reyssouze R. Prefecture. Market town trading in grain, wine, poultry. Industries inc. flour milling, cheese making, pottery. Pop. (1975C) 75,200.

Bourges Cher, France. Town on Canal du Berry at confluence of Auron and Yèvre Rs. Prefecture. Military town with state ordnance factories; also manu. woollens, linoleum, hardware and agric. implements. Pop. (1975C) 80,379.

Bourget, Lac du France. L. in Savoie dept. near Aix-les-Bains, 11 m. (17.5 km.) long and up to 2 m. (3 km.) wide.

Bourget, Le Seine-St. Denis, France. Town 7 m. (11 km.) NNE of Paris with one of the 2 main metropolitan airports. Pop. (1968C) 9,797.

Bourne Lincolnshire, England. Town 15 m. (24 km.) SE of Grantham. Market town in an agric. area. Pop. (1977E) 7,594.

Bournemouth Dorset, England. Town on Poole Bay, on English Channel. The main industry is tourism. Pop. (1977E) 144,600.

Bournville West Midlands, England. Area of S Birmingham founded in 1879 by George Cadbury as a residential area for workers of his cocoa and chocolate factories.

Bouvet Island South Atlantic Ocean. Island 1,800 m. (2,880 km.) SSW of Capetown. Area, 19 sq. m. (48 sq. km.). It forms a depend. of Norway and is uninhabited.

Bovey Tracey Devon, England. Town 11 m. (17.5 km.) SW of Exeter. Market town in a farming area. Industries inc. pottery. Pop. (1973E) 3,357.

Bow (Stratford-le-Bow) Greater London, England. District of E London N of Thames R. forming part of the boro. of Tower Hamlets.

Bowling Green Kentucky, U.S.A. City 65 m. (104 km.) NNE of Nashville Tennessee on Barren R. at the head of navigation. Market centre for an agric. area, trading in fruit, tobacco, maize, livestock. Industries inc. manu. food products, electrical goods, clothing, building materials, air-conditioning equipment and water coolers; processing flour and cattle food, tobacco, timber, oil, rock-asphalt, marble. Seat of the West Kentucky State Teachers' College. Pop. (1970C) 36,253.

Bowling Green Ohio, U.S.A. City 19 m. (30 km.) SSW of Toledo in an agric. area. Industries inc. manu. motor vehicles, machinery, metal goods, food products, glass products. Seat of Bowling Green State University. Pop. (1970C) 21,760.

Bowness Cumbria, England. Village 12 m. (19 km.) WNW of Carlisle on Solway Firth, at the W end of the Roman Hadrian's Wall.

Bowness-on-Windermere Cumbria, England. Village now forming part of Windermere on E shore of L. Windermere. Tourist centre. Pop. (1973E) 3,483.

Bow River Canada. Rises in Rocky Mountains in SW Alberta and flows 315 m. (504 km.) SE through Banff National Park, past Banff and Calgary to turn SE near Bassano and joins Saskatchewan R.

Box Hill Surrey, England. Spur of N Downs immediately NNE of Dorking.

Boyacá Boyacá, Colombia. Town in the E Cordillera. Scene of the Spanish defeat by Bolívar, 1819, which gained independence for Colombia and Venezuela.

Boyle Roscommon, Irish Republic. Town 22 m. (35 km.) SSE of Sligo on Boyle R. Market town for a farming area. Pop. (1971C) 1,727.

Boyne River Irish Republic. Rises in Bog of Allen and flows 80 m. (128 km.) NE through County Meath to enter Irish Sea 4 m. (6.5 km.) below Drogheda. The

Battle of the Boyne, the defeat of James II by William III, was fought 3 m. (5 km.) W of Drogheda in 1690.

Boy's Town Nebraska, U.S.A. Village 10 m. (16 km.) W of Omaha founded in 1917 by Father E. J. Flanagan as a settlement for homeless boys.

Bozcaada Canakkale, Turkey. Island 3 m. (5 km.) off NW Turkish coast in Aegean Sea, S of the entrance to the Dardanelles Strait. Area, 15 sq. m. (39 sq. km.). Chief town, Bozcaada.

Bozeman Montana, U.S.A. City 75 m. (120 km.) ESE of Butte and S of Bridger mountains. Distribution centre for an agric. area, handling grain, livestock, tinned vegetables and coal. Pop. (1970C) 18,670.

Bozen *see* **Bolzano**

Brabant Belgium. Province of central Belgium. Area, 1,267 sq. m. (3,282 sq. km.). Cap. Brussels. Drained by Dyle, Demer and Senne Rs. Mainly agric. with engineering and textile industries in the towns. Pop. (1973E) 2,198,309.

Brac Yugoslavia. The main Dalmatian island 10 m. (16 km.) SE of Split in the Adriatic. Area, 152 sq. m. (394 sq. km.). Chief town, Supetar. Industries inc. tourism and fishing.

Brackley Northamptonshire, England. Town 10 m. (16 km.) ESE of Banbury on Ouse R. Industries inc. soap-making, meat processing, light engineering. Pop. (1978E) 6,500.

Bracknell Berkshire, England. 'New town' 10 m. (16 km.) ESE of Reading. Industries inc. engineering; manu. clothing, furniture. Headquarters of the Meteorological Office. Pop. (1978E) 48,500.

Bradford West Yorkshire, England. City 9 m. (14.5 km.) W of Leeds and Metropolitan district of West Yorkshire, and centre of the woollen industry; also manu. other textiles, textile machinery. Pop. (1978E) 467,000.

Bradford-on-Avon Wiltshire, England. Town 9 m. (14.5 km.) ESE of Bath on Avon R. Town in a farming area. Pop. (1976E) 8,710.

Braemar Scotland. Grampian Region. Village 13 m. (21 km.) WSW of Ballater on Clunie Water. Scene of the annual Highland Games.

Braga Braga, Portugal. Town 28 m. (45 km.) NNE of Oporto. District cap. Industries inc. manu. hats, cutlery. Pop. (1970C) 48,735.

Bragança Bragança, Portugal. City 110 m. (176 km.) NE of Oporto. District cap. Railway terminus and trading centre for an agric. area, handling grain, wine, olive oil and livestock. Industries inc. manu. textiles, hats, confectionery. Episcopal see. Pop. (1970C) 9,310.

Brahmaputra River South Asia. Rises in SW Tibet in Himalayas and flows 1,800 m. (2,880 km.) E, as Tsangpo R., across S Tibet through Himalayas. At the E end of the range near Namcha Barwa it loops N and then S through deep gorges, as the Dighang R. and enters NE Assam, India, as the Brahmaputra. It flows WSW through Assam and turns S into Bangladesh to join Ganges R. 35 m. (56 km.) W of Dacca. Navigable for steamers up to Ganhati and for small craft up to Dibrugarh.

Brăila Brăila, Romania. Town 15 m. (24 km.) SSW of Galati on Danube R. Industries inc. flour milling, railway engineering, timber. R. port trading in grain. Pop. (1972E) 157,840.

Braintree and Bocking Essex, England. Town 15 m. (24 km.) W of Colchester comprising 2 towns joined in 1934. Industries inc. textiles; manu. metal windows. Pop. (1973E) 26,300.

Brak Fezzan, Libya. Town 35 m. (56 km.) NNW of Sebha in an oasis near SE edge of Hammada el Hamra desert. Route centre. Main products dates, cereals, sheep, camels.

Brakpan Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town 20 m. (32 km.) E of Johannesburg on the Witwatersrand, an important gold mining centre. Pop. (1970E) 1,096,597.

Brampton Cumbria, England. Town 8 m. (13 km.) ENE of Carlisle. Market town for a farming area. Pop. (1973E) 3,521.

Branco Island Cape Verde Islands, Atlantic. Island 5 m. (8 km.) SSE of Santa Luzia in the Windward group. Area, 1 sq. m. (2.5 sq. km.). Desolate and uninhabited.

Brandenburg Potsdam, German Democratic Republic. Town 38 m. (61 km.) WSW of Berlin on Havel R. Industries inc. textiles, engineering. Pop. (1973E) 94,091.

Brandon Manitoba, Canada. Town 130 m. (208 km.) W of Winnipeg on Assiniboine R. Trading centre for a wheat-growing area. Industries inc. agric. engineering, oil refining. Pop. (1976C) 34,481.

Brandywine Creek U.S.A. R. rises in SE Pennsylvania and flows 20 m. (32 km.) SE through Delaware to join Christina R. Scene of a battle between America and English forces, 1777.

Brantford Ontario, Canada. Town 20 m. (32 km.) WSW of Hamilton on Grand R. Industries inc. manu. refrigerators, agric. implements and pottery. Pop. (1976C) 66,385.

Bras d'Or, Lake Canada. Tidal L. in Nova Scotia extending SW to NE through Cape Breton island and nearly dividing it in two. Area, 360 sq. m. (932 sq. km.).

Brasilia Federal District, Brazil. City 600 m. (960 km.) NW of Rio de Janeiro built since 1960 as the Federal Cap. The main employment is in govt. service. Pop. (1977E) 763,254.

Braşov Braşov, Romania. Town 90 m. (144 km.) NNW of Bucharest in Transylvanian Alps. District cap. Industries inc. textiles, iron and copper smelting; manu. aircraft, tractors, machinery, oil-drilling equipment. Pop. (1972E) 188,828.

Bratislava Slovakia, Czechoslovakia. Town 80 m. (128 km.) SE of Brno on Danube R. near Austrian and Hungarian borders. Slovakian cap. Railway centre with important trade in agric. produce. Industries inc. refining oil from Brody (Ukraine), engineering, brewing, printing, chemicals, textiles, paper making, flour milling, sugar refining. Pop. (1970C) 291,000.

Bratsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 285 m. (456 km.) NNW of Irkutsk on Angara R. Industries are based on an important hydroelectric power station and inc. sawmilling; manu. wood pulp, cellulose, furniture. Pop. 170,000.

Braunschweig *see* **Brunswick**

Bray Wicklow, Irish Republic. Town 11 m. (17.5 km.) SSE of Dublin on Irish Sea coast. Seaside resort. Pop. (1971C) 14,467.

Brazil South America. Rep. bounded E by the Atlantic, and on its NW and S borders by all the S American countries except Ecuador and Chile. Area, 3,287,195 sq. m. (8,513,835 sq. km.), the 4th largest country in the world, comprising 21 states, 4 territories and the Federal District. Chief cities Brasilia (cap.), São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Porto Alegre, Salvador, Recife. About nine-tenths of the people and most industry and agric. is found on the coastal belt. The interior is little developed. The Amazon basin rain forests cover the N; the NE is dry scrub, the centre is table-land rising to 8,000 ft. (2,438 metres). 44% of the pop. is rural and 75% of the foreign exchange derived from agric. exports. Coffee is grown in the states of São Paulo, Paraná, Espirito Santo and Minas Gerais and is an important crop. Rubber is a natural product of Brazil and is found chiefly in the states of Acre, Amazonas and Pará. Sugar, tobacco, citrus fruits, bananas and rice are also important crops. Brazil is a livestock producer and ranks ahead of Argentina. Brazil is the only source of high-grade quartz crystal in commercial quantities. Other minerals include, industrial diamonds, chrome, salt, mica, beryllium, graphite, titanium, magnesite, iron ore, manganese, coal, tungsten. Gold is found in every state but large scale mining is at Minas Gerais. The most important manufacturing industry in Brazil is the weaving industry, which employs about 16% of all industrial workers; nearly 50% of the factories are in São Paulo and another

28% in Guanabara and Minas Gerais. Pop. (1978E) 116,393,100.

Brazzaville Congo. City and cap. on Zaïre R. opposite Kinshasa (Zaïre). Industries inc. textiles; manu. shoes. R. port and railway centre. Pop. (1975E) 289,700.

Brechin Scotland. Tayside Region. Town 10 m. (16 km.) NE of Forfar on S Esk R. Industries inc. manu. whisky, linen, paper. Pop. (1973E) 7,115.

Brechou Channel Islands. Small island off W coast of Sark. Area, 74 acres.

Brecon Powys, Wales. Town at confluence of Usk and Honddu Rs. Industries inc. manu. textiles, leather. Pop. (1973E) 6,460.

Breda North Brabant, Netherlands. Town 16 m. (25.5 km.) W of Tilburg at confluence of Merk and Aa Rs. Industries inc. textiles, food canning; manu. textile machinery, shoes and matches. Pop. (1973E) 121,181.

Bregenz Vorarlberg, Austria. Town at E end of L. Constance. Provincial cap. Industries inc. tourism, textiles; manu. electrical goods. Pop. (1971C) 21,839.

Breisach Baden-Württemberg, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 12 m. (19 km.) WNW of Freiburg on Rhine R. The main industry is wine-making.

Breisgau Baden-Württemberg, Federal Republic of Germany. District extending along E bank of Rhine N and S of Freiburg and inc. the mountains of the S Black Forest.

Breitenfeld Leipzig, German Democratic Republic. Village 5 m. (8 km.) NW of Leipzig, scene of two Swedish victories, 1631 and 1642, during the Thirty Years War.

Bremen Federal Republic of Germany. (i) *Freie Hansestadt Bremen,* a *Land* of the Federal Rep. consisting of 2 areas on the Weser R. in Lower Saxony, one centred on Bremen, the other on Bremerhaven. Area, 156 sq. m. (399 sq. km.) Pop. (1972E) 734,330. (ii) City on Lower Weser R. 50 m. (80 km.) from the sea, a Free Hansa City and major sea port. Industries inc. oil refining, shipbuilding, flour milling, brewing, sugar refining; manu. chocolate and tobacco products. Exports iron, steel and other manu. goods. Pop. (1971E) 594,600.

Bremerhaven Bremen, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 34 m. (54 km.) NNW of Bremen on Weser R. estuary. Outport for Bremen. Industries inc. fishing, fish processing, ship repairing. Pop. (1971E) 144,500.

Bremerton Washington, U.S.A. City 14 m. (22 km.) WSW of Seattle on a peninsula in Paget Sound and separated from Seattle by Admiralty Inlet. Industries inc. shipbuilding and naval dockyards. Pop. (1970C) 35,307.

Brenner Pass Austria/Italy. Alpine pass between Innsbruck, Austria and Bolzano, Italy. The lowest of the main alpine passes.

Brent Greater London, England. District of NW Lond. Pop. (1973E) 275,150.

Brentford and Chiswick Greater London, England. Suburb of W Lond. on N bank of Thames R. Industries inc. manu. pharmaceutical goods, tyres, soap.

Brentwood Essex, England. Town 18 m. (29 km.) NE of Lond., mainly residential. Pop. (1973E) 20,779.

Brescia Brescia, Italy. Town 51 m. (82 km.) E of Milan at foot of Alps. Provincial cap. Industries inc. manu. metal goods, firearms, hosiery, textiles. Pop. (1970E) 208,219.

Breslau *see* **Wroclaw**

Bresse France. District between Saône R. and Jura mountains, extending through Ain, Jura and Saône-et-Loire depts. Chief town, Bourg; a fertile plain, main products pigs and poultry.

Brest Finistère, France. City 130 m. (208 km.) W of Rennes on W coast of Brittany and N shore of Brest Roads. Sea port exporting fruit and vegetables and importing wheat, wine, coal, timber. Industries inc. fishing, flour milling, engineering, chemicals. Naval station with

extensive dockyards, arsenal and naval training school. Pop. (1975C) 172,176.

Brest Belorussia, U.S.S.R. City on the Bug R. where it forms the frontier with Poland. Railway centre and R. port trading in timber, grain and cattle. Industries inc. sawmilling, cotton spinning, food processing, engineering. Pop. (1970E) 122,000.

Briançon Hautes-Alpes, France. Town 48 m. (77 km.) ESE of Grenoble in the upper Durance valley. Trading centre for cheese and silks. The main industry is tourism, esp. for winter sports. Pop. (1968C) 10,497.

Briansk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. City 210 m. (336 km.) SW of Moscow on the Desna R. 'Oblast' cap. Railway centre and industrial centre. Industries inc. iron and steel, sawmilling, rope-making, brick making; manu. roadmaking machinery, cement. There is a lumbering and forestry school. It forms the centre of the Briansk-Bezhitsa industrial area. Pop. (1977E) 385,000.

Bridgend Mid Glamorgan, Wales. Market town 16 m. (25.5 km.) W of Cardiff on Ogwr R. Industries inc. heavy engineering, rubber, motor manu., engineering, plastics, electrical and light industry. Pop. (1973E) 14,690.

Bridge of Allan Scotland. Central Region. Town 2 m. (3 km.) N of Stirling on the Allan Water. Resort with mineral springs. Pop. (1973E) 3,318.

Bridgeport Connecticut, U.S.A. City 22 m. (35 km.) SW of New-Haven on Long Island Sound. Industries inc. engineering; manu. machinery, sewing machines, electrical equipment, hardware. Sea port. Pop. (1970C) 156,542.

Bridgetown Barbados. Principal town of Barbados, on Carlisle Bay on SW coast. Cap. Sea port and airport with heavy tourist traffic, exporting sugar, molasses and rum. Pop. (1977E) 8,789.

Bridgnorth Salop, England. Market town 14 m. (22 km.) WSW of Wolverhampton on Severn R. Industries inc. aluminium and electrical equipment. Pop. (1978E) 11,000.

Bridgwater Somerset, England. Town 9 m. (14.5 km.) NNE of Taunton on Parrett R. Industries inc. footwear, plastics and electrical goods. Pop. (1973E) 26,700.

Bridlington Humberside, England. Town 5 m. (8 km.) WSW of Flamborough Head on Bridlington Bay. Fishing port and resort. Pop. (1973E) 26,920.

Bridport Dorset, England. Town 14 m. (22.5 km.) W of Dorchester on Brit R. Market town for a farming and fishing area. Industries inc. manu. ropes, fishing nets, sailcloth, cordage. Pop. (1973E) 6,660.

Brie France. Area between Seine and Marne Rs., E of Paris. Agric. area producing wheat, sugar-beet and dairy produce esp. cheese. The chief town is Meaux.

Brienz Bern, Switzerland. Town on NE side of L. Brienz. The main industry is tourism, with some wood working. Pop. 3,000.

Brierley Hill West Midlands, England. Town 9 m. (14.5 km.) W of Birmingham. Industries inc. iron and steel; manu. pottery, bricks and glassware.

Brig Valais, Switzerland. Town at N end of Simplon Pass and tunnel, on Rhône R. An important route centre. Pop. (1970E) 5,000.

Brighouse West Yorkshire, England. Town 4 m. (6.5 km.) N of Huddersfield on the Calder R. Industries inc. manu. woollen, cotton and silk textiles, carpets and textile machinery. Pop. (1973E) 35,320.

Brightlingsea Essex, England. Town 8 m. (13 km.) SE of Colchester on Colne R. estuary. The main industry is tourism, esp. for yachting, and some oyster fishing. Pop. (1978E) 7,500.

Brighton East Sussex, England. Town 48 m. (77 km.) S of London on English Channel. Seaside resort with some industries inc. manu. furniture, food products. Pop. (1977E) 155,100.

Brindisi Brindisi, Italy. Town 65 m. (104 km.) SE of Bari on Adriatic coast of Apulia. Provincial cap. Sea port exporting wine and olive oil and handling passenger traffic for Greece. Pop. 90,000.

Brisbane Queensland, Australia. City 14 m. (22.5 km.) from mouth of Brisbane R. on a dredged channel, founded in 1824. State cap. and commercial centre for an extensive farming area. Sea port, exporting frozen meat, dairy products, sugar, wool, fruit, hides. Industries inc. oil refining, chemical plants, engineering, shipbuilding, food processing; manu. cement, clothing, footwear, furniture. Pop. (1971C) 866,207.

Bristol Avon, England. City 7 m. (11 km.) above mouth of Avon R. on Bristol Channel. Industries inc, manu. aircraft, chocolate, footwear, packaging equipment, tobacco products. Sea port importing grain, fruit, wine, esp. sherry, tobacco, petroleum. Pop. (1976E) 416,300.

Bristol Connecticut, U.S.A. City 14 m. (22 km.) SW of Hartford. The main industry is clock making; also manu. ball bearings and springs. Pop. (1970C) 55,487.

Bristol Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Town 20 m. (32 km.) NE of Philadelphia on Delaware R. Industries inc. manu. textiles, carpets, metal products, paper, chemical products. Pop. (1970C) 12,085.

Bristol Channel England/Wales. Inlet of Atlantic Ocean, extending 80 m. (128 km.) E between SW Eng. and S Wales. The width varies from 50 m. (80 km.) at the mouth to 5 m. (8 km.). On the Welsh (N) coast the chief towns are Cardiff and Swansea, on the English coast Ilfracombe and Weston-super-Mare. It receives the Taff and Towy Rs. from the N, the Severn R. from the NE and the Parrett, Taw and Torridge Rs. from the S.

British Antarctic Territory South Atlantic. Colony comprising Antarctic mainland and islands S of 60°S lat. and between 20°W and 80°W long. Area, 150,000 sq. m. (388,500 sq. km.) with no permanent pop.

British Columbia Canada. Province on W coast bounded S by U.S.A. and E by Alberta. Area. 366,255 sq. m. (948,600 sq. km.). Chief towns Victoria (cap.), Vancouver, New Westminster. Mountainous, with parallel ranges running N to S and cut by Fraser, Kootenay, Thompson and Columbia Rs. Heavily forested with valuable timber. About 3% of the land is suitable for cultivation, with dairying, fruit growing and mixed farming in the S. Main occupations lumbering, fishing, mining, with associated industries powered by hydroelectric power. Pop. (1976C) 2,466,608.

British Honduras *see* **Belize**

British Indian Ocean Territory Colony, founded 1965, consisting of the Chagos Arch., the Aldabra, Farquhar and Desroches islands, sit. between Sri Lanka and Mauritius.

British Isles An archipelago on the continental shelf of Europe but separated from the continent by the North Sea, the Strait of Dover and the English Channel. It consists of two large islands and some 5,000 small islands and islets. The largest island is Great Britain (England, Wales and Scotland); the other large island is Ireland (Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic). Among single islands are the Isle of Man, Anglesey and Isle of Wight. The groups include Orkney and Shetland Islands to the N of Scotland, the Hebrides to the W and the Scilly Isles to the SW of England. The Channel Islands are geographically French but are considered part of the British Isles.

British Virgin Islands West Indies. Group of islands E of Virgin Islands arch., consisting of 36 islands. Area, 59 sq. m. (151 sq. km.). Main islands Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada, Jost Van Dyke. Cap. Road Town on Tortola. Main occupations fishing, farming, fruit growing. Pop. (1970E) 10,484.

Brittany France. Area occupying peninsula between English Channel and Bay of Biscay and consisting of the Finistère, Côtes-du-Nord, Morbihan, Ile-et-Vilaine and Loire-Atlantique depts. Mainly moorland with important prehistoric sites. Main occupations farming, market gardening and fishing; main products cider, potatoes, onions and other vegetables.

Brive Corrèze, France. Town 52 m. (83 km.) SSE of Limoges on Corrèze R. Market town trading in fruit and vegetables, wool, cattle. Industries inc. manu. food products and paper. Pop. (1968C) 49,325.

Brixen Bolzano, Italy (also Bressanone). Town 20 m. (32 km.) NE of Bolzano on Brenner rail route and Isarco R. Health and tourist resort at 1,834 ft. (559 metres). Industries powered by an important hydroelectric plant inc. manu. wax, foodstuffs, alcohol. Pop. (1971E) 19,000.

Brixham Devon, England. Town 5 m. (8 km.) S of Torquay on English Channel. Fishing port and holiday resort. Pop. (1971C) 10,721.

Brixton Greater London, England. District of SW Lond. containing a major prison.

Brno Jihomoravský, Czechoslovakia. City 110 m. (176 km.) SE of Prague above confluence of Svitava and Svratka Rs. The country's 2nd city, an industrial, commercial and cultural centre. Industries inc. manu. textiles, vehicles, machinery, clothing, furniture and soap. Pop. (1970C) 339,000.

Broach Gujarat, India. Town 40 m. (64 km.) NNE of Surat on Narmada R. The main industry is textiles. R. port.

Broads, The Norfolk, England. Region of Ls. and marshland surrounding Bure, Ant and Thurne Rs., the Ls. partly formed from the 'broadening' of the Rs. Tourist area for sailing, bird watching and fishing.

Broadstairs Kent, England. Town in Isle of Thanet in E Kent. Holiday resort. Pop. (1973E) 21,670.

Brocken German Democratic Republic. Mountain peak in Magdeburg district, the highest in the Harz mountains. Noted as a trad. meeting place of witches.

Brockton Massachusetts, U.S.A. City 19 m. (30 km.) S of Boston. Industries inc. manu. shoes, shoe making machinery and leather. Pop. (1970C) 89,040.

Broken Hill New South Wales, Australia. Town 220 m. (352 km.) NE of Port Pirie. Mining centre with a 3 m. (5 km.) lode of metallic sulphides. Pop. (1972E) 29,743.

Broken Hill Zambia *see* **Kabwe**

Bromley Greater London, England. Boro. of SE Lond. extending into NW Kent. Mainly residential. Pop. (1973E) 305,530.

Brompton Greater London, England. District in Kensington in W Lond. containing the Roman Catholic Brompton Oratory and several major museums.

Bromsgrove Hereford and Worcester, England. Town 12 m. (19 km.) NNE of Worcester. Industries inc. iron founding; manu. nails, buttons. Pop. (1973E) 41,430.

Brookings South Dakota, U.S.A. City 50 m (80 km.) N of Sioux Falls. Trading centre for a farming area, handling flour, dairy products, livestock, poultry, corn, oats, barley. Pop. (1970C) 13,717.

Brookline Massachusetts, U.S.A. Town forming a suburb of W Boston, mainly residential with some industries. Pop. (1970C) 58,886.

Brooklyn New York, U.S.A. District of New York City on extreme W of Long Island and SE from Manhattan across the East R; co-extensive with Kings County. Bounded N and NE by Newtown Creek and SE by Jamaica Bay. Mainly residential but with an important water front and neighbouring industrial area. Industries inc. manu. textiles, machinery, clothing, shoes, paint, beer, paper, chemical goods, processed foods. The Bush Terminal docks and warehouses; the Erie and Atlantic shipping basins and the New York State Barge Canal Terminal are on the waterfront. There is a naval shipyard on Wallabout Bay.

Brownsville Texas, U.S.A. City opposite Matamoros, Mex., on Rio Grande. Commercial centre trading in petroleum, citrus fruits, cotton. Industries inc. chemicals, food canning. Pop. (1970C) 52,522.

Bruay-en-Artois Pas-de-Calais, France. Town 6 m. (9.5 km.) SW of Béthune. An important coalmining centre.

Bruck an der Mur Styria, Austria. Town 24 m. (38 km.) NNW of Graz at confluence of Mur and Mürz Rs. The main industry is iron and steel, also manu. paper. Pop. (1971C) 16,359.

Bruges West Flanders, Belgium. City 25 m. (40 km.) WNW of Ghent. Provincial cap. Market town, railway and canal centre. Industries inc. tourism, engineering, brewing, lace making, flour milling. Pop. (1972E) 118,739.

Brühl North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 7 m. (11 km.) S of Cologne in a lignite mining area. Industries inc. making briquettes and machinery. Pop. (1971E) 42,300.

Brunei A sovereign state in a treaty relationship with Britain, forming an enclave in Sarawak, Malaysia, on NW coast of Borneo. Area, 2,226 sq. m. (5,800 sq. km.). Cap. Bandar Seri Begawan. Brunei depends primarily on its oil industry, which employs 7% of the working population. Other important products are rubber, padi, jelutong, firewood and sago. Native industries include boat-building, cloth weaving and the manufacture of brass- and silverware. Most of the interior is forested, containing large potential supplies of serviceable timber. Pop. (1978E) 201,260.

Brunei Town *see* **Bandar Seri Begawan**

Brunnen Schwyz, Switzerland. Town on L. Lucerne, linked with Morschach by rack-and-pinion railway. L. port and tourist resort.

Brunssum Limburg, Netherlands. Town 4 m. (6.5 km.) N of Heerlen. The main occupation is coalmining. Pop. (1973E) 25,944.

Brunswick Lower Saxony, Federal Republic of Germany. City 35 m. (56 km.) ESE of Hanover on Oker R. Industries inc. fruit and vegetable canning, flour milling, sugar refining; manu. bicycles, calculating machines. Pop. (1972E) 220,244.

Bruny Island Tasmania, Australia. Island off SE coast of Tasmania across the D'Entrecasteaux Channel; consists of S and N parts connected by an isthmus 3 m. (5 km.) long. Area, 142 sq. m. (363 sq. km.) Chief town Allonah, on S Bruny although in general N Bruny is the more populous. Main occupation farming.

Brussels Brabant, Belgium. City on Senne R. Cap., cultural and commercial centre. Industries inc. textiles, chemicals; manu. paper, furniture, clothing, lace. Administrative centre of the European Economic Community. Pop. (1975E) 1,050,787.

Bryansk U.S.S.R. *see* **Briansk**

Brynmawr Gwent, Wales. Town 2 m. (3 km.) NE of Ebbw Vale. Industries inc. engineering with some coalmining. Pop. (1973E) 5,970.

Brzeg Opole, Poland. Town 25 m. (40 km.) SE of Wroclaw on Odra R. Industries inc. textiles, chemicals; manu. leather goods. Pop. 31,000.

Buayai Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand. Village 55 m. (88 km.) SSW of Khonkaen in Korat plateau. Main product rice. Sit. on a main road and railway.

Bucaramanga Santander, Colombia. City in the E Cordillera. Dept. Cap. Commercial centre for a coffee, tobacco and cotton growing area. Manu. tobacco products, textiles and straw hats. Pop. (1974E) 381,500.

Bucharest Ilfov, Romania. City on Dambovita R. in Walachia. Cap. and district cap., commercial and cultural centre. Industries inc. oil refining, chemicals, textiles, flour milling, tanning; manu. aircraft and machinery. Trading centre for oil, timber and agric. produce. Pop. (1970E) 1,475,050.

Buckfastleigh Devon, England. Town 11 m. (17.5 km.) W of Torquay on Dart R. Manu. woollen goods. Noted for the Benedictine Buckfast Abbey, built by the monks between 1907–37. Pop. (1973E) 2,870.

Buckhaven and Methil Scotland. Fife Region. Town, formed by union of 2

towns in 1891, on Firth of Forth in a coalmining area. Port exporting coal. Pop. (1973E) 21,102.

Buckingham Buckinghamshire, England. Town 15 m. (24 km.) NW of Aylesbury on Ouse R. Market town for a farming area. Industries inc. manu. dairy products, engineering. Pop. (1973E) 5,290.

Buckinghamshire England. County in S Midlands, bounded on N by Northamptonshire, E by Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire and Greater London, S by Berkshire, Surrey and W by Oxfordshire. Area, 749 sq. m. (1,940 sq. km.). Chief town Aylesbury. Hilly in the S where it is crossed by the Chiltern Hills, where local woods at one time provided the material for a trad. furniture industry. Mainly agric. in the N in the fertile vale of Aylesbury. Pop. (1977E) 521,000.

Bucureşti *see* **Bucharest**

Budapest Pest, Hungary. City on Danube R. at the edge of the Hungarian plain. Cap. consisting of Buda on the right bank and Pest on the left. Commercial centre trading in grain, wine, cattle, hides and wool. Industries inc. flour milling, brewing, iron and steel, textiles, chemicals, engineering. Pop. (1978E) 2,089,533.

Budaun Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 25 m. (40 km.) SW of Bareilly, trading in grain, cotton.

Buddh Gaya Bihar, India. Village 6 m. (9.5 km.) S of Gaya noted as the site of a temple and the sacred tree associated with Buddha.

Bude Cornwall, England. Town on Atlantic coast 5 m. (8 km.) from Devonshire border. Holiday resort. Pop. (1973E) 3,957.

Budleigh Salterton Devon, England. Town 4 m. (6.5 km.) ENE of Exmouth on Lyme Bay. Holiday resort. Pop. (1973E) 3,957.

Buea Cameroon. Town 10 m. (16 km.) NNE of Victoria on S slopes of Cameroon Mountain. Trading centre for an agric. area, producing cacao, bananas, palm oil, kernels, hardwoods, rubber. Pop. (1970E) 13,000.

Buenaventura Valle del Cauca, Colombia. Town 40 m. (64 km.) NW of Cali on the Pacific coast. Industries inc. fishing and fish canning. Port exporting coffee, sugar, hides, gold and platinum from the Cauca valley farming area and the Chocó mines. Pop. (1977E) 120,000.

Buenos Aires Buenos Aires, Argentina. City on W bank of Rio de la Plata estuary. Cap. and chief sea port. Industries are largely based on local natural gas and petroleum, and inc. meat packing, textiles, chemicals; manu. paper, paint and metal goods. The main exports are grain, beef and wool. Pop. (1970C) 2,972,453.

Buffalo New York, U.S.A. City at E end of L. Erie and W end of main route across the Appalachians. Port and important route centre, trading in iron ore, coal and grain. Industries are mainly based on power from Niagara Falls and inc. iron and steel; manu. aircraft, plastics, electrical goods and machinery. Pop. (1970C) 462,768.

Buganda Uganda. One of the 4 regions of Uganda, in S, comprising districts of Mengo, Masaka and Mubende and bounded (S) by Tanzania. Area, 25,600 sq. m. (66,304 sq. km.). Chief towns Kampala (cap.) and Entebbe. Mainly savannah with stretches of dense forest and an extensive L. area. Main products cotton, coffee and bananas. Pop. 2m.

Bug River Poland/U.S.S.R. Also called the Western Bug, rises in W Ukraine 35 m. (56 km.) ENE of Lvov and flows 480 m. (768 km.) NW forming Poland/Ukraine frontier from NW of Sokal to NW of Brest and turning W to join Vistula R. below Warsaw. Navigable below Brest. Linked by the Mukhanets R. to the Dnieper–Bug canal.

Bug River U.S.S.R. Also called the Southern Bug, rises in S Ukraine 37 m. (59 km.) NE of Ternopol and flows 530 m. (848 km.) SE past Vinnitsa and Nikolayev to enter Dnieper estuary on Black Sea. Navigable for *c.* 60 m. (96 km.)

Builth Wells Powys, Wales. Town 16 m. (26 km.) N of Brecon. Market town for a farming area and tourist centre. Pop. (1978E) 1,700.

Bujumbura Burundi. Town at NE end of L. Tanganyika. Cap. and chief port, exporting cotton, coffee and hides. Industries inc. manu. canoes, nets, pharmaceutical goods. Pop. (1976E) 157,100.

Buka Solomon Islands, South West Pacific. Island 5 m. (8 km.) NW of Bougainville across Buka Passage. Area, 190 sq. m. (492 sq. km.). Chief settlement Queen Carola Harbour. Main product copra.

Bukavu Kivu, Zaïre. Town at S end of L. Kivu near the Rwanda frontier. Provincial cap. and commercial centre. Industries inc. processing cinchona; manu. cement, insecticides and pharmaceutical goods. Pop. 12,000.

Bukhara Uzbekistan, U.S.S.R. Town 280 m. (448 km.) WSW of Tashkent. Regional cap. and commercial centre. Industries inc. manu. silk and woollen goods. Pop. (1970E) 112,000.

Bukit Mertajam Penang, Malaysia. Town 9 m. (14.5 km.) ESE of Georgetown at W foot of Bukit Mertajam hill. Railway junction on the coastal railway.

Bukittinggi Western Sumatra, Indonesia. Town 45 m. (72 km.) N of Padang. Centre of an agric. area producing rice, copra, tobacco, coffee.

Bukoba Tanzania. Town 110 m. (176 km.) NW of Mwanza on W shore of L. Victoria, S of Uganda frontier. Coffee producing centre; also produces tobacco, sisal, maize and fish. Some deposits of glass-sand, tin and tungsten.

Bulawayo Matabeleland, Rhodesia. Town 240 m. (384 km.) SW of Salisbury. Commercial and route centre. Industries inc. textiles, agric. engineering, railway engineering, iron founding, sugar refining. Pop. (1977E) 386,000.

Buldana Madhya Pradesh, India. Town and district cap. 55 m. (88 km.) WSW of Akola in the Ajanta Hills. Industries inc. oilseed milling.

Bulgaria South East Europe. Rep. in Balkan peninsula bounded N by Romania, E by Black Sea, S by Turkey and Greece and W by Yugoslavia. Area, 42,818 sq. m. (110,912 sq. km.). Chief towns Sofia (cap.), Plovdiv, Varna. Plains in the N, mountainous in the S, the Balkan Mountains rise to 7,000 ft. (2,134 metres) and descend SE to the Maritsa basin; the Rhodope Mountains rise to Peak Musala, 9,596 ft. (2,925 metres), in the SW. The N is drained by tribs. of Danube which forms N frontier, the S by Maritsa, Mesta and Struma Rs. to the Aegean. About half the land is cultivated, main products being cereals, sugar-beet, tobacco, sunflowers and roses. Mineral resources inc. oil and coal. Pop. (1976E) 8.76m.

Bull Run Virginia, U.S.A. Stream noted as the scene of two Confederate victories in the American Civil War, 1861 and 1862.

Bulolo Papua New Guinea. Town 15 m. (24 km.) NW of Wan. The main industry is gold mining.

Bulsar Maharashtra, India. Town 40 m. (64 km.) S of Surat on Gulf of Cambay. Port exporting timber, cotton, silk fabrics, millet, wheat, molasses and tiles. Industries inc. coach building, engineering; manu. bricks and pottery.

Bunbury Western Australia, Australia. Town 100 m. (160 km.) S of Perth on Geographe Bay. Industries inc. manu. textiles and superphosphates. Port exporting timber, wheat and wool. Pop. (1972E) 18,650.

Buncrana Donegal, Irish Republic. Town on E shore of L. Swilly. Market town for a farming area and tourist resort, esp. for fishing. Pop. (1971C) 2,955.

Bundaberg Queensland, Australia. Town 180 m. (288 km.) NNW of Brisbane. Industries inc. brewing, distilling, sugar refining. Port, exporting sugar. Pop. (1972E) 27,650.

Bundelkhand India. Region of central India extending S from Jumna R. across S Uttar Pradesh and consisting of former districts of Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Banda and S Allahabad. Mainly hilly with jungles in the S, alluvial plain in the N.

Crossed by the Vindhya Range. Drained by Betwa, Dhasan and Ken Rs.

Bundoran Donegal, Irish Republic. Town on Donegal Bay in S Donegal. Fishing port and resort. Pop. (1978E) 1,437.

Bungay Suffolk, England. Town 13 m. (21 km.) W of Lowestoft on Waveney R. Market town for a farming area. Industries inc. printing, agric. engineering. Pop. (1973E) 4,120.

Bunker Hill Massachusetts, U.S.A. Small hill forming part of Boston with a monument to mark the site of the first major battle in the American War of Independence.

Buraida Nejd, Saudi Arabia. Town 200 m. (320 km.) NW of Riyadh. Oasis, producing and trading in grain and dates.

Burao Somalia. Town 105 m. (168 km.) E of Hargeisa in Ogo highlands. Farming centre, esp. livestock, beans and cereals. District headquarters.

Burbank California, U.S.A. City on outskirts of Los Angeles. Industries inc. film and television studios, aircraft manu. Pop. (1970C) 88,871.

Burdekin River Australia. Rises 85 m. (136 km.) NW of Townsville in E Queensland and flows SE past Sellheim to within 15 m. (24 km.) of Mount McConnel, then turns N to enter Pacific Ocean by an estuary below Home Hill. Floods widely in summer.

Burdur Turkey. (i) Province of SW Turkey bounded SE by Elmali Mountains, SW by Mentese Mountains. Area, 2,876 sq. m. (7,449 sq. km.). Farming area with oak forests. Main products, valonia, opium, hemp, anise, wheat, potatoes. Pop. (1975C) 222,375. (ii) Town 120 m. (192 km.) W of Konya on a railway near L. Burdur. Provincial cap. Manu. carpets, attar of roses. Pop. (1970C) 37,746.

Burdwan West Bengal, India. Town 60 m. (96 km.) NW of Calcutta. Divisional cap. Industries inc. rice milling; manu. cutlery, hosiery. Pop. (1970C) 144,970.

Burgas Burgas, Bulgaria. Town on Gulf of Burgas on the Black Sea. Provincial cap. Industries inc. oil refining, agric. engineering, textiles; manu. soap, flour milling, fishing. Sea port exporting tobacco, wool, leather. Pop. (1975E) 144,000.

Burgan Kuwait. Major oilfield 12 m. (19 km.) WSW of Mena al Ahmadi, its terminal, to which it is connected by pipeline.

Burgdorf Bern, Switzerland. Town 11 m. (17.5 km.) NE of Bern on Emme R. Trading centre for Emmenthal cheese. Industries inc. textiles. Pop. (1977E) 17,800.

Burgenland Austria. Province of E Austria bounded E by Hungary. Area, 1,530 sq. m. (3,963 sq. km.). Cap. Eisenstadt. Low-lying in the N with L. Neusiedler, hilly elsewhere. The main occupations are agric. and stock rearing. Pop. (1971C) 272,119.

Burghead Scotland. Grampian Region. Town 7 m. (11 km.) NW of Elgin at E end of Burghead Bay. Fishing port and resort. Pop. (1974E) 1,363.

Burgos Spain. (i) Province in N Spain forming part of the 'Meseta'. Area, 5,531 sq. m. (13,699 sq. km.). Mainly forest with some cultivated land where cereals are grown and sheep raised. Drained by Ebro and Douro Rs. Pop. (1970C) 358,075. (ii) Town 75 m. (120 km.) SW of Bilbao on Arlanzón R. Provincial cap. Industries inc. tourism, engineering, flour milling, chemicals, paper making; manu. tyres, leather and woollen goods. Of particular architectural interest. Pop. (1970C) 119,915.

Burgundy France. Area comprising the Ain, Saône-et-Loire, Côte-d'Or and parts of Haute-Marne, Aube and Yonne depts. A famous wine producing area.

Burhanpur Madhya Pradesh, India. Town on Tapti R. 280 m. (448 km.) NE of Bombay. Industries inc. manu. shellac and textiles, esp. fine fabrics decorated with metallic thread. Pop. (1971C) 105,349.

Buriat Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic U.S.S.R. Autonomous Rep. bounded S by Mongolia and W by L.

Baikal. Area, 135,650 sq. m. (351,334 sq. km.). Cap. Ulan-Ude. Mainly plateau rising to the forested Barguzin Mountains. The main occupation is rearing cattle and sheep. Pop. (1973E) 834,000.

Burlington Iowa, U.S.A. City 140 m. (224 km.) ESE of Des Moines on Mississippi R. Industries inc. manu. furniture, electrical goods and boilers. Pop. (1970C) 32,366.

Burlington Vermont, U.S.A. City and port sit. on L. Champlain. Manu. textiles and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 38,633.

Burma South Asia. Rep. bounded E by China, Laos and Thailand, W by Indian Ocean, Bangladesh and India. Area, 261,789 sq. m. (678,000 sq. km.). Its divisions are Burma proper, the states of Kachin, Shan, Kayah and Karen and Chin division. Cap. Rangoon. Agric. is the most important occupation and rice the most important crop. There are over 35,000 sq. m. (89,600 sq. km.) of reserve forests. Over 3,000 elephants help to extract the teak and hardwoods from the forests. Minerals include oil, silver, zinc, copper, lead, nickel, antimony, tin and tungsten. Pop. (1973E) 28,890,000.

Burma Road South Asia. Highway, constructed between 1936 and 1938, extending 800 m. (1,280 km.) from the rail-head at Lashio, E Burma to Kunming and Chungking in China.

Burnaby British Columbia, Canada. Suburb of E Vancouver. The main industry is manu. asphalt.

Burnham Buckinghamshire. England. Town immediately NW of Slough noted for the nearby anc. woodland of Burnham Beeches. Pop. (1973E) 16,143.

Burnham-on-Crouch Essex, England. Town on Crouch R. estuary. Industries inc. oyster culture. Yachting resort. Pop. (1973E) 4,920.

Burnham-on-Sea Somerset, England. Town on Bridgwater Bay on Bristol Channel. Holiday resort. Pop. (1978E) 12,000.

Burnie Tasmania, Australia. Town 70 m. (112 km.) WNW of Launceston on Bass Strait. Rail junction and centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. manu. dairy products, paper making. Pop. (1972E) 20,380.

Burnley Lancashire, England. Town at confluence of Brun and Calder Rs. Industries inc. coalmining, textiles, engineering, chemicals; manu. textile machinery. Pop. (1973E) 74,300.

Burntisland Scotland. Fife Region. Town opposite Edinburgh on Firth of Forth. Industries inc. shipbuilding; manu. aluminium. Port exporting coal. Pop. (1978E) 5,920.

Burry Port Dyfed, Wales. Town 4 m. (6.5 km.) W of Llanelli. Market town in a mining area. Industries inc. anthracite mining; manu. tinplate. Port exporting coal. Pop. (1973E) 5,990.

Bursa Bursa, Turkey. Town 55 m (88 km.) S of Istanbul. Provincial cap. Trading centre for tobacco, fruit and grain. Industries inc. manu. textiles, carpets. Pop. (1970C) 275,953.

Burslem Staffordshire, England. Town forming part of Stoke-on-Trent in the 'Potteries'; oldest of the pottery towns, the industry there dating from the 17th cent.

Burton-upon-Trent Staffordshire, England. Town 10 m (16 km.) SW of Derby on Trent R. The main industry is the manu. of tyres and industrial rubber products together with brewing; also manu. food products. Pop. (1973E) 49,480.

Burujird Khuzistán, Iran. Town 60 m (96 km.) S of Hamadan. Commercial centre trading in grain and fruit. Manu. textiles, carpets, rugs.

Burundi Central Africa. Rep. bounded N by Rwanda, E and S by Tanzania, W by L. Tanganyika and Zaïre. Area, 10,759 sq. m. (27,866 sq. km.). Cap. Bujumbura. Mainly high plateau at 4,000–6,000 ft. (1,219–1,829 metres) rising to 8,000 ft. (2,438 metres) in the S. The Luvironza R. which rises in the S is the most S headstream of the Nile. The main occupation is farming; the main products livestock, maize, cassava, plantains, coffee (the

main cash crop) and cotton. Pop. (1977E) 3.9m.

Burutu Bendel, Nigeria. Town 4 m. (6.5 km.) E of Forcados on Forcados R. in Niger R. delta. Industries inc. processing palm-oil, hardwoods, rubber, Port exports palm products, nuts, cotton, hides. Accessible for ocean-going craft.

Bury Greater Manchester, England. Town on Irwell R. The main industry is paper; also manu. textile machinery, felts, chemicals, paints, paper making machinery. Pop. (1973E) 69,550.

Buryat U.S.S.R. *see* **Buriat**

Buryat-Aginsky National Area, U.S.S.R. Area sit. in S Siberia in the Chita Region of the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Rep. Area, 9,000 sq. m. (23,310 sq. km.). Cap. Aginskoye. The main occupations are stock rearing and lumbering. Pop. (1970E) 812,000.

Bury St. Edmunds Suffolk, England. Town 28 m. (45 km.) ENE of Cambridge. Market town in a farming area. Industries inc. brewing, sugar refining; manu. agric. machinery. Noted for the ruined abbey where St. Edmund, last King of the Angles was buried after his martyrdom in A.D. 870. Pop. (1977E) 29,300.

Bushey Hertfordshire, England. Town 2 m. (3 km.) SE of Watford, mainly residential. Pop. (1978E) 22,330.

Bushire Iran. Town 110 m. (176 km.) WSW of Shiraz on Persian Gulf. Port exporting wool, rugs and cotton.

Buskerud Norway. County of SE Norway extending NW from Oslo Fjord to Hardangervidda and Hallingskarv mountains. Area, 5,700 sq. m. (14,763 sq. km.). Chief towns Drammen (cap.), Kongsberg, Honefoss. Forested in the SE. Agric. land produces cereals, fruit, vegetables, livestock. Main industries lumbering, paper and pulp making, textiles. Pop. (1973E) 203,135.

Busselton Western Australia, Australia. Town 120 m. (192 km.) SSW of Perth on S shore of Geographe Bay. Holiday resort, also producing potatoes, maize, dairy products. Pop. (1972E) 5,100.

Bussum Noord-Holland, Netherlands. Town 13 m. (21 km.) ESE of Amsterdam. A residential 'dormitory' town with some industries inc. manu. chocolate. Pop. (1973E) 40,219.

Busto Arsizio Varese, Italy. Town 20 m. (32 km.) NW of Milan with an important textile industry, esp. cotton and rayon; also manu. iron and steel, textile machinery, footwear, dyes.

Butaritari Gilbert Islands, South West Pacific. Atoll in N Gilbert Islands. Area, 4.5 sq. m. (12 sq. km.). Chief town Butaritari. Chief product copra. Formerly called Pitt Island and sometimes called Makin Island.

Bute Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Island in Firth of Clyde. Area, 47 sq. m. (122 sq. km.). Chief town, Rothesay. Occupations farming and tourism.

Butere Nyanza, Kenya. Village 29 m. (46 km.) NW of Kisumu. Rail terminus in a gold mining area. Produces cotton, peanuts, sesame, maize.

Buteshire Scotland. Former county, now part of Strathclyde Region.

Butte Montana, U.S.A. City 47 m. (75 km.) SSW of Helena. The main industry is mining, esp. copper (nearly one-third of all copper mined in the U.S.A.); also manu. chemicals, mining machinery. Pop. (1970C) 23,368.

Buttermere, Lake Cumbria, England. L. S of Buttermere village, length 1.5 m. (2 km.) and width 0.33 m. (0.5 km.) Tourist area.

Butterworth Penang, Malaysia. Town opposite George Town on Penang Channel. Industries inc. steel, tin and oil processing. Pop (1970E) 61,500.

Buxton Derbyshire, England. Town 20 m (32 km.) W of Chesterfield on Wye R. Tourist centre, former spa town with mineral springs. Pop. (1973E) 20,050.

Buzău Romania. Town 60 m. (96 km.) NE of Bucharest on Buzau R. Trading

centre for grain, timber, petroleum. Industries inc. textiles, oil refining, flour milling. Pop. (1972E) 75,112.

Buzovny Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 28 m. (45 km.) NE of Baku on NE shore of Apsheron peninsula. Coastal resort with industries inc. oilwells.

Bydgoszcz Bydgoszcz, Poland. Cap. of province in the NW sit. on Brda R. Manu. inc. machinery, textiles, paper, footwear and clothing. Trades in timber. Pop. (1971E) 283,000.

Byelgorod Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. City 45 m. (72 km.) NNW of Kharkov on Northern Donets R. Industries inc. fruit canning, flour milling, meat packing, brewing, metalworking, chalk quarrying.

Byelorussia *see* **Belorussia**

Bytom Katowice, Poland. Town 8 m. (13 km.) NNW of Katowice. Industries inc. coal, zinc and lead mining and the manu. of machinery. Pop. (1971E) 187,000.

C

Caacupé La Cordillera, Paraguay. Town 35 m. (58 km.) ESE of Asunción. Dept. cap. Industries inc. sugar refining, tile making. Resort in an area growing oranges, sugar-cane, tobacco. Noted for the Shrine of the Blue Virgin on the central plaza, to which annual pilgrimages are made.

Caazapá Paraguay. (i) Dept. of E Paraguay 8,345 sq. m. (21,613 sq. km.) Pop. (1973E) 102,605. (ii) Town 30 m. (48 km.) S of Villarica on the Asunción railway. Dept. cap.

Cabañas Salvador. Dept. of N Salvador bounded NE by Honduras. Area, 316 sq. m. (506 sq. km.). Cap. Sensuntepeque. Mountainous, with fertile valleys. Main products cereals, indigo. Pop. (1971C) 134,338.

Cabanatuan Luzon, Philippines. Town 60 m. (96 km.) N of Manila. Market town for an agric. area, trading in agric. produce esp. rice. Pop. 60,000.

Cabinda Angola. District on Atlantic coast separated from the rest of Angola by Zaïre where it extends to Atlantic along Zaïre (Congo) R. Area, 3,000 sq. m. (7,800 sq. km.). Chief town, Cabinda. The main occupation is farming; main products cocoa, coffee, timber and palm oil. Pop. (1970E) 80,857.

Cabo Delgado Mozambique. District of NW Mozambique. Cap. Porto Amelia.

Cabo Gracias a Dios Nicaragua. (i) Territory in Zelaya dept. bounded N by Honduras and E by Caribbean. Area, 5,520 sq. m. (14,297 sq. km.). Drained by Coco R. Main products cacao, bananas, sugar-cane, livestock. (ii) Town 70 m. (112 km.) NNE of Puerto Cabezas on an island at mouth of Coco R. on the Caribbean. Territorial cap. Industries inc. manu. beverages, coconut products.

Cáceres Spain. (i) Province in central W, bounded W by Portugal. Area, 7,699 sq. m. (19,940 sq. km.). The chief occupation is growing cereals and olives, and raising pigs and sheep. Pop. (1970C) 457,777. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. on Cáceres R. Market town trading in grain, olive oil, wool, ham and sausages. Manu. textiles, fertilizers, cork and leather products. Pop. (1970C) 56,064.

Cacheu Guinea-Bissau. Village 50 m. (80 km.) NW of Bissau on S bank of Cacheu R. estuary, in a stock raising area; the other main occupation is growing coconuts, almonds. Formerly a slave-trading centre.

Cadenabbia Lombardia, Italy. Village sit. on W side of L. Como. The main industry is tourism, esp. to the nearby Villa Carlotta.

Cader Idris Wales. Mountain ridge in NW Wales, 9 m. (15 km.) NW of Tywyn, rising to Pen-y-Gader.

Cádiz Spain. (i) Province bounded SE by Mediterranean, S by Strait of Gibraltar and SW by Atlantic. Area, 2,851 sq. m. (7,384 sq. km.). The main occupations are viticulture, esp. for sherry and farming. Pop. (1970C) 885,433. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. at the tip of a peninsula extending SE to NW across Bay of Cádiz. Sea port exporting sherry, salt, olive oil and cork. Pop. (1970C) 135,743.

Caen Calvados, France. Cap. of dept. in N sit. on Orne R. Commercial centre and R. port trading in iron ore, dairy produce, cement, building stone, coal, timber and grain. Industries inc. steel, textiles, pottery and cement manu. Pop. (1975C) 122,794.

Caerleon Gwent, Wales. Town sit. 2 m. (3 km.) NE of Newport on Usk R., with important Roman sites. Pop. (1973E) 6,940.

Caernarfon Gwynedd, Wales. Town in

NW sit. on S side of Menai Strait facing Anglesey. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. plastics and metal-working. Pop. (1977E) 9,740.

Caerphilly Mid Glamorgan, Wales. Town 7 m. (11 km.) N of Cardiff, sit. in a coalmining area. Market town where Caerphilly cheese was originally made. Pop. (1973E) 13,000.

Cagliari Sardegna, Italy. Cap. of island and region sit. on S coast between salt lagoons. Industries inc. flour milling, tanning and fishing. Port exporting salt, lead and zinc. Pop. (1971C) 224,883.

Caguas Puerto Rico. Town 18 m. (29 km.) S of San Juan. Commercial centre of an agric. area. Manu. tobacco products and leather goods. Pop. (1972E) 101,300.

Cahir Tipperary, Irish Republic. Market town sit. on Suir R. 40 m. (64 km.) NW of Waterford. The main industry is tourism, esp. for salmon fishing. There is a meat packing plant. Pop. (1978E) 1,913.

Cahirciveen Kerry, Irish Republic. Town in SW sit. on estuary of Valentia R. The main industry is fishing. Pop. (1971C) 1,547.

Cahors Lot, France. Cap. of dept. in SW sit. in a loop of Lot R. Market town for an agric. area trading in wine and truffles. Industries inc. food processing. Pop. (1975C) 21,903.

Cairngorm Mountains Scotland. Range of the Grampian Mountains extending across the union of Inverness-shire, Banffshire and Aberdeenshire, rising to Ben Macdhui, Braeriach, Cairn Toul and Cairn Gorm.

Cairns Queensland, Australia. Town in NE of state sit. on Pacific coast. Market town for an agric., lumbering and mining area. Industries inc. tourism. Port exporting sugar and timber. Pop. (1971C) 30,059.

Cairo Cairo, Egypt. Cap. of Egypt and of Cairo governorate, and the largest city in Africa, sit. on E bank of Nile R. at the head of the delta. Important communications and commercial centre. Industries inc. textiles and brewing; manu. cement and vegetable oils. There is a R. port at Bulag. Pop. (1974E) 5.72m.

Caistor Lincolnshire, England. Town 11 m. (18 km.) SW of Grimsby. Market town for an agric. area.

Caistor St. Edmunds Norfolk, England. Suburb of Norwich 3 m. (5 km.) S of city centre with an extensive Roman site.

Caithness Scotland. Highland Region. County in NE Scot. bounded N by the Pentland Firth, E and SE by the North Sea and W by Sutherland. Area, 686 sq. m. (1,777 sq. km.). Chief towns Wick (county town) and Thurso. Moorland and mountain generally infertile and drained by Rs. Wick and Thurso. The main occupations are sheep farming, crofting and fishing. Pop. (1974E) 27,901.

Cajamarca Cajamarca, Peru. Cap. of dept. in the W. Cordillera in NW Peru sit. at over 9,000 ft. (2,743 metres) a.s.l. Market town for an agric. and mining area trading in cereals, gold, silver, copper and zinc. Manu. textiles and leather goods. Scene of the ambush and execution of the Inca King Atahualpa, in 1533. Pop. (1977E) 30,000.

Calabar Cross River, Nigeria. Town on Cross R. estuary. Provincial cap. and sea port, trading in palm oil and kernels. New Calabar is a trading depot 100 m. (160 km.) SW on the New Calabar R. Pop. (1971E) 72,200.

Calabria Italy. Region of S Italy inc. provinces of Cosenza, Catanzaro and Reggio di Calabria, bounded W by Tyrrhenian Sea and E by Ionian Sea. Area, 5,828 sq. m. (15,095 sq. km.). Cap., Reggio. Mainly mountainous. The main occupations are growing vines, olives and citrus fruit; rearing sheep and goats. Pop. (1975E) 2,036,488.

Calais Pas-de-Calais, France. Town in NE sit. on Strait of Dover. Industries inc. manu. textiles and clothing. Important sea port on the shortest route to Eng., handling raw materials for industries in NE France. Pop. (1975C) 79,369.

Calamata Messenia, Greece. Cap. of Messenia prefecture sit. on Gulf of Mes-

senia 80 m. (128 km.) SSE of Patrai. Industries inc. manu. cigarettes and flour milling. Port exporting olives and citrus fruits. Pop. (1971C) 39,133.

Calcutta West Bengal, India. State cap. sit. in E bank of Hooghly R. Important commercial centre. Industries inc. jute milling, railway engineering, tanning, chemicals, textiles and paper-making. Port exporting manganese ore, pig iron, raw jute and jute products, tea and oil seeds. Pop. (1971C) 7,005,362.

Caldas Colombia. Dept. of central Colombia in Cauca valley. Area, 5,160 sq. m. (13,364 sq. km.). Cap. Manizales. Pop. (1974E) 892,000.

Caledonian Canal Scotland. Waterway extending 60 m. (96 km.) SW to NE across Scot. from Loch Linnhe in W to Moray Firth in NE, consisting of Loch Lochy, Loch Oich and Loch Ness, and linking canals.

Calgary Alberta, Canada. Town in SW sit. at confluence of Rs. Bow and Elbow. Communications and commercial centre of a ranching area, with oil nearby. Industries inc. meat packing, flour milling and oil refining; manu. explosives. Pop. (1978E) 505,637.

Cali Valle del Cauca, Colombia. Cap. of dept. in SW, sit. in Cauca valley. Commercial centre of a rich farming area, handling livestock, rice, coffee, tobacco and sugar-cane. Industries inc. textiles; manu. clothing, footwear and soap. Pop. (1974E) 1.13m.

Calicut *see* **Kozhikode**

California U.S.A. State in SW bounded W by Pacific Ocean. Area, 158,693 sq. m. (411,015 sq. km.). Chief cities Sacramento (the cap.), San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and San José. The Coast Range extends N to S between the coast and the central valley which is drained and fertilized by the Sacramento R. in the N, and San Joaquin R. in the S. Behind the central valley is the Sierra Nevada rising to Mount Whitney, 14,495 ft. (4,418 metres) a.s.l. The SE has areas of desert, and depressions b.s.l. The chief products are fruit, lumber, fish, petroleum and minerals, esp. gold and mercury. Industries inc. engineering, chemicals, film production and food processing. Pop. (1970C) 19,953,134.

California, Gulf of Mexico. Arm of Pacific Ocean extending *c.* 760 m. (1,216 km.) NW to SE between the mainland of NW Mex. and the peninsula and state of Baja California.

Calingapatnam Tamil Nadu, India. Town 15 m. (24 km.) ENE of Chicacole on Bay of Bengal, at mouth of Vamsadhara R. The main industry is salt extraction.

Callan Kilkenny, Irish Republic. Town sit. 9 m. (14 km.) SW of Kilkenny on Owenree R. Market town for an agric. area. Pop. (1971C) 1,283.

Callander Scotland. Central Region. Town sit. 35 m. (58 km.) SW of Perth on Teith R. The main industry is tourism. Pop. (1973E) 1,655.

Callao Peru. Town sit. W of Lima and 8 m. (13 km.) from city centre. Port handling most of Peru's imports and *c.* 25% of exports. Industries inc. fishing, fish processing, meat packing, flour milling and brewing. Pop. (1970E) 266,700.

Calne Wiltshire, England. Town 12 m. (19 km.) SW of Swindon. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. meat curing. Pop. (1977E) 10,425.

Calshot Hampshire, England. Promontory W of Southampton Water in S Hampshire.

Caltagirone Sicilia, Italy. Town sit. 38 m. (61 km.) SW of Catania. Industries inc. pottery, esp. terracotta and majolica. Pop. 50,000.

Caltanisetta Sicilia, Italy. Cap. of Caltanisetta province in S central Italy. The main industry is sulphur. Pop. 70,000.

Calvados France. Dept. in N France bounded N by English Channel. Area, 2,197 sq. m. (5,690 sq. km.). Chief towns Caen (the cap.), Bayeux, Falaise and Lisieux. Low-lying. The main occupations are stock farming and dairying with some cider making. The main industry is textiles. Pop. (1975C) 560,967.

Camagüey Cuba. (i) Province in E Cuba. (ii) Cap. of (i) and largest inland city in Cuba. Communication and trading centre for an agric. area, handling sugarcane, fruit, livestock and timber. Pop. (1970C) 197,720. (iii) Arch. off N coast of Camagüey province. The main islands are Romano, Sabinal and Coco.

Camargue, La Bouches-du-Rhône, France. Area in delta of Rhône R. extending E to W from Grand Rhône R. to Petit Rhône R. Marshy, with salt lagoons. The main occupations are fishing and salt extraction; sheep, cattle and fighting bulls are reared in the N. There is some cultivation on reclaimed land.

Cambay Gujarat, India. Town sit. 53 m. (85 km.) S of Ahmadabad on Gulf of Cambay. Trading centre for cotton and grain. Industries inc. textiles and match manu. Pop. 60,000.

Cambay, Gulf of India. Inlet of Arabian Sea extending N into S Gujarat. Most of its harbours are now silted up.

Camberley Surrey, England. Town 6 m. (10 km.) N of Aldershot. Seat of the Royal Staff College. Pop. (1973E) 47,390 with Frimley.

Camberwell Greater London, England. District in S London, mainly residential.

Cambodia *see* **Kampuchea, Democratic**

Camborne Cornwall, England. Town 11 m. (18 km.) WSW of Truro, once a tin-mining centre. Industries inc. engineering. Pop. (1973E) 14,125.

Cambrai Nord, France. Town in NE sit. at junction of Escaut (Scheldt) R. and St. Quentin canal. Industries inc. textiles, esp. cambric, sugar refining and flour milling. Pop. (1975C) 41,109.

Cambridge Cambridgeshire, England. Town in E sit. on Cam (or Granta) R. Industries inc. electronics and printing. Chiefly noted for Cambridge University, whose colleges make up most of the town centre. Pop. (1973E) 103,710.

Cambridge Massachusetts, U.S.A. City opposite Boston on the Charles R. Industries inc. printing and publishing, manu. soap and confectionery. Seat of Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Pop. (1970C) 100,361.

Cambridgeshire England. County in E Eng. Bounded by Lincolnshire in N, Norfolk and Suffolk in E, Essex and Hertfordshire in S and Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire in W. Chief towns, Cambridge (county town), Peterborough, Ely and Huntingdon. Under 1974 re-organization its districts are Peterborough, Fenland, Huntingdon, East Cambridgeshire, South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge. Flat, with much fenland soil, and extremely fertile. Drained by R. Ouse and Nene through partly artificial courses. Chief products cereals and vegetables. Pop. (1973E) 533,480.

Camden Greater London, England. Boro. of N London. Pop. (1973E) 194,440.

Camden New Jersey, U.S.A. City sit. opposite Philadelphia on Delaware R. Industries inc. oil refining, shipbuilding and textiles; manu. food products, radio and television equipment. Port. Pop. (1970C) 102,551.

Camelford Cornwall, England. Town sit. 10 m. (16 km.) NNE of Bodmin on Camel R. Market town in an agric. area.

Camembert Orne, France. Village 32 m. (51 km.) SE of Caen. Camembert cheese originated here.

Camerino Macerata, Italy. Town 16 m. (26 km.) SSE of Fabriano. Rail terminus. Industries inc. manu. cement. Archbishopric with a cathedral and small university.

Cameroon Rep. bounded W by Bight of Bonny, NW by Nigeria and NE by Chad, with L. Chad at its N tip. Area, 183,000 sq. m. (470,000 sq. km.). Chief towns Yaoundé (the cap.), and Douala. Mainly plateau. Tropical climate with heavy rainfall: 412 in. (1,046 cm.) annually at Debundscha on the coast, 62 in. (157 cm.) at Yaoundé in the interior, and less than 20 in. (51 cm.) in the extreme N. The

S has rain forest with ebony and mahogany, the N is savannah. The chief products are timber, cassava, plantains, millets, durra and aluminium from a plant at Edéa. Pop. (1977C) 7,663,246.

Cameroon Mountains Cameroon. Volcanic group near coast NW of Douala, rising to Great Cameroon, 13,350 ft. (4,069 metres) a.s.l. The last eruptions were in 1922.

Camiri Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Town 35 m. (56 km.) SSE of Lagunillas. The main industry is oil refining. It is linked by road and oil pipeline with Sucre.

Camopi River French Guiana. Rises in Tumuc-Humac Mountains on Brazilian frontier and flows 150 m. (240 km.) NE through tropical forest to join Oyapock R. Its course is obstructed by rapids.

Camorta Island Nicobar Islands, Indian Ocean. Small island in Nicobar Group in Bay of Bengal, 60 m. (96 km.) NNW of Great Nicobar. Length 16 m. (26 km.) N to S, width 2–4 m. (3–6 km.).

Campagna di Roma Lazio, Italy. Plain in Roma province bounded SW by Tyrrhenian Sea. Drained by Tiber R. Neglected land much restored by drainage.

Campania Italy. Region in S Italy bordered W by Tyrrhenian Sea, inc. the provinces of Avellino, Benevento, Caserta, Napoli and Salerno, and Capri, Ischia, Procida and Pontine Islands. Area, 5,248 sq. m. (13,592 sq. km.). Chief towns Naples (the cap.), Salerno, Benevento and Caserta. A fertile region producing fruit, vegetables, vines, olives, cereals and tobacco. Pop. (1975E) 5,280,651.

Campbell Island New Zealand. Volcanic island 450 m. (720 km.) S of Invercargill in the S Pacific. Semi-circular in shape, circumference *c.* 30 m. (48 km.). The main product is fur seal.

Campbellton New Brunswick, Canada. Town on estuary of Restigouche R. Port and centre for a hunting, fishing and lumbering area. Pop. (1971C) 10,335.

Campbeltown Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town on SE coast of Kintyre peninsula. Industries inc. fishing, distilling, tourism and boat-building. Pop. (1973E) 6,523.

Campeche Mexico. (i) State in SE Mex. on Gulf of Campeche bounded E by Quintana Roo, NE by Yucatán and S by Guatemala. Area, 21,660 sq. m. (56,099 sq. km.). Chief towns Campeche (the cap.) and Ciudad del Carmen. Lowland with forests. Industries inc. timber. Pop. (1970C) 251,556. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. on Gulf of Campeche 100 m. (160 km.) SW of Mérida. Industries inc. manu. leather and tobacco products. Pop. (1970E) 55,000.

Campinas São Paulo, Brazil. Town in SE. Trading centre for coffee. Industries inc. sugar refining and textiles; manu. sewing machines, tyres, wine and cottonseed oil. Pop. (1975E) 472,663.

Campobasso Abruzzi e Molise, Italy. Cap. of Campobasso province 55 m. (88 km.) NNE of Naples. Market town. Industries inc. manu cutlery and soap. Pop. 40,000.

Campo Grande Mato Grosso, Brazil. Town on São Paulo–Corumbá railway, and 220 m. (352 km.) SE of Corumbá. Market town for the uplands between Rs. Paraguay and Paraná. Industries inc. packing and distributing livestock, meat, hides and skins, and agric. produce. Pop. 70,000.

Campos Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Town sit. on Paraíba R. 30 m. (48 km.) from its mouth. Industries inc. textiles and sugar refining; manu. leather goods and soap. Pop. (1970E) 132,000.

Camrose Alberta, Canada. Town 45 m. (72 km.) SE of Edmonton near Bittern L. Railway centre. Industries inc. coal-mining, tanning, dairying, flour milling. There is a Scandinavian Lutheran College.

Canada Independent Commonwealth state bounded S by U.S.A. Area, 3,851,809 sq. m. (9,976,185 sq. km.), occupying the whole continent N of the U.S.A. except for Alaska, U.S.A. in the NW and the French Islands of St. Pierre et Miquelon off Newfoundland in the E. There are 10 provinces and 2 territories.

The territories which now constitute Canada came under British power at various times by settlement, conquest or cession. Nova Scotia was occupied in 1628 by settlement at Port Royal, was ceded back to France in 1632 and was finally ceded by France in 1713, by the Treaty of Utrecht; the Hudson's Bay Company's charter, conferring rights over all the territory draining into Hudson Bay, was granted in 1670; Canada, with all its dependencies, including New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, was formally ceded to Great Britain by France in 1763; Vancouver Island was acknowledged to be British by the Oregon Boundary Treaty of 1846, and British Columbia was established as a separate colony in 1858. As originally constituted, Canada was composed of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada (now Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. They were united under the provisions of an Act of the Imperial Parliament known as 'The British North America Act, 1867', which came into operation on 1 July 1867 by royal proclamation. The Act provides that the constitution of Canada shall be 'similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom'; that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign, and carried on in his name by a Governor-General and Privy Council; and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the 'Senate' and the 'House of Commons'. The present position of Canada in the British Commonwealth of Nations was defined at the Imperial Conference of 1926. In 1931 the House of Commons approved the enactment of the Statute of Westminster emancipating the Provinces as well as the Dominion from the operation of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, and thus removing what legal limitations existed as regards Canada's legislative autonomy. The statute received the royal assent in 1931. Provision was made in the British North America Act for the admission of British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, the Northwest Territories and Newfoundland into the Union. In 1869 Rupert's Land, or the Northwest Territories, was purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company; the province of Manitoba was constituted from this territory and admitted into the confederation in 1870. In 1871 the province of British Columbia was admitted, and Prince Edward Island in 1873. The provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed from the provisional districts of Alberta, Athabaska, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, and admitted in 1905. Newfoundland formally joined Canada as its tenth province in 1949. In 1931 Norway formally recognized the Canadian title to the Sverdrup group of Arctic islands. Canada thus holds sovereignty in the whole Arctic sector north of the Canadian mainland. Chief towns, Ottawa (cap.), Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary. The E coast is broken up by Hudson Strait and Bay, James Bay, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Bay of Fundy; N coast commercially useless on account of latitude; SE is cut up by chain of great lakes—greatest fresh-water area in world; largest are Lakes Superior and Huron.

Along E coast, in Labrador, Cape Breton I., and Nova Scotia, are low hills, while SE of St. Lawrence basin is bounded by northern extension of Appalachians. Along NW of St. Lawrence basin, of Great Lakes, and of their northern feeders, stretch Laurentian Plateau and Laurentian Range. From NNW to SSE towards Pacific coast, run Rocky Mountains and parallel Selkirk and Cascade Ranges, with great intervening valleys and with average height of *c.* 8,000 ft. (2,438 metres) a.s.l. Highest peaks, Mts. St. Elias, Logan, Robson. Between Laurentian Range, N of Lake Superior, and foothills of Rockies, is enormous stretch of fertile prairie land, important for wheat growing and stock rearing; districts E and W of this are in many parts densely wooded. The N is partly plateau, partly plain, valuable for minerals and fur-bearing animals. The great northern and north-eastern stretch drained by Upper Yukon, Mackenzie, Athabasca, Peace, Coppermine, Great Fish or Back's Rs., flowing to Arctic; Churchill, Nelson, Albany, entering Hudson Bay; E, S, and centre drained by St. Lawrence and its tributaries, Red R., Assiniboine, Saskatchewan; SW by Fraser and upper waters of the Columbia R. Though the manufacturing industries now predominate, agriculture is still very important to the Canadian economy. It contributes between 7 and 10% of the net value of production and in 1972 accounted for 12% of the value of commodities exported.

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Warner Robins, Georgia

It is estimated that about 35% of the total land area is forested; according to the census of 1971, 265,107 sq. m. (686,627 sq. km.) (7.4% of the total land area) is classed as occupied agricultural land. Grain growing, dairy farming, fruit farming, ranching and fur farming are all carried on successfully. Fishing is important including, salmon, lobster, cod scallops, halibut, herring, flounders and sole. Mining is a dominant industry and includes copper, nickel, zinc, iron ore, gold, lead, silver, molybdenum, asbestos, petroleum, salt, sulphur and gypsum.

The manu. industry includes motor vehicles, pulp and paper mills, slaughtering and meat processing, petroleum refining, iron and steel mills, dairy products, sawmills and clothing. Pop. (1978E) 23.5m.

Canakkale Turkey. (i) Province of NW Turkey on Dardanelles strait and mainly on Asian shore. Area, 3,814 sq. m. (9,878 sq. km.). Pop. (1975C) 367,121. (ii) Town on Dardanelles strait. Provincial cap., commercial centre and port. Also known as Dardanelli. Pop. (1970C) 27,042.

Cañar Ecuador. Province in the Andes in S Central Ecuador. Area, 1,277 sq. m. (3,307 sq. km.). Cap. Azogues. The climate varies from temperate to semi-tropical; the main occupations are farming and mining. Main products cereals, potatoes, fruit, livestock; gold, silver, copper and mercury. Coal is mined at Biblián. The main industry is manu. panama hats. Pop. (1970E) 138,000.

Canary Islands North Atlantic. Groups of islands off NW coast of Spanish Sahara, forming two overseas provinces of Spain; Las Palmas contains Lanzarote, Fuerteventura and Grand Canary; Santa Cruz de Tenerife contains Tenerife, Palma, Gomera and Hierro. Area, 2,807 sq. m. (7,270 sq. km.). Volcanic, mountainous and arid. The chief crops are bananas, tomatoes and potatoes, grown by irrigation. Industries inc. tourism, fishing and fish canning. Pop. (1970C) 1,138,801.

Canaveral, Cape Florida, U.S.A. From 1963 known as Cape Kennedy but reverted to Canaveral in 1973. NASA still use name Cape Kennedy. Site of missile launches to the moon.

Canberra Australian Capital Territory, Australia. Cap. of Australia sit. in SE on Molonglo R., built since 1913 as the Federal cap., but the Commonwealth Parliament was not brought from Melbourne until 1927. The main employment is in administration. Pop. (1972E) 156,000.

Canchis Cuzco, Peru. Province of S Peru. Area, 1,244 sq. m. (3,222 sq. km.). Cap. Sicuani. Mainly agric.

Candia Iràklion, Greece. City and seaport sit. on N coast of Crete. Manu. soap, leather and leather goods and wire.

Canea Crete, Greece. (i) Prefecture in NW Crete, mainly an agric. area. Pop. (1971C) 119,797. (ii) Cap. of prefecture of same name on NW coast. Sea port trading in citrus fruits, carob beans, wine and olive oil. Pop. (1971C) 40,564.

Canelones Uruguay. Dept. of S Uruguay bounded by Rio de la Plata estuary. Area, 1,835 sq. m. (2,936 sq. km.). Cap. Canelones (or Guadeloupe). Fertile and mainly agric. with flour milling in the cap. Pop. (1969E) 258,195.

Canillo Andorra. Village 6 m. (10 km.) NE of Andorra la Vella on a headstream of Valira R. Main occupation farming.

Cankiri Turkey. (i) Province of N (Asiatic) Turkey. Area, 3,346 sq. m. (8,666 sq. km.). Pop. (1975C) 266,450. (ii) Town 65 m. (104 km.) NE of Ankara. Provincial cap. Pop. (1970C) 26,124.

Cannes Alpes-Maritimes, France. Town on the Riviera in SE France. Resort in a fruit and flower growing area. Industries inc. tourism; manu. candied fruits and essential oils. Pop. (1975C) 71,080.

Cannock Staffordshire, England. Town sit. 8 m. (13 km.) NE of Wolverhampton in a coalmining area. Industries inc. coalmining and light engineering. Pop. (1978E) 59,552.

Canso, Strait (or Gut) of Canada. Strait between Cape Breton Island and mainland Nova Scotia, 1 m. (2 km.) across at its narrowest and crossed by a causeway.

Cantabrian Mountains Spain. Range in N Spain extending 300 m. (480 km.) E to W from the Pyrenees and parallel with the N coast, and rising to Peña Cerredo and Peña Vieja. Rich in coal and iron deposits.

Cantal France. Dept. in S central France. Area, 2,231 sq. m. (5,778 sq. km.). Cap. Aurillac. Mountainous, and volcanic in the centre, rising to Plomb du Cantal. The main occupations are cattle rearing and dairy farming. Pop. (1975C) 166,549.

Canterbury Kent, England. Cathedral city in the SE sit. on Stour R. Leading tourist, educational and shopping centre. The cathedral is the seat of the Archbishop and Primate of the Anglican Church. Pop. (1973E) 34,510.

Canterbury South Island, New Zealand. Provincial district occupying E half of central South Island. Area, 16,769 sq. m. (43,432 sq. km.). Mountainous in the W and S, descending to the Canterbury Plains in the E. Chief towns, Christchurch and Timaru. The main occupations are mixed farming and sheep farming.

Can Tho Can Tho, Vietnam. Town 80m. (128 km.) SW of Saigon on Bassac R. in Mekong Delta. Provincial cap. Important rice growing centre with an experimental station. Industries inc. extracting coconut oil, making soap, cigarettes, milling rice and timber. Pop. (1970E) 160,000.

Canton China *see* **Kwangchow**

Canton Ohio, U.S.A. City sit. 21 m. (37 km.) SSE of Akron on the edge of the Pittsburgh iron and steel district. Industries inc. steel; manu. roller bearings, vacuum cleaners and enamelware. Pop. (1970C) 110,053.

Canton Phoenix Islands, South Pacific. Largest island of the Phoenix Group 2,000 m. (3,200 km.) SW of Hawaii. Area, 3.5 sq. m. (9 sq. km.). In 1938 it was placed under condominium of Britain and the U.S.A. for 50 years. Originally valued as a source of guano, now used as a trans-Pacific airline base.

Canvey Island Essex, England. Island 35 m. (56 km.) E of London in Thames Estuary off Benfleet from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Mainly residential but some light industry and 2 oil refineries. Pop. (1977E) 33,000.

Cape Breton Island Nova Scotia, Canada. Island in NE of province separated from mainland Nova Scotia by the Canso Strait. Area, 3,975 sq. m. (10,295 sq. km.). Cold and foggy; almost bisected SW to NE by L. Bras d'Or. The main occupations are dairy farming, lumbering and fishing. Coal deposits in the Sydney-Glace Bay area are important and gypsum is mined in the N.

Cape Coast Central Region, Ghana. Town sit. 85 m. (136 km.) WSW of Accra on the Gold Coast. Sea port exporting cacao. Pop. (1970C) 71,594.

Cape Girardeau Missouri, U.S.A. City sit. 100 m. (160 km.) SSE of St. Louis on Mississippi R. Industries inc. manu. footwear and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 31,282.

Capelle aan den Yssel Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Town 5 m. (8 km.) ENE of Rotterdam on Hollandsche Ijssel R. Industries inc. manu. cement, fertilizers; shipbuilding, boiler making. Pop. (1973E) 30,903.

Cape Mount Liberia. (Grand Cape Mount). County in W Liberia on the Atlantic. Cap. Robertsport. The main occupations are farming and fishing, the main products palm oil, kernels, kola nuts, coffee, cassava, rice.

Cape Province Republic of South Africa. Southernmost and largest of the four provinces occupying all of the Cape of Good Hope. Area, 253,529 sq. m. (656,641 sq. km.). Chief towns Cape Town (the cap.), Port Elizabeth and East London. Mainly plateau bounded N by Kalahari Desert. Drained by Orange R. to the Atlantic and by Great Kei R. to the Indian Ocean. Mediterranean climate in the SW, heavier rainfall in the E. The chief occupations are farming and mining; the chief products maize, wheat, citrus fruits, sheep, diamonds and copper. Pop. (1970C) 7,110,896.

Capernaum Galilee, Israel. Town sit. on N shore of Sea of Galilee and a place of Christian pilgrimage.

Cape Town Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. City sit. on Table Bay on SW coast. Legislative cap. of the Rep., and cap. of province. Important sea port handling oil, grain and food products. Pop. (1970C) 825,752.

Cape Verde Atlantic Ocean. Republic sit. 350 m. (560 km.) WNW of Cape Verde, Senegal. Cap. Praia. Divided into the Barlavento and Sotavento groups. The former inc. São Vicente, Santo Antão, São Nicolau, Santa Luzia, Sal and Boa Vista; the latter, São Tiago, Maio, Fogo and Brava. Mountainous and volcanic, rising to Pico do Cano, and hot and humid in climate. The chief products are coffee, cattle and goats. Pop. (1976E) 360,000.

Cape York Peninsula Queensland, Australia. The N tip of Queensland projecting between the Coral Sea to E and the Gulf of Carpentaria to W.

Cap Haïtien Haiti. Town sit. on N coast. Market centre for a fertile hinterland. Sea port handling coffee, sugarcane and bananas. Pop. (1970E) 32,000.

Caporetto *see* **Kobarid**

Capri Campania, Italy. Island at S end of Bay of Naples. Area, 4 sq. m. (10 sq. km.). Industries inc. viticulture and tourism.

Caprivi Strip South West Africa/Namibia. Panhandle in NE extending for 300 m. (480 km.) and *c.* 30 m. (48 km.) wide to give access to Zambezi R. Bounded N by Angola and Zambia, E by Rhodesia and S by Botswana.

Capua Campania, Italy. Town sit. 18 m. (29 km.) N of Naples on Volturno R. Market town for an agric. area.

Caquetá Colombia. In S Colombia. Area, 34,820 sq. m. (90,185 sq. km.). Cap. Florencia. Undeveloped tropical forest area inhabited by Indians. The forests yield rubber, gums and resins, medicinal plants and cacao. Drained by Caguán and Yarí Rs. Pop. (1974E) 185,900.

Caquetá River Colombia. The upper course of the Japurá R., rising in the Andes to the S of Páramo del Buey, Cauca, and flowing 750 m. (1,200 km.) ESE through tropical forests to cross the equator and join Apaporis R. on the Brazilian frontier where together they form the Japurá R. Main tribs. Orteguaza, Caguán, Yarí and Miriti Paraná Rs. Not navigable.

Carácas Federal District, Venezuela. Cap. of Rep. sit. 12 m. (19 km.) from N coast in a basin. Commercial centre dealing mainly in, and supported by, oil. Industries inc. textiles; manu. consumer goods. Pop. (1971C) 1.86m.

Carabobo Venezuela. State of N Venezuela on Caribbean coast. Area, 1,800 sq. m. (4,662 sq. km.). Chief towns Valencia (cap.), Puerto Cabello. Mainly agric. Noted for Simon Bolivar's victory over the Spaniards, 1821. Pop. (1971C) 659,339.

Caras River Romania/Yugoslavia. Rises 12 m. (19 km.) NE of Oravita in Transylvanian Alps and flows 50 m. (80 km.) N into Yugoslavia, then SW to enter Danube 7 m. (11 km.) SW of Bela Crkva.

Carazo Nicaragua. Dept. in SW Nicaragua on the Pacific coast. Area, 370 sq. m. (958 sq. km.). Cap. Jinotepe. Mainly hilly with a dry climate. The main occupations are farming (coffee, sugar, rice, sesame, livestock), quarrying, esp. limestone, salt extraction, lumbering. Pop. (1963E) 66,028.

Carbondale Illinois, U.S.A. Town 100 m. (160 km.) SE of St. Louis, Missouri in S Illinois. Railway centre. Pop. 22,816.

Carbonear Newfoundland, Canada. Town 28 m. (45 km.) WNW of St. John's on Avalon peninsula, on W shore of Conception Bay. Commercial centre and fishing port. Industries inc. manu. furniture, mineral water. Victoria hydroelectric station is immediately N. Pop. (1971C) 4,732.

Carbonia Sardegna, Italy. Town 34 m. (54 km.) W of Cagliari. The main industry is lignite-mining. Pop. 37,000.

Carcassonne Aude, France. Cap. of dept. in SW, sit. on Aude R. and Canal du Midi. Trading centre for wine. Industries

inc. tourism, tanning and hosiery manu. Pop. (1975C) 44,623.

Carchi Ecuador. Province of N Ecuador bounded N by Colombia. Area, 1,495 sq. m. (3,582 sq. km.). Cap. Tulcán. Mainly agric. Pop. (1967E) 111,600.

Cárdenas Matanzas, Cuba. Town sit. 23 m. (37 km.) E of Matanzas on N coast. Industries inc. sugar refining, rope-making, rice milling and distilling rum. Port exporting sugar.

Cardiff South Glamorgan, Wales. City and District of South Glamorgan. Cap. of Wales sit. on Taff R. 2 m. (3 km.) from its mouth on Severn R. estuary. Industries inc. ship repairing, engineering, flour milling, paper making, steel and chemicals. Sea port exporting coal, iron and steel products. Pop. (1976E) 282,800.

Cardigan Dyfed, Wales. Town sit. on Teifi R. 3 m. (5 km.) above its mouth on the Irish Sea. Market town for an agric. area. Pop. (1973E) 3,830.

Caribbean Sea Sea forming extreme W reach of the Atlantic Ocean, bounded S by mainland of S. America, W by Central American isthmus and N by Antilles. Area, 1m. sq. m. (2.6m. sq. km.).

Cariboo British Columbia, Canada. Mining district in the foothills of the Cariboo Mountains.

Cariboo Mountains British Columbia, Canada. Mountain range extending 200 m. (320 km.) NW to SE within bend of Fraser R. and parallel to Rocky Mountains.

Carinthia Austria. Federal State bordered S by Italy and Yugoslavia. Area, 3,680 sq. m. (9,531 sq. km.). Main towns Klagenfurt (cap.) and Villach. Mainly mountainous, rising to Gross Glockner. Drained by Drau R. with many L. The main occupations are stock farming, tourism, lumbering and mining. Pop. (1971C) 525,728.

Caripito Monagas, Venezuela. Town 27 m. (43 km.) N of Maturin, linked by rail to a landing on San Juan R. Major oil pipeline terminus, with oil refining as the main industry. Connected to the Quiriquire and Jusepín oilfields by pipeline. Airfield.

Carisbrooke Isle of Wight, England. Village immediately SW of Newport noted for its castle, in which Charles I and his children were imprisoned.

Carlisle Cumbria, England. City in NW sit. on Eden R. 10 m. (16 km.) from its mouth on Solway Firth. Industries inc. flour milling, textiles and agric. engineering. Pop. (1976E) 71,862.

Carlow Irish Republic. (i) County in SE separated from Irish Sea by Wexford and Wicklow. Area, 346 sq. m. (896 sq. km.). Rises to mountains in the SE with Mount Leinster. Drained by Rs. Barrow and Slaney. Main occupation farming. Pop. (1971C) 34,237. (ii) County town of (i) sit. on Barrow R. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. flour milling, brewing and sugar refining. Pop. (1971C) 9,588.

Carlsbad New Mexico, U.S.A. City sit. on Pecos R. in SE of state. Commercial centre trading in cotton, wool and alfalfa. Industries inc. potash mining and processing, and tourism, esp. to the Carlsbad Caverns National Park with its limestone caves. Pop. (1970C) 21,297.

Carlton Nottinghamshire, England. Town immediately E of Nottingham. Industries inc. mining, manu. bricks, furniture and hosiery. Pop. (1977E) 46,760.

Carluke Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town 18 m. (29 km.) SE of Glasgow. Industries inc. food processing and light engineering. Pop. (1976E) 10,500.

Carmacks Yukon, Canada. Village 100 m. (160 km.) NNW of Whitehorse on Lewes R. Indian village formerly a coal-mining centre. Gold was discovered in 1945.

Carmarthen Dyfed, Wales. Market town for an agric. area sit. on the Towy R. 8 m. (13 km.) above its mouth on the Bristol Channel. Administrative centre for Dyfed county. Industries inc. flour milling; manu. dairy products. Pop. (1973E) 12,860.

Carmel, Mount Israel. Mountain ridge

extending 14 m. (22 km.) SE to NW from the Samarian Hills to Haifa on the Mediterranean coast, rising to 1,732 ft. (528 metres) a.s.l.

Carmona Sevilla, Spain. Town 20 m. (32 km.) ENE of Seville sit. in a vine and olive growing area. Industries inc. flour milling and tanning; manu. olive oil.

Carnac Morbihan, France. Village in NW France, sit. on S coast of Brittany. Noted for the standing stones which extend in parallel rows *c.* 3 m. (5 km.) long.

Carnarvon *see* **Caernarfon**

Carnforth Lancashire, England. Town 6 m. (10 km.) N of Lancaster. Market town for a farming area. Industries inc. gravel extraction. Pop. (1973E) 4,520.

Car Nicobar Island Nicobar Islands, Indian Ocean. Northernmost of Nicobar Group 90 m. (144 km.) S of Little Andaman Island. Area, 49 sq. m. (127 sq. km.). Chief village Mus. Fairly flat with numerous coconut groves.

Carnoustie Scotland. Tayside Region. Town sit. 10 m. (16 km.) ENE of Dundee on North Sea. Noted as a golfing centre. Pop. (1978E) 8,250.

Carolina Puerto Rico. Town 12 m. (19 km.) ESE of San Juan. Industries inc. processing sugar and tobacco; manu. blankets. Pop. (1972E) 114,000.

Caroline Islands West Pacific Ocean. Arch. W of the Marshall Islands. Main groups are the Palau, Truk and Yap Islands with Kusiae and Ponape. A Trust Territory of the U.S.A. The main occupation is farming. The main products are copra, sugar, arrowroot and tapioca. Mineral deposits inc. bauxite, iron ore and phosphates.

Caroni River Venezuela. Rises in the Guiana Highlands in SE Venezuela near Brazil/Guyana border, and flows 500 m. (800 km.) W and then N to join Orinoco R. near Ciudad Guayana. Used for hydroelectric power.

Carpathian Mountains East Europe. Mountain system extending 900 m. (1,440 km.) NW to SE across S Czechoslovakia, the Ukraine, U.S.S.R. and Romania. The main ranges are the Little Carpathians, the White Mountains, the W. and E. Beskids, the High and Low Tatra and the Transylvanian Alps. The highest point is Gerlachovka in the High Tatra. Rich mineral deposits.

Carpentaria, Gulf of Northern Territory/Queensland, Australia. Inlet in N coast between Cape York Peninsula to the E and Arnhemland to the W; depth *c.* 370 m. (592 km.) and width *c.* 300 m. (480 km.). It contains the Groote Eylandt and Wellesley Islands group.

Carpentras Vaucluse, France. Town 15 m. (24 km.) NE of Avignon sit. on E edge of Rhône R. valley. Market town. Industries inc. manu. confectionery. Pop. (1968C) 22,130.

Carpi Emilia-Romagna, Italy. Town in N central Italy. Industries inc. wine making; manu. food products.

Carrara Toscana, Italy. Town sit. near coast of Gulf of Genoa. The main industry is the quarrying and exporting of marble.

Carriacou Grenadines, West Indies. Island 30 m. (48 km.) NE of St. Georges and largest of the group. A depend. of Grenada. Area, 13 sq. m. (34 sq. km.). Main settlement Hillsborough. Hilly. Main products cotton, limes. Pop. (1973E) 5,950.

Carrick Fergus Antrim, Northern Ireland. Town sit. on N side of Belfast Lough, 12 m. (19 km.) NE of Belfast. Industries inc. textiles, tobacco processing and precision engineering. Pop. (1978C) 18,000.

Carrickmacross Monaghan, Irish Republic. Town in NE, 13 m. (21 km.) WSW of Dundalk. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. lace-making, electronics, food processing, footwear. Pop. (1978C) 3,000.

Carrick-on-Shannon Leitrim, Irish Republic. County town in N centre, sit. on Shannon R. Market town for an agric. area. Pop. (1971C) 1,854.

Carrick-on-Suir Tipperary, Irish Re-

public. Town in SE sit. on Suir R. and Kilkenny border. Industries inc. slate quarrying, tanning, textile and knitwear, basket weaving and tourism esp. for salmon fishing. Pop. (1979E) 6,000.

Carsamba Samsun, Turkey. Town 22 m. (35 km.) ESE of Samsun on Yesil R. Rail terminus and trading centre for agric. produce, esp. tobacco, corn. Pop. (1970C) 20,463.

Carshalton Greater London, England. District of SW London.

Carson City Nevada, U.S.A. State cap. in W of state and sit. in a silver mining area. Commercial centre and resort. Pop. (1970C) 15,468.

Cartagena Bolívar, Colombia. Cap. of dept. sit. on the Caribbean coast. Industries inc. textiles and chemicals; manu. tobacco products, footwear and soap. Sea port exporting agric. produce, gold and platinum. Oil pipeline terminal. Pop. (1974E) 378,100.

Cartagena Murcia, Spain. Town in SE sit. on Mediterranean coast. Industries inc. lead and iron smelting, boatbuilding and chemicals; manu. glass and bicycles. Sea port exporting lead and iron. Naval base. Pop. (1970C) 146,904.

Cartago Valle del Cauca, Colombia. Town in central W. Commercial centre trading in coffee, tobacco and cattle. Pop. (1970E) 64,830.

Cartago Costa Rica. (i) Province of central Costa Rica. Area, 1,121 sq. m. (2,903 sq. km.). Main occupations growing coffee and vegetables, dairy farming. Pop. (1973E) 214,415. (ii) Town at foot of Mount Irazú volcano. Provincial cap. and market town, trading in agric. produce. It has twice been destroyed by earthquakes in 1823 and 1910. Pop. (1970E) 22,000.

Cartwright Newfoundland, Canada. Village on S shore of Sandwich Bay, S Labrador. The main occupation is lumbering.

Carúpano Sucre, Venezuela. Town sit. on Caribbean coast. Industries inc. manu. pottery, soap and straw hats. Sea port exporting coffee and cacao. Pop. 46,000.

Casablanca Morocco. City sit. on Atlantic coast. Industries inc. textiles and fishing; manu. glass, soap and super phosphates and manganese ore and handling over 75% of foreign trade. Pop. (1971C) 1,506,373.

Casale Monferrato Piemonte, Italy. Town sit. 40 m. (64 km.) E of Turin on Po R. Commercial centre trading in fruit and rice. Industries inc. agric. engineering and textiles; manu. footwear. Pop. 45,000.

Cascade Range U.S.A. Range extending N to S from Canadian border through Washington and Oregon, near the Pacific coast. A general height of 4,000–5,000 ft. (1,219–1,524 metres) a.s.l. rises to Mount Rainier, 14,408 ft. (4,392 metres) a.s.l. and Mount Adams, 12,307 ft. (3,751 metres) a.s.l. Heavily forested.

Cascais Lisboa, Portugal. Town 15 m. (24 km.) W of Lisbon on Atlantic coast. Industries inc. tourism, fishing, fish canning, esp. sardines, lobster. Pop. (1970C) 14,925.

Caserta Campania, Italy. Cap. of Caserta province 15 m. (24 km.) NNE of Naples. Market town trading in citrus fruits, wine, olive oil and cereals. Manu. chemicals and soap. Pop. 53,000.

Cashel Tipperary, Irish Republic. Town in S centre, noted for the Rock of Cashel, with ruins, on the site of the crowning of the Kings of Munster. Pop. (1971C) 2,692.

Casper Wyoming, U.S.A. City sit. on North Platte R. in E central Wyoming. Market centre for a ranching area. Industries inc. oil refining; manu. tents and bricks. Pop. (1970C) 39,361.

Caspian Sea Iran/U.S.S.R. Sea between Asia and extreme SE Europe; bounded N, W and E by U.S.S.R. and S by Iran. Extends 750 m. (1,200 km.) N to S and is *c.* 220 m. (352 km.) wide. It is tideless with no outlet and is the largest inland sea in the world. Of lower salinity than the Black Sea, it receives fresh water from Rs. Volga and Ural. Frozen in the N for 2–3 months a year.

Castellammare di Stabia Campania, Italy. Town 16 m. (26 km.) SE of Naples and sit. on Bay of Naples. Industries inc. marine engineering and textiles; manu. aircraft parts and pasta. Naval dockyard and resort.

Castellón Spain. Province on E coast bounded SE by Gulf of Valencia. Mountainous in N and W descending to a fertile coastal plain. The chief occupation is farming. The chief products are cereals, wine, olives and fruit. Pop. (1970C) 385,823.

Castellón de la Plana Castellón, Spain. Cap. of province sit. near E coast. Industries inc. textiles and paper-making; manu. tiles and cement. Exports oranges, almonds and other fruit through its port of El Gráo de Castellón 3 m. (5 km.) to the E. Pop. (1970C) 93,968.

Castelo Branco Portugal. (i) District of central Portugal bounded E and SE by Spain, S by Tagus R. and NW by the Serra da Estrêla. Area, 2,619 sq. m. (6,704 sq. km.). Agric., with extensive forests. Main products cereals, beans, livestock, olives, wine and vinegar. The main industry is woollen milling. Pop. (1970C) 255,753. (ii) City 120 m. (192 km.) NE of Lisbon near Spanish border. District and provincial cap. Trading centre for agric. produce. Industries inc. manu. cork, olive oil, cereals, cheese, candles, pottery, concrete, furniture and woollen goods, esp. blankets. There is an episcopal palace, and the ruins of a castle of the Templars who founded the city, 1209. Pop. (1970C) 18,740.

Castelvetrano Sicilia, Italy. Town in Trapani province, in extreme W. Industries inc. wine-making (marsala). Pop. 33,000.

Castile Spain. Region of N and central Spain bounded N by Bay of Biscay and S by the Sierra Morena. Plateau at 2,500–3,000 ft. (762–914 metres) a.s.l., bare and arid. Old Castile lies to N of the Sierra de Guadarrama and Sierra de Gredos, New Castile to S. Old Castile, area, 19,390 sq. m. (50,220 sq. km.) comprises six provinces; Ávita, Burgos, Logroño, Santander, Segovia and Soria. New Castile comprises five; Ciudad Real, Cuenca, Guadalajara, Madrid and Toledo.

Castlebar Mayo, Irish Republic. County town sit. at E end of Castlebar Lough, in central W. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. manu. of laboratory equipment and medical appliances. Pop. (1971C) 5,979.

Castle Douglas Scotland. Dumfries and Galloway Region. Town sit. 9 m. (14 km.) NE of Kirkcudbright on Carlingwark Loch. Market town trading in livestock. Industries inc. tourism. Pop. (1973E) 3,253.

Castleford West Yorkshire, England. Town sit. 10 m. (16 km.) SE of Leeds at confluence of Rs. Aire and Calder. Industries inc. coalmining and chemicals; manu. glass and earthenware. Pop. (1977E) 55,895.

Castlegar British Columbia, Canada. Village 16 m. (26 km.) N of Trail near mouth of Kootenay R. Main occupations mining for gold, silver, lead, zinc, and lumbering.

Castlemaine Victoria, Australia. Town 65 m. (104 km.) NNW of Melbourne. The main industry is iron founding. Market trading in apples, sheep and dairy produce. Once a gold-town, the diggings being among the earliest discovered.

Castleton Derbyshire, England. Village 16 m. (26 km.) ENE of Macclesfield, noted for Blue John (fluorspar) mines. Pop. (1973E) 671.

Castletown Isle of Man, United Kingdom. Town 9 m. (14 km.) SW of Douglas sit. on S coast. Industries inc. fishing and tourism. Pop. (1978E) 3,000.

Castoria *see* **Kastoria**

Castres Tarn, France. Town in S sit. on Agout R. Industries inc. textiles—cotton and woollen cloth—engineering, metal working and tanning. Pop. (1975C) 47,527.

Castries Saint Lucia, Windward Islands. Town 40 m. (64 km.) S of Fort de France, Martinique, on NW coast of Saint Lucia. Port with a landlocked harbour and coaling station with modern docks. Exports sugar-cane, rum, molasses, cacao, coconuts, copra, lime, limejuice,

essential oils, bay rum, fruits and vegetables. Industries inc. processing limes, sugar, bay oil and rum. There is a Botanic Station. Pop. (1970E) 40,000.

Castrop-Rauxel North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. immediately N of Dortmund. Industries inc. coalmining, chemicals, textiles, and cement and brick manu. Pop. (1971E) 83,100.

Catalonia Spain. Region of NE Spain comprising four provinces: Barcelona, Gerona, Lérida and Tarragona. Area, 12,329 sq. m. (31,932 sq. km.). Mainly hilly, drained by lower Ebro R. and its tribs., and Rs. Llobregat and Ter. Chief products of the rural areas are wine, olive oil, almonds and fruit. Highly industrialized areas served by hydroelectric power produce textiles, chemicals and metal goods. Pop. 5.12m.

Catamarca Catamarca, Argentina. Cap. of province in NW, sit. in a sub-Andean valley. Market centre of an agric. area. Manu. clothing. Pop. (1970E) 29,000.

Catanduanes Philippines. Island 5 m. (8 km.) off Rungus Point, SE Luzon, in Philippine Sea. Area, 552 sq. m. (1,430 sq. km.). Together with small offshore islands, inc. Panay, it forms the province of Catanduanes. Cap. Virac. Mountainous. The chief occupations are farming and copper mining.

Catania Sicilia, Italy. Town sit. on Gulf of Catania immediately S of Mount Etna, and 100 m. (160 km.) SE of Palermo. Industries inc. shipbuilding, textiles, sulphur processing, food processing, sugar refining and paper-making. Sea port. Pop. (1973E) 396,644.

Catanzaro Calabria, Italy. Town sit. near Ionian Sea coast and 80 m. (128 km.) NE of Reggio di Calabria. Residential town in a citrus-fruit growing area.

Caterham and Warlingham Surrey, England. Town sit. 7 m. (11 km.) S of Croydon on N Downs. Industries inc. engineering and manu. cosmetics. Pop. (1973E) 20,841.

Cat Island Bahamas. Island between Eleuthera Island (NW) and Watling Island (E), 100 m. (160 km.) ESE of Nassau. Area, 160 sq. m. (414 sq. km.). Main towns Arthur's Town, The Bight, Old Bight. Very fertile and hilly, rising (N) to 400 ft. (122 metres) which is the highest point in the Bahamas. Main occupations farming, lumbering. Main products coconuts, sisal, sweet potatoes, pineapples, bananas, pine, cedar and mahogany. Pop. (1970C) 2,657.

Catskill Mountains U.S.A. Range in E, on Allegheny Plateau, at N end of Appalachian Mountains at an average height of 3,000 ft. (914 metres) a.s.l. but deeply dissected by R. gorges. Thickly wooded.

Catterick North Yorkshire, England. Village sit. 10 m. (16 km.) SSW of Darlington on Swale R.; noted for its military camp.

Cauca Colombia. Dept. of SW Colombia. Area, 11,660 sq. m. (30,199 sq. km.). Cap. Popayán. Mainly agric. with important mineral resources. Main products rubber, sugar, tobacco and livestock. Pop. (1974E) 768,400.

Cauca River Colombia. Rises at S end of Central Cordillera and flows 840 m. (1,344 km.) N between Central and Western Cordillera ranges to join Magdalena R. Its valley is very fertile.

Caucasus U.S.S.R. Region between Black Sea and Caspian Sea. The N Caucasus is mainly plain, inc. Stavropol Plateau and Kuban Steppe. Drained in the N by Don R. into Sea of Azov and in the S by Kuban R. into the same sea, and by Terek R. into Caspian Sea. Chief crops are cereals and cotton; industry is concentrated on Armavir, Astrakhan, Krasnodar, Rostov and Stavropol. The Great Caucasus is mountainous with ranges extending 750 m. (1,200 km.) WNW to ESE from Taman peninsula in W to Apsheron peninsula in E, and rising to Mount Elbruz. Rainfall is up to 100 in. (254 cm.) annually on the S slopes and 10 in. (25 cm.) in the E. There are important deposits of petroleum and manganese. Transcaucasia is mountainous with the Surami Range extending N to S between the Great Caucasus and Little Caucasus.

Causses France. Limestone plateau of

S and SW France in the Massif Central dissected by deep R. gorges. Arid and sparsely populated. The main occupation is sheep farming.

Cauterets Hautes-Pyrénées, France. Town near Spanish frontier in SW France. Spa and resort. Pop. (1968C) 1,130.

Cautin Chile. (i) R. rising in the Andes in SW Chile and flowing 180 m. (288 km.) W to the Pacific. (ii) Province of SW Chile. Area, 6,705 sq. m. (17,366 sq. km.). Cap. Temuco. Pop. (1972E) 465,695.

Cauvery River India. Rises in the Western Ghats and flows ESE through Karnataka and Tamil Nadu for 470 m. (752 km.) to enter the Bay of Bengal by a delta, of which the N channel is the Coleroon. Used for hydroelectric power.

Caux Seine-Maritime, France. Region of chalk plateau in central N, extending from Le Havre to Dieppe. Fertile, producing oats, flax and sugar-beet.

Cava de' Tirreni Campania, Italy. Town 3 m. (5 km.) NW of Salerno. Industries inc. textiles and tourism.

Cavan Irish Republic. (i) County in N, bounded N by N. Ireland. Area, 730 sq. m. (1,890 sq. km.). Hilly, rising to Mount Cuilcagh in the NW. Drained by R. Erne and Annalee with many L. Infertile and boggy. Pop. (1971C) 52,618. (ii) County town sit. near the E shore of L. Oughter. Market town. Pop. (1971C) 3,273.

Cawdor Scotland. Highland Region. Village in N, sit. 5 m. (8 km.) SW of Nairn, noted for its castle, trad. the scene of Macbeth's murder of Duncan in A.D. 1040.

Cawnpore *see* **Kanpur**

Cayenne French Guiana. Cap. of dept. sit. on an island at mouth of the Cayenne R. Sea port exporting gold and importing food. Pop. (1974E) 30,500.

Cayman Brac British West Indies. One of the smaller Cayman Islands sit. 165 m. (264 km.) WNW of Jamaica, of which it is a depend. The main product is turtles.

Cayman Islands West Indies. Group of islands in Caribbean Sea 150 m. (240 km.) NW of Jamaica and forming a Brit. Crown Colony. Area, 100 sq. m. (259 sq. km.). The main island is Grand Cayman, cap. Georgetown: the others are Little Cayman and Cayman Brac. The chief products are turtles and shark skin. Pop. (1970C) 10,249.

Ceanannus Mór (Kells) Meath, Irish Republic. Town in E, near Blackwater R., which developed around a monastery founded by St. Columba, and noted for the medieval *Book of Kells* which was written and illuminated there. Pop. (1971C) 2,391.

Ceará Brazil. State in NE bounded N by Atlantic Ocean. Area, 57,134 sq. m. (147,977 sq. km.). Cap. Fortaleza. Irrigated by R. to produce cotton, sugar, hides, skins and carnauba wax. Pop. (1970C) 4,491,590.

Cebu Philippines. (i) Island between Negros to W and Bohal and Leyte to E. Together with smaller islands it forms Cebu province. Area, 1,703 sq. m. (4,411 sq. km.). Main occupations farming, mining and quarrying. The chief products are maize, sugar-cane, abacá, tobacco, coal, copper and limestone. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. on E coast of Cebu Island. Industries inc. manu. cement and pottery. Port exporting abacá, copra and cement. Pop. (1970C) 347,116.

Cedar City Utah, U.S.A. City 220 m. (352 km.) SSW of Salt Lake City. Trading centre for agric. produce. Industries inc. manu. dairy products, woollen goods, plaster, timber products. There is coal and iron mining in the neighbourhood. Pop. (1970C) 8,946.

Cedar Falls Iowa, U.S.A. City 6 m. (10 km.) WNW of Waterloo on Cedar R. Industries inc. manu. agric. equipment, pumps, blankets, food products and animal foods. The seat of Iowa State Teachers' College. Pop. (1970C) 29,597.

Cedar Rapids Iowa, U.S.A. City in E of state sit. on Cedar R. Industries inc. meat packing and agric. engineering; manu. cereal products and road-building machinery. Pop. (1970C) 110,642.

Ceiba, La Atlántida, Honduras. Port

sit. 70 m. (112 km.) E of Puerto Cortés. Industries inc. flour milling, tanning, and soap and footwear manu. Pop. (1970E) 32,000.

Celaya Guanajuato, Mexico. Town in central Mex. sit. on Laja R. and on the central plateau. Market town trading in grain, livestock and cotton. Industries inc. manu. sweetmeats and textiles. Pop. (1970E) 59,000.

Celebes Indonesia. Now Sulawesi. Island E of Borneo. Area, 72,000 sq. m. (186,500 sq. km.). Mountainous and forested. The chief products are copra, spices, coffee and rattan. The chief towns are Manado and Macassar. Pop. 230,000.

Celle Lower Saxony, Federal Republic of Germany. Town in NE sit. on Aller R. Industries inc. textiles and chemicals; manu. machinery and foodstuffs. Pop. (1971E) 57,000.

Central Region of Scotland. Area, 1,000 sq. m. (2,590 sq. km.) comprising the districts of Clackmannan, Falkirk and Stirling. Bordered by Tayside N, Fife E, Lothian SE and Strathclyde W. The main R. is the Forth. Agric. is important and industry inc. petro-chemicals, aluminium, textiles and brewing. Pop. (1971E) 263,000.

Central African Empire Country bounded N by Chad, E by Sudan, S by Zaïre and W by Cameroon. A member of the French Community. Area, 234,000 sq. m. (606,000 sq. km.). Cap. Bangui. Mainly savannah drained by tribs. of Ubangi R. and other Rs. draining into L. Chad. The main occupations are farming and mining. Chief products are cotton and diamonds. Pop. (1971E) 1,637,000.

Central America Region between Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, and Isthmus of Panama, comprising the five S states and territories of Mexico; Belize; Guatemala; Honduras; El Salvador; Nicaragua; Costa Rica and Panama. Area, 230,000 sq. m. (596,000 sq. km.). Tropical, mountainous region with volcanic mountains and earthquakes. The chief crops are bananas in the lowlands and coffee on the mountain slopes.

Central Asia U.S.S.R. The name given, since 1917, to the Soviet Reps. of Russian Turkestan; the Kirghiz, Tadzhik, Turkmen and Uzbek Soviet Socialist Reps. The Kazakh Soviet Socialist Rep. is sometimes inc.

Central Lancashire New Town Lancashire, England. A new development area covering 55 sq. m. (142 sq. km.) and including the towns of Preston, Chorley and Leyland. Industries inc. engineering and the manu. of aircraft, trucks and buses. Pop. (1978E) 250,000.

Central Provinces *see* **Madhya Pradesh**

Cephalonia *see* **Kefallenia**

Ceram Indonesia. Island in S Maluku group between Ceram Sea to N, and Banda Sea to S. Area, 6,622 sq. m. (17,151 sq. km.). Chief town, Wahai. Mountainous and forested; the chief products are copra, sago, timber and dried fish. Pop. 100,000.

Cerdaña (Cerdagne) Spain/France. Valley in E Pyrénées extending through the Pyrénées-Orientales dept., France, and Gerona and Lérida provinces, Spain.

Cerignola Puglia, Italy. Town in SE, sit. 23 m. (37 km.) SE of Foggia. Market town trading in wine, olive oil and wool. Industries inc. manu. footwear, olive oil and wine. Pop. 53,000.

Cerne Abbas Dorset, England. Village 7 m. (11 km.) N of Dorchester noted for the anc. Cerne Giant figure cut in a chalk hill.

Cerro de Pasco Pasco, Peru. Cap. of dept. sit. in Central Andes, in W central Peru. The main industry is mining and smelting copper, zinc, lead and bismuth. Pop. (1970E) 29,000.

Cerro-Lárgo Uruguay. Dept. of NE Uruguay bounded NW by Río Negro. Area, 5,764 sq. m. (14,929 sq. km.). Cap. Melo, which is an important market for the whole of NE Uruguay. Cattle ranching area. Pop. (1969E) 71,023.

César River Colombia. Rises on E side of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and flows 200 m. (320 km.) SW through Ciénaga de Zapatose to join Magdalena

R. at El Banco. Its course is meandering and tortuous through fertile pasture land.

Cesena Emilia-Romagna, Italy. Town sit. 13 m. (21 km.) SE of Forli on Savio R. Industries inc. manu. beet sugar, pasta and wine. Pop. 85,000.

České Budejovice Jihočeský, Czechoslovakia. Town sit. 80 m. (128 km.) S of Prague on Vltava R. Commercial centre for S Bohemia, trading in timber and cereals. Industries inc. brewing; manu. furniture, enamel goods and pencils. Pop. (1970C) 77,000.

Cessnock New South Wales, Australia. Town 24 m. (38 km.) WNW of Newcastle sit. in a fruit-growing and dairy farming area. Market town with industries related to farming. Coalmining is developing rapidly.

Cetinje Montenegro, Yugoslavia. Town 38 m. (61 km.) ESE of Dubrovnik. Former cap. of Kingdom of Montenegro.

Ceuta North Africa. Town and Spanish enclave on a peninsula on NW coast of Africa, and administered as part of Cádiz province, Spain. Bounded on two sides by the Mediterranean, otherwise surrounded by Morocco. Sea port. Pop. (1970E) 67,187.

Cévennes France. Mountain range on SE edge of Massif Central extending 150 m. (240 km.) SW to NE at an average height of 3,000 –4,000 ft. (914–1,219 metres) a.s.l. and rising to Mont Mézenc. Barren limestone forming a watershed between Rs. Loire and Garonne in W, and Rs. Rhône and Saône in E.

Ceylon *see* **Sri Lanka**

Chachapoyas Amazonas, Peru. Town 80 m. (128 km.) NE of Cajamarca in E Andes. Dept. and provincial cap. Commercial centre of an extensive agric. area. Industries inc. distilling; manu. straw hats. Considered the oldest Peruvian town E of the Andes.

Chaco Argentina. Province of N Argentina bounded E by Paraguay. Area, 38,041 sq. m. (98,526 sq. km.). Cap. Resistencia. Wooded plain, becoming desert in the NW, with sub-tropical climate. There are sand quarries on the Paraná R. and salt deposits along the Bermejo R. Main occupations farming and lumbering, with associated industries inc. cotton ginning, oil extraction, sugar refining, sawmilling, tanning. Cotton is the most important crop. Pop. (1970C) 567,000.

Chad Rep. bounded N by Libya, E by Sudan, S by Central African Empire and W by Cameroon, Niger and Nigeria. Area, 488,000 sq. m. (1,264,000 sq. km.). Cap. N'djamena, formerly Fort Lamy. Desert in the N rising to the Tibesti Highlands; savannah in the S, mainly dry but with seasonal flooding. The chief occupation is farming; the chief product cotton. A member of the French Community. Pop. (1973E) 3,869,000.

Chad, Lake Africa. L. mainly in W Chad with Nigeria bounding it SW, Cameroon on the S, and Niger on the NW. Area varies according to the seasons. Fed mainly by Shari R. and has no visible outlet.

Chadderton Greater Manchester, England. Town immediately W of Oldham. Industries inc. textiles, esp. cotton; manu. electrical equipment.

Chadron Nebraska, U.S.A. Town 50 m. (80 km.) N of Alliance near the South Dakota border. Trading centre for agric. produce; main industry is oil refining. Pop. (1970C) 5,853.

Chagos Archipelago Indian Ocean. Island group 1,200 m. (1,920 km.) NE of Mauritius forming a Brit. depend. and consisting of five main atolls, the largest being Diego Garcia. The chief product is copra.

Chainat Chainat, Thailand. Town 105 m. (168 km.) NNW of Bangkok on Chao Phraya R. Provincial cap. and centre of a rice growing area.

Chafle Chafle Tanzania. Town on W coast of Pemba Island. Centre of the clove growing industry. Other industries inc. fishing. Airfield.

Chalatenango El Salvador. (i) Dept. of N Salvador. Area, 1,292 sq. m. (2,117 sq. km.). The main products are cereals and

indigo. Pop. (1971E) 179,465. (ii) Town on Tamulasca and Colco Rs. Dept. cap. Pop. (1970E) 18,347.

Chalcidice *see* **Khalkidiki**

Chalcis Euboea, Greece. Cap. of prefecture 35 m. (56 km.) NNW of Athens at narrowest point of Euripus Strait. Sea port trading in wine, citrus fruits, olives, olive oil, cereals and livestock. Pop. (1971C) 36,300.

Chalna Khulna, Bangladesh. Town 15 m. (24 km.) S of Khulna on Pussur R. 60 m. (96 km.) from the sea. Port exporting jute.

Châlons-sur-Marne Marne, France. Cap. of dept. in NE sit. on Marne R. Trading centre for the Champagne region. Industries inc. manu. wooden and leather goods. Pop. (1975C) 55,709.

Chalon-sur-Saône Saône-et-Loire, France. Town in central E, at junction of Saône R. and Canal du Centre. Commercial centre for the Saône valley. Industries inc. engineering, boatbuilding, sugar refining and brewing. Pop. (1975C) 60,451.

Chaman Baluchistan, Pakistan. Town 60 m. (96 km.) NW of Quetta on Afghan border. Rail terminus and border control post.

Chambal River India. Rises in the Vindhya Range and flows 550 m. (880 km.) N and NE to join Jumna R. below Etaurah.

Chambéry Savoie, France. Cap. of dept. in SE. Market town and tourist centre. Industries inc. manu. aluminium, silk and vermouth. Pop. (1975C) 56,788.

Chambord Loir-et-Cher, France. Village 28 m. (45 km.) SW of Orléans noted for the Renaissance château of Chambord.

Chamdo Tibet, China. Town in E Chamdo Area, sit. 370 m. (592 km.) ENE of Lhasa on Mekon R. Trading centre on the Lhasa–S China route.

Chamonix Haute-Savoie, France. Town 37 m. (59 km.) E of Annecy near the border with Switzerland in the Arve R. valley. Mountain resort. The main industry is tourism. Pop. (1968C) 8,403.

Champagne France. Area in NE France comprising the Ardennes, Marne, Aube and Haut-Marne depts. with parts of the Aisne, Seine-et-Marne, Yonne and Meuse depts. Mainly plains, with vineyards in the W, sheep farming on dry chalk in the centre, and dairy farming on clay in the E. Drained by R. Aisne, Marne, Aube and Seine.

Champaign Illinois, U.S.A. City 112 m. (179 km.) SSW of Chicago. Industries inc. manu. food products and clothing. Pop. (1973E) 56,532.

Camperico Retalhulen, Guatemala. Town 23 m. (37 km.) SW of Retalhulen on Pacific coast. Rail terminus and port handling grain, livestock, coffee, lumber and sugar. Industries inc. fishing. Pop. (1970E) 3,823.

Champigny-sur-Marne Val-de-Marne, France. Town forming a suburb of E Paris sit. on Marne R. Industries inc. flour milling; manu. furniture and pharmaceutical products. Pop. (1975C) 80,482.

Champlain, Lake U.S.A. Narrow L. 1–14 m. (2–22 km.) wide extending 107 m. (171 km.) N to S along N border between Vermont and New York State, with many fishing resorts.

Chanda Madhya Pradesh, India. Town 85 m. (136 km.) S of Nagpur in a forested area. District cap. Trading centre for agric. produce. Industries inc. coal-mining, sawmilling, cotton ginning, rice and oilseed milling; manu. electrical goods, matches, cloth and brassware. It was the seat of a Gond dynasty from the 12th-18th cent. A.D.

Chandbali Orissa, India. Village 50 m. (80 km.) SSW of Balasore on Baitarani R. Industries inc. rice milling. R. port trading in rice, fish, salt and cotton goods.

Chandernagore West Bengal, India. Town sit. 22 m. (35 km.) N of Calcutta on Hooghly R. Industries inc. jute milling; manu. cotton goods.

Chandigarh India. Union territory and city 140 m. (224 km.) N of Delhi. The city

is the cap. of both Punjab and Haryana states and has been built for the purpose since 1947. Pop. (1971C) 233,004 (city); (1974E) 274,000 (territory).

Chang chia kou *see* **Kalgan**

Changchun Kirin, China. Cap. of Kirin province in NE, and sit. 150 m. (240 km.) SW of Harbin. Industries inc. railway engineering, sawmilling and food processing. Important railway junction. Pop. (1965E) 1.8m.

Chang-hua Taiwan. Town 10 m. (16 km.) SW of Taichung. Processing and trading centre for agric. produce of the area. Industries inc. flour and rice milling, weaving, sawmilling, hatmaking. Hot springs. One of the oldest towns in Taiwan.

Changsha Hunan, China. Cap. of Hunan province in E central China, sit. 185 m. (296 km.) SSW of Wuhan, on Siang R. Port trading in rice, tea and timber. Industries inc. metal smelting and textiles; manu. glass and fertilizers; handicraft industries.

Channel Islands United Kingdom. Group of islands at SW end of English Channel, 80 m. (128 km.) S of the English coast. Area, 75 sq. m. (194 sq. km.). The main islands are Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark. Fertile, with a mild climate. Main towns St. Helier, on Jersey and St. Peter Port on Guernsey. The main occupations are farming, tourism and fishing. Main products tomatoes, potatoes, flowers and dairy cattle. Pop. (1971C) 125,240.

Channel–Port aux Basques Newfoundland, Canada. Town 310 m. (496 km.) W of St. John's on Cabot Strait, comprising the 2 towns of Channel and Port aux Basques, united in 1945. The main industry is cod and halibut fishing.

Chantilly Oise, France. Town 24 m. (38 km.) N of Paris near the Forest of Chantilly. Resort. Pop. (1968C) 10,501.

Chapada Diamantina Bahia, Brazil. Plateau extending *c.* 75 m. (120 km.) N from Lençóis and rising to 3,000 ft. (914 metres) a.s.l. The main product is black diamonds, for which it is a major source.

Chapalé, Lake Mexico. L. 30 m. (48 km.) SE of Guadalajara in W central Mexico, at 6,000 ft. (1,828 metres) a.s.l. on the central plateau, extending 70 m. (112 km.) E to W and 20 m. (32 km.) N to S at its widest. Resort area.

Chaparé Bolivia. Province in Cochabamba dept. Cap. Sacaba.

Chaparé River Bolivia. Rises in the Cordillera de Cochabamba and flows 180 m. (288 km.) NE through tropical lowlands past San Antonio, to join Ichilo R. 80 m. (128 km.) S of Trinidad and form Mamoré R. Navigable for 90 m. (144 km.) above its mouth.

Chapel-en-le-Frith Derbyshire, England. Town 10 m. (16 km.) NE of Macclesfield. Market town. Industries inc. manu. brake and clutch linings. Pop. (1973E) 6,460.

Chapel Hill North Carolina, U.S.A. Town 9 m. (14 km.) SW of Durham. Site of the University of North Carolina which was chartered in 1789. Pop. (1970C) 25,537.

Chapra Bihar, India. Town 27 m. (43 km.) WNW of Patna. Market centre trading in cereals.

Chard Somerset, England. Town 11 m. (18 km.) SSE of Taunton. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. agric. engineering; manu. gloves and lace. Pop. (1973E) 9,020.

Chardzhou Turkmenistan, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Chardzhou region sit. 300 m. (480 km.) ENE of Ashkhabad on Amu Darya R. and Trans-Caspian Railway. Railway junction and R. port. Industries inc. textiles, esp. cotton. Pop. (1970E) 102,000.

Charente France. Dept. in W France. Area, 2,305 sq. m. (5,970 sq. km.). Chief towns Angoulème (the cap.), and Cognac. Hilly in the NE and used for cattle farming; fertile elsewhere, drained by Rs. Charente and Vienne. The chief products are wine, cereals and potatoes. Pop. (1975C) 337,064.

Charente-Maritime France. Dept. in W France bounded W by Bay of Biscay.

Area, 2,792 sq. m. (7,231 sq. km.). Chief towns La Rochelle (the cap.), Rochefort and Saintes. Low-lying and drained by Rs. Charente, Seudre and Sèvre Niortaise. Mainly agric.; the chief products are cereals, fodder crops, wine, dairy products, mussels and oysters. Pop. (1975C) 497,859.

Charente River France. Rises in the Haut-Vienne dept. and flows 220 m. (352 km.) W past Angoulème, Cognac and Saintes to enter Bay of Biscay below Rochefort. Navigable for small boats below Angoulème.

Charenton-le-Pont Val-de-Marne, France. Suburb of SE Paris sit. at confluence of Rs. Marne and Seine. Industries inc. bottling and canning fruit; manu. porcelain. Pop. (1975C) 20,618.

Charikár Kábul, Afghánistán. Town 35 m. (56 km.) N of Kábul in a vine and cotton growing area. Industries inc. iron founding and other metal work.

Charleroi Hainaut, Belgium. Town in central Belgium sit. on Sambre R. in a coalmining area. Industries inc. steel, brewing and electrical engineering; manu. glass and cement. Pop. (1972E) 23,239.

Charleston Illinois, U.S.A. Town 47 m. (75 km.) ESE of Decatur. Trading centre for an extensive farming area. Industries inc. rail workshops, saw-milling; manu. footwear and brushes. Seat of the Eastern Illinois State College. Pop. (1970C) 16,421.

Charleston South Carolina, U.S.A. City sit. 7 m. (11 km.) from Atlantic coast on a peninsula at confluence of Rs. Ashley and Cooper. Commercial centre trading in cotton, fruit and timber. Industries inc. steel; manu. pulp and paper, fertilizers and timber products. Pop. (1970C) 66,945.

Charleston West Virginia, U.S.A. State cap. sit. on Kanawha R. and 160 m. (256 km.) ENE of Lexington, Kentucky. Industries inc. oil refining and chemicals; manu. glass and paints. Pop. (1970C) 71,505.

Charlestown Nevis, Windward Islands. Town on W coast 13 m. (21 km.) SE of Basseterre on St. Kitts. Island cap. Industries inc. sugar milling. Port. Noted for hot springs. Pop. (1970E) 1,600.

Charlotte North Carolina, U.S.A. City in S of state sit. near S. Carolina border. Industries inc. textiles, esp. cotton and wool, and chemicals; manu. machinery and vehicles. Pop. (1970C) 279,530.

Charlotte-Amalie St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands. Town on S coast of St. Thomas. Cap. and sea port with a natural harbour. Named after the consort of Christian V of Denmark. Pop. (1970E) 14,000.

Charlottenburg West Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany. Suburb, mainly residential. Industries inc. manu. glass and paper.

Charlottesville Virginia, U.S.A. City 70 m. (112 km.) WNW of Richmond. Industries inc. textiles. Pop. (1970C) 38,047.

Charlottetown Prince Edward Island, Canada. Cap. of province sit. on S coast. Industries inc. canning, meat packing and textiles. Sea port exporting potatoes and dairy produce. Pop. (1976C) 16,508.

Charnwood Forest Leicestershire, England. Upland area to E of Leicestershire coalfield rising to 912 ft. (278 metres) a.s.l. at Bardon hill. Barren.

Charters Towers Queensland, Australia. Town in NE of state. Market centre of a cattle-rearing area.

Chartres Eure-et-Loir, France. Town in central N sit. on Eure R. Market town for a farming area, trading in cereals and livestock. Industries inc. brewing, tanning and agric. engineering. Noted for the 12th-13th cent. cathedral of Notre Dame. Pop. (1975C) 41,251.

Châteauroux Indre, France. Cap. of dept. in central France sit. on Indre R. Commercial centre trading in grain and livestock. Industries inc. brewing; manu. woollen goods, tobacco products and furniture. Pop. (1975C) 55,629.

Château-Thierry Aisne, France. Town

in NE sit. on Marne R. Industries inc. manu. of musical and precision instruments and food products. Pop. (1968C) 11,629.

Chatham Ontario, Canada. Town 40 m. (64 km.) E of Detroit, U.S.A. Commercial centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. sugar refining, canning and meat packing.

Chatham Kent, England. Town 30 m. (48 km.) ESE of London sit. on Medway R. estuary. Industries are centred on the naval base and dockyards. Pop. (1973E) 59,550.

Chatham Islands New Zealand. Group of islands *c.* 400 m. (640 km.) ESE of Wellington, North Island, in the Pacific Ocean. The main islands are Chatham, 348 sq. m. (901 sq. km.), and Pitt, 24 sq. m. (62 sq. km.). Volcanic. The chief occupations are sheep farming and fishing.

Chatsworth Derbyshire, England. Village 6 m. (10 km.) WSW of Chesterfield noted for Chatsworth House, the seat of the Dukes of Devonshire.

Chattanooga Tennessee, U.S.A. City in SE Tennessee sit. on Tennessee R. Industries developed after the provision of hydroelectric power by the Tennessee Valley Authority, and inc. textiles; manu. stoves and boilers, machinery and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 304,927.

Chaumont Haut-Marne, France. Cap. of dept. 50 m. (80 km.) ESE of Troyes sit. at confluence of Rs. Marne and Suize. Industries inc. tanning; manu. gloves and shoes. Pop. (1975C) 29,329.

Chaumont-sur-Loire Loir-et-Cher, France. Village sit. 25 m. (40 km.) E of Tours on Loire R. noted for the 15th cent. château.

Chautauqua New York, U.S.A. Village in extreme W of state, sit. on W shore of L. Chautauqua, and seat of the Chautauqua Institution for religious teaching.

Chautauqua, Lake New York, U.S.A. L. 17 m. (27 km.) long and up to 3 m. (5 km.) wide in W of state.

Chaux-de-Fonds, La Neuchâtel, Switzerland. Town in NW Switzerland. Centre of the Jura clock and watch-making industry. Pop. (1969E) 43,200.

Cheadle and Gatley Greater Manchester, England. Town 2 m. (3 km.) WSW of Stockport. Industries inc. engineering and chemicals; manu. pharmaceutical products and bricks. Pop. (1973E) 9,124.

Cheb West Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. Town sit. 95 m. (152 km.) W of Prague on Ohre R. Important railway junction. Industries inc. brewing, textiles and agric. engineering. Pop. 30,000.

Cheboksary Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Chuvash Autonomous Rep. of the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Rep. sit. on S bank of Volga R. Industries inc. textiles and electrical engineering; manu. matches. Pop. (1977E) 292,000.

Chechaouen *see* **Xauen**

Checheno-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic U.S.S.R. Autonomous Rep. of the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Rep. on the N slopes of the Great Caucasus; bounded E by Dagestan and S by Georgia. Area, 7,350 sq. m. (19,037 sq. km.). Cap. Grozny. Industries are based on the Grozny oilfield and inc. engineering, chemicals and food canning; manu. building materials, timber products and furniture. Pop. (1973E) 1,119,000.

Cheddar Somerset, England. Town 10 m. (16 km.) ESE of Weston-super-Mare. Market town for an agric. area. Noted for Cheddar Gorge with its limestone cliffs and caves. Cheddar cheese was originally made here. Pop. (1973E) 2,845.

Cheektowaga New York, U.S.A. Town 3 m. (5 km.) E of Buffalo. Industries inc. manu. machinery, steel and wood products, canned foods; quarrying stone.

Chefoo Shantung, China. Town on N coast of Shantung peninsula in E China. Port trading in soya beans, vegetable oil and fruit.

Cheju Island South Korea. Island 60

m. (96 km.) S of S. Korean coast. Area, 718 sq. m. (1,860 sq. km.). Cap. Cheju. Mountainous and well wooded. The main occupations are fishing and cattle rearing. Main products are cereals and soya beans.

Chekiang (Zhejiang) China. Province on coast of E China Sea. Area, 39,300 sq. m. (101,800 sq. km.). Chief towns Hangchow (the cap.), Ningpo and Wenchow. The smallest but one of the most densely populated provinces. A mountainous region, the chief crops being tea, rice and cotton. Pop. (1970E) 31m.

Chelm Lublin, Poland. Town in E sit. 43 m. (69 km.) ESE of Lublin. Market town. Industries inc. flour milling and brickmaking. Pop. 40,000.

Chelmsford Essex, England. Town in SE sit. on Chelmer R. Market town for a residential and agric. area. Industries inc. flour milling, brewing and malting; manu. electrical and electronic equipment, bearings. Pop. (1973E) 58,320.

Chelsea Greater London, England. Area of W London on N bank of R. Thames, with a long history of literary and artistic associations.

Chelsea Massachusetts, U.S.A. City sit. NE of Boston on opposite bank of Mystic R. Industries inc. manu. shoes, paints and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 30,625.

Cheltenham Gloucestershire, England. Town in W sit. on Chelt R. Residential town and spa with light industries. Pop. (1973E) 75,910.

Chelyabinsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Chelyabinsk Region sit. in S Ural Mountains and on Trans-Siberian railway. Industries inc. iron and steel, zinc, chemicals, agric. engineering and flour milling. Trade in grain and coal. Pop. (1977E) 1,007,000.

Chelyuskin, Cape Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. The most N point of continental U.S.S.R., extending into Boris Vilkitski Strait in the Arctic Ocean at N tip of Taimyr peninsula.

Chemnitz *see* **Karl-Marx-Stadt**

Chenab River India/Pakistan. Rises in the Himalayas in N Himachal Pradesh, India, and flows 700 m. (1,120 km.) NW into Kashmir and then SW through Pakistan to join Sutlej R. near Alipur, receiving Rs. Jhelum and Ravi. Used for irrigation.

Chengchow Honan, China. Cap. of province in central E, sit. 40 m. (64 km.) W of Kaifeng. Route and commercial centre trading in grain, hides and skins. Industries inc. flour milling, textiles and food processing; manu. machinery.

Chengtu Szechwan, China. City in S central China sit. 170 m. (272 km.) NW of Chungking on Chengtu plain. Trading centre in an irrigated agric. area. Industries inc. railway engineering and textiles; manu. bricks and tiles. Pop. (1965E) 1.8m.

Chepstow Gwent, Wales. Town sit. on R. Wye 2 m. (3 km.) above its mouth on the Severn estuary, and 14 m. (22 km.) ENE of Newport. Tourism, light industry and farming are the main occupations. Pop. (1978E) 10,500.

Chequers Buckinghamshire, England. Estate 5 m. (8 km.) SSE of Aylesbury; the official country residence of the Prime Minister of the U.K.

Cher France. Dept. in W France. Area, 2,819 sq. m. (7,301 sq. km.). Chief towns Bourges (the cap.), and Vierzon. Fertile, drained by Rs. Cher and Loire. Extensive pasture. The chief crops are wine, vegetables, fodder crops and cereals. Pop. (1975C) 316,350.

Cherbourg Manche, France. Town on N coast of Cotentin peninsula on the English Channel coast. Industries inc. shipbuilding and repairing. Sea port equipped for transatlantic traffic, and a naval base. Pop. (1975C) 34,637.

Cheremkhovo Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town in S centre sit. 80 m. (128 km.) NW of Irkutsk on Trans-Siberian railway. Industries inc. coalmining, engineering and chemicals. Pop. (1970E) 110,000.

Cherepovetz Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 130 m. (208 km.) NW of Yaroslavl on N side of the Rybinsk Reservoir. Industries inc. shipbuilding, sawmilling, iron and steel, and agric. engineering; manu. footwear and matches. Pop. (1977E) 246,000.

Cherkassy Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 100 m. (160 km.) SE of Kiev on S bank of Dnieper R. Industries inc. sawmilling, engineering, metal working and food processing. Pop. (1970E) 160,000.

Cherkessk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 144 m. (230 km.) ESE of Krasnodar sit. on Kuban R. Cap. of Cherkessk region. Railway terminus for the N Caucasus. Industries inc. metal working, flour milling and chemicals. Pop. (1970E) 67,000.

Chernigov Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town 80 m. (128 km.) NNE of Kiev sit. on Desna R. Industries inc. textiles; manu. knitwear, footwear and chemicals. R. port handling grain, flax and potatoes. Pop. (1977E) 233,000.

Chernovtsy Ukraine, U.S.S.R. City sit. 140 m. (224 km.) SE of Lvov on Prut R. Cap. of Chernovtsy region. Industries inc. sawmilling, engineering, food processing, textiles and rubber products. Pop. (1977E) 214,000.

Chernyakhovsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 50 m. (80 km.) E of Kaliningrad sit. on Angerapp R. Industries inc. food processing and chemicals.

Cherrapunji Meghalaya, India. Town 265 m. (424 km.) NE of Calcutta sit. in the Khasi Hills. Noted for exceptionally high rainfall, 428 in. (1,087 cm.) annual average.

Cher River France. Rises in the Massif Central, and flows 199 m. (318 km.) N and then W to join Loire R. 10 m. (16 km.) WSW of Tours. Its lower course is navigable.

Cherski Range Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Mountain system extending 600 m. (960 km.) NW to SE in NE Siberia, rising to Pobeda, 10,325 ft. (3,147 metres) a.s.l.

Chertsey Surrey, England. Town 18 m. (29 km.) WSW of London sit. on Thames R. Market gardening centre. Pop. (1977E) 12,468.

Cherwell River England. Rises in SW Northamptonshire and flows S through Oxfordshire to join Thames R. at Oxford.

Chesapeake Bay U.S.A. Inlet of the Atlantic Ocean bounded W by mainland areas of Maryland and Virginia and E by Delmarva peninsula. Length 200 m. (320 km.) and up to 30 m. (48 km.) wide. Rs. Susquehanna, York, James, Potomac and Rappahanock flow into it.

Chesham Buckinghamshire, England. Town 26 m. (42 km.) NW of London. Market town. Manu. timber products. Pop. (1973E) 20,830.

Cheshire England. County in NW England bounded W by Wales, N by Merseyside and Greater Manchester. Under 1974 reorganization its districts are Warrington, Halton, Ellesmere Port, Vale Royal, Macclesfield, Chester, Crewe and Congleton. Low-lying. Dairy farming is important with industry concentrated near R. Mersey estuary and at Crewe. Chief towns Chester, the county town, Warrington and Crewe. Pop. (1973E) 895,770.

Cheshunt Hertfordshire, England. Town 14 m. (22 km.) N of London. Residential with market gardening centre and horticultural research station. Some light industry. Pop. (1978E) 47,500 with Waltham Cross.

Chesil Bank Dorset, England. Shingle beach extending SE to NW for 9 m. (14 km.) as a spit of land from Portland to Abbotsbury on the Dorset coast. Separated from mainland by the Fleet inlet, it then continues a further 7 m. (11 km.) as part of the mainland coast. The pebbles increase in size toward the seaward end. The width of the spit is up to 200 yards (183 metres).

Chester Cheshire, England. County town sit. on Dee R. 6 m. (10 km.) above its estuary. Commercial and railway centre. Manu. clothing and metal goods. Town centre medieval in appearance. Pop. (1977E) 60,400.

Chester Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Town sit. 12 m. (19 km.) SW of Philadelphia on Delaware R. Industries inc. shipbuilding, oil refining, textiles and railway engineering. Pop. (1970C) 56,331.

Chesterfield Derbyshire, England. Town in N midlands sit. on Rother R. Industries inc. engineering and iron founding. Manu. include chemicals, surgical dressings, glass and pottery. Pop. (1976E) 67,815.

Chesterfield Islands South West Pacific. Group of coral islands 340 m. (544 km.) NW of New Caledonia, of which they form a depend. The main product is guano. Uninhabited.

Chester-le-Street County Durham, England. Town 6 m. (10 km.) N of Durham. Industries inc. manu. of electrical goods and chemicals. Pop. (1978E) 22,000.

Chestnut Hill Massachusetts, U.S.A. Residential suburb of Boston and main campus of Boston College.

Chetumal Quintana Roo, Mexico. Town on Belize border on Chetumal Bay at mouth of Río Hondo. Territorial cap. Trading centre for an agric. area, handling pigs, cattle, chicle, henequen, fruit and timber. Airfield. Known as Payo Obispo until 1935.

Cheviot Hills England/Scotland. Range extending for 35 m. (56 km.) SW to NE along border between England and Scotland, rising to The Cheviot, 2,676 ft. (816 metres) a.s.l. Sheep farming is the main occupation.

Cheyenne Wyoming, U.S.A. State cap. sit. in SE of state. Market centre for a ranching area. Industries are mainly based on railway workshops. Pop. (1970C) 40,914.

Chiana River Italy. Rises in Apennines and flows for *c.* 60 m. (96 km.) through the Val di Chiana and discharges into R. Tiber and *via* canals to R. Arno.

Chiangmai Chiangmai, Thailand. Cap. of province in NW sit. on Ping R. Railway terminus and commercial centre trading in teak. Pop. (1970C) 66,000.

Chianti Monti Toscana, Italy. Range in the Apennines extending 15 m. (24 km.) through Toscana and rising to 2,900 ft. (884 metres) a.s.l. Grapes for Chianti wine are grown on the slopes.

Chiapas Mexico. State in S Mex. bounded W by the Pacific and S and E by Guatemala. Area, 28,520 sq. m. (73,866 sq. km.). Cap. Tuxtla Gutiérrez, sit. 450 m. (720 km.) ESE of Mexico City. Mountainous, descending to a narrow coastal plain. The main occupation is farming; the main products are fruit, coffee, cocoa, cotton and hardwoods. Pop. (1970C) 1,569,053.

Chiatura Georgia, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 100 m. (160 km.) NW of Tbilisi on Kvirila R. The main industry is manganese mining. Pop. 30,000.

Chiayi Taiwan. Town 35 m. (56 km.) NNE of Tainan linked by rail to the Ali Shan lumbering area. The main industries are sawmilling, sugar refining, distilling; manu. tiles and cement.

Chiba Honshū, Japan. Cap. of Chiba prefecture sit. 25 m. (40 km.) ESE of Tōkyō on Tōkyō Bay. Industries inc. steel, paper making and textiles. Pop. (1970C) 482,000.

Chicago Illinois, U.S.A. City on W shore of L. Michigan, the second city of the U.S.A. Area, 227 sq. m. (588 sq. km.). Commercial centre trading in grain and meat; railway centre; industries inc. iron and steel, agric., railway and electrical engineering, chemicals, textiles and meat packing. L. port handling grain, ores, limestone and coal. Pop. (1970C) 3,366,957.

Chicago Heights Illinois, U.S.A. City 22 m. (35 km.) E of Joliet. Main industries are iron and steel, chemicals, textiles; manu. soap, boxes, furniture, railway equipment, tiles, asphalt, linseed. Pop. (1970C) 40,900.

Chichester West Sussex, England. Cathedral city 13 m. (21 km.) ENE of Portsmouth. Market town for an agric. area. Pop. (1976E) 20,930.

Chickamauga Georgia, U.S.A. City 11 m. (18 km.) S of Chattanooga, Tennes-

see, sit. on Chickamauga R. and noted as the site of a Civil War battle.

Chickamauga Dam Tennessee, U.S.A. Dam on Tennessee R. near its confluence with Chickamauga R. NE of Chattanooga. Part of the Tennessee Valley Authority Scheme for power and flood control.

Chiclayo Lambayeque, Peru. Cap. of dept. near NW coast in Lambayeque valley. Commercial centre of a farming area. Industries inc. brewing, tanning, rice milling and cotton ginning.

Chicopee Massachusetts, U.S.A. City sit. 80 m. (128 km.) WSW of Boston at confluence of R. Chicopee and Connecticut. Industries inc. textiles; manu. firearms. Pop. (1970C) 66,676.

Chicoutimi Quebec, Canada. Town sit. 112 m. (179 km.) N of Quebec at confluence of Rs. Chicoutimi and Saguenay. Industries, based on hydroelectric power and a lumbering neighbourhood, inc. pulp milling, paper and furniture making. Pop. (1976C) 56,702.

Chicoutimi River Quebec, Canada. Rises in SE Quebec and flows 100 m. (160 km.) E to join Saguenay R. at Chicoutimi. Used for hydroelectric power.

Chiemsee Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany. L. in SE Bavaria, 40 m. (64 km.) ESE of Munich. Area, 33 sq. m. (85 sq. km.). Fed by Ache R. and drained by Alz R. into Inn R.

Chiengmai Chiengmai, Thailand. City 360 m. (576 km.) NNW of Bangkok on Ping R. Provincial cap. Rail terminus and chief city of N Thailand, sit. in an agric. area. Trade in teak, lac. There are handicraft industries inc. silk weaving, pottery; manu. silverware, lacquer ware. On right bank of R. is the old town, mainly 18th cent. with the 20th cent. town around railhead on left bank. Pop. (1973E) 70,000.

Chieti Abruzzi e Molise, Italy. Town 8 m. (13 km.) SSW of Pescara. Cap. of Chieti province. Industries inc. textiles; manu. bricks and pasta. Pop. 50,000.

Chignecto Bay Canada. Inlet of Bay of Fundy extending 35 m. (56 km.) SW to NE between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Width 10 m. (16 km.).

Chignecto Isthmus Canada. Strip of land across the head of Chignecto Bay separating it from Northumberland Strait. Width 15 m. (24 km.) at its narrowest point on the New Brunswick/Nova Scotia border.

Chigwell Essex, England. Town 12 m. (19 km.) NE of central London and forming a residential suburb. Pop. (1978E) 9,172.

Chihuahua Mexico. (i) State in N Mexico bounded N by the U.S.A. Area, 95,376 sq. m. (247,024 sq. km.). Mountainous in the W, with the Sierra Madre Occidental; plateau in the centre, and desert in the E. The main occupations are mining and farming. Pop. (1970C) 1,612,525. (ii) Cap. of state of same name in central Chihuahua in a valley of the Sierra Madre Occidental, sit. in a mining and cattle rearing area. Industries inc. textiles and smelting. Pop. (1970C) 363,800.

Chile Rep. on the Pacific bounded N by Peru, and E by Bolivia and Argentina with the Andes forming the E frontier. Area, 286,397 sq. m. (741,768 sq. km.). The Republic of Chile threw off allegiance to the crown of Spain, constituting a national government in 1810, finally freeing itself from Spanish rule in 1818. Main cities Santiago (the cap.), Valparaiso and Concepción. Rainless desert in N with mineral deposits, more fertile in the centre with rich farmland in the central valley, and in S mountainous and forested with heavy rains. Agric. and forestry contribute one-ninth of the national product and one-third of the pop. is employed in these industries. Chile imports two-thirds of its food requirements. The wealth of the country consists mainly of its minerals and these include: copper (the most important source of foreign exchange), nitrate of soda, iron ore, coal, petroleum (discovered in 1945), gold, silver, molybdenum, zinc, manganese, salt, sulphur and lead. Pop. (1974E) 10,405,123.

Chilkoot Pass Canada/U.S.A. Pass on the Alaska/British Columbia border N of

Skagway, Alaska, at 3,500 ft. (1,067 metres) a.s.l.

Chillán Nuble, Chile. Town in S central Chile 56 m. (90 km.) ENE of Concepción. Market town trading in fruit and wine. Industries inc. flour milling; manu. leather goods. Pop. (1972E) 82,200.

Chillicothe Ohio, U.S.A. City 44 m. (70 km.) S of Columbus sit. on Scioto R. Industries inc. manu. paper, footwear and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 24,842.

Chillon, Château de Vaud, Switzerland. Castle on L. Geneva SE of Lausanne, mainly 13th cent. and now used as a museum. Formerly a state prison; Byron based his *Prisoner of Chillon* on it.

Chiloé Island Chile. Island off S central Chile and N of the Chonos Arch. Area, 3,241 sq. m. (8,394 sq. km.). Chief town Ancud. Forested, with cultivation in clearings. The chief products are timber, barley, potatoes and fish.

Chilpancingo Guerrero, Mexico. City 135 m. (216 km.) S of Mexico City in a valley of the Sierra Madre del Sur. Official name Chilpancingo de los Bravos. State cap. Centre of an agric. area, trading in cereals, coffee, tobacco, sugarcane, vegetables, fruit, livestock. Industries inc. processing food and forest products, tanning, sawmilling, printing, extracting vegetable oils. Noted for ruins of pre-Aztec civilisation; site of the first meeting of the Mexican Congress in 1813. Airfield. Pop. (1970E) 32,000.

Chiltern Hills England. Range extending 55 m. (88 km.) NE from R. Thames valley to continue as the East Anglian heights, and rising to Coombe Hill, 852 ft. (260 metres) a.s.l., in Buckinghamshire.

Chimaltenango Chimaltenango, Guatemala. City 20 m. (32 km.) W of Guatemala on the Inter-American Highway. Dept. cap. Market for an agric. area, trading in maize, wheat, black beans, coffee, sugar, livestock. Industries inc. tanning, brick making. There is an agric. school.

Chimborazo Chimborazo, Ecuador. Inactive volcano in the W centre, at 20,577 ft. (6,272 metres) a.s.l. the highest peak in the Ecuadorian Andes.

Chimbote Ancash, Peru. Town in W centre sit. on the Pacific coast. Industries inc. iron and steel and fishing. Port exporting sugar and fish products. Pop. (1970E) 96,000.

Chimkent Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. Town 90 m. (144 km.) N of Tashkent on Turksib Railway. Industries inc. refining lead and zinc; chemicals and textiles; manu. cement. Pop. (1977E) 303,000.

China Rep. bounded E by South China Sea, East China Sea and Yellow Sea, and by North Korea and the U.S.S.R.; N by Mongolia, NW by the U.S.S.R., W by India, Nepál, Sikkim and Bhután, SW by Burma, and S by Laos and N. Vietnam. Area, 3,768,000 sq. m. (9,759,000 sq. km.), the most populous country and the next in size after the U.S.S.R. The country is divided into 6 'great administrative regions'. China is traversed by 2 folded mountain systems which stretch from Pamir plateau. In products and climate the Kunlun Mountains divide N from S China. In the E there is a great alluvial plain which covers over 200,000 sq. m. (518,000 sq. km.), and supports the larger part of the pop. Principal Rs. are Yangtze Kiang, Hwang-Ho and Si-Kiang. There are numerous canals, inc. the Grand Canal, which cross the plain from Hangchow to Tientsin 850 m. (1,360 km.). The chief Rs. are Tungting, Po-yang and Tai-hu. As a defence against N tribes the Great Wall of China was completed in 214 B.C. Its length is *c.* 1,500 m. (2,400 km.). China remains essentially an agricultural country. Intensive agriculture and horticulture have been practised for millennia. Present-day policy aims to avert the traditional threats from floods and droughts by soil conservancy, afforestation, irrigation and drainage projects, and to increase the 'high stable yields' areas by introducing fertilizers, pesticides and improved crops. Crop priorities: food grains; raw materials for industry (especially cotton); crops for export (especially oil seeds). Among livestock, priority is given to pig production.

In 1950 the land belonging to the feudal nobility and to monasteries and other institutions was confiscated by the State.

By the end of 1952 land reform and by the end of 1958 the socialization of agriculture was declared to be complete.

By the end of 1958 the peasant population of some 500m. had been organized into roughly 24,000 'communes', each consisting of a number of villages and 5,000–10,000 families. The commune took over the local government function at the village (*hsiang*) level and assumed responsibility for management, production, trade, welfare, organization of the local militia, etc. Centralized authority was discharged down through the production 'brigade' to the production 'team' at ground level. Since 1958 some modifications have been made in the commune system, and the number of communes raised to 74,000 by reducing their size. Small private plots are permitted. Crops include, rice, wheat, potatoes, soy beans, groundnuts, tobacco, cottonseed. The chief forested areas are in Heilungkiang, Szechwan and Yunnan. The most important tree is the tung (*Jatropha Curcas* L.), from which oil is produced: it grows chiefly in Szechwan. The most important timber product is teak. Most provinces contain coal, and there are 70 major production centres, the larger ones in the north. Coal reserves are estimated at 262,941m. tonnes. Iron ores are abundant in the anthracite field of Shansi, in Hopei, in Shantung and other provinces, and iron (found in conjunction with coal) is worked in Manchuria. China has made rapid progress in oil extraction and refining. The largest oilfields are at Taching, Yumen and Karamai. Refining capacity is estimated at 12m. tons per annum. Crude oil reserves are about 2,700m. tons. Natural gas is available from fields near Canton and Shanghai. Tin ore is plentiful in Yunnan, where the tin-mining industry has long existed. China is the world's principal producer of wolfram (tungsten ore). Mining of wolfram is carried on in Hunan, Kwangtung and Yunnan. Other minerals include phosphate rock, salt, sulphur, asbestos, bauxite, aluminium, antimony, copper, lead, manganese, zinc, barite, bismuth, gold, graphite, gypsum, mercury, molybdenum, silver. 'Cottage' industry is very old in the economy and persists into the 20th century. Modern industrial development began with the manufacture of cotton textiles, and the establishment of some silk filatures, steel plants, flourmills and match factories. The first 5-year plan gave priority to the development of heavy industry, but since the withdrawal of Soviet aid and the failure of the 'Great Leap Forward' a more modest emphasis has been placed on it. Expanding sectors of manufacture are: steel, chemicals, cement, agricultural implements, plastics and lorries. Pop. (1953C) 601,938,035; (1978E) 900m.

Chinandega Chinandega, Nicaragua. Cap. of dept. 70 m. (112 km.) WNW of Managua. Market town. Industries inc. sugar refining, flour milling and textiles; manu. furniture. Pop. (1970E) 37,000.

China Sea A section of the Pacific Ocean bounded W by China, and known as the East China Sea to the N of Taiwan, and as the South China Sea to the S of it.

Chincha Alta Ica, Peru. Town 120 m. (192 km.) SE of Lima. Industries inc. cotton ginning and brandy distilling.

Chinchow Liaoning, China. Town in the NE sit. 135 m. (216 km.) WSW of Shenyang (Mukden) on the Peking railway. Industries inc. chemicals and textiles; manu. food products, paper and synthetic fuels.

Chindwin River Burma. Formed in the extreme N from various headstreams and flows 650 m. (1,040 km.) S to join Irrawaddy R. 13 m. (21 km.) NE of Pakokku, sit. 79 m. (126 km.) SW of Mandalay. Navigable for small vessels for about 300 m. (480 km.).

Chingford Greater London, England. Town 10 m. (16 km.) NE of central London forming a residential suburb on the edge of Epping Forest.

Chinghai (Qinghai) China. (i) L. in NE Tibet, known in Tibetan as Koko Nor, in S foothills of the Nan Shan near the Great Wall. Area, 1,630 sq. m. (4,222 sq. km.). (ii) Province on the NE border of Tibet. Area, 405,500 sq. m. (1,050,245 sq. km.). Cap. Sining. Mainly grazing land, swampy in the N, mountainous elsewhere, with the Kunlun Mountains crossing the centre E to W. Main occupation nomadic livestock farming.

Chingola Western Province, Zambia. Small town 60 m. (96 km.) NW of Ndola on a railway spur. Commercial centre for nearby copper mining centre at Nchanga. Pop. (1972E) 130,000.

Chinkiang Kiangsu, China. Town in the central E sit. 40 m. (64 km.) ENE of Nanking at junction of Yangtse-kiang R. and Grand Canal. Industries inc. flour milling and textiles. Port trading in rice, wheat and soybeans.

Chinon Indre-et-Loire, France. Town in NW central France sit. on Vienne R. Manu. wine, ropes, baskets and leather goods. Pop. (1968C) 8,035.

Chioggia Veneto, Italy. Town sit. on an island at S end of Venetian lagoon. Industries inc. fishing, shipbuilding and textiles; manu. soap and cement. Pop. 50,000.

Chios *see* **Khios**

Chipata Eastern District, Zambia. Town in extreme SE Zambia near Malawi border. Formerly named Fort Jameson. Industries associated with a thermal power station.

Chipingia Mashonaland, Rhodesia. Village 85 m. (136 km.) S of Umtali in the Chimanimani Mountains. Centre of a farming area producing tobacco, maize, wheat, citrus fruit, livestock and dairy produce.

Chippenham Wiltshire, England. Town sit. 12 m. (19 km.) ENE of Bath on Avon R. Market town for a dairy farming area. Industries inc. bacon curing; manu. dairy products and engineering. Pop. (1973E) 18,550.

Chipping Campden Gloucestershire, England. Town 18 m. (29 km.) W of Banbury in the Cotswold Hills. Industries inc. tourism. Pop. (1973E) 1,951.

Chipping Norton Oxfordshire, England. Town 11 m. (18 km.) SW of Banbury. Market town. Industries inc. textiles. Pop. (1973E) 5,020.

Chiquimula Chiquimula, Guatemala. Cap. of dept. 65 m. (104 km.) ENE of Guatemala sit. on Chiquimula R. Market town in a farming area. Pop. (1970E) 42,000.

Chiquinquirá Boyacá, Colombia. Town in N centre sit. in E. Cordillera. Market town trading in coffee, sugarcane, cotton and cereals. Emerald mines lie to the SW. Pop. (1970E) 25,000.

Chirchik Uzbekistan, U.S.S.R. Town 20 m. (32 km.) NE of Tashkent sit. on Chirchik R. Industries inc. agric. engineering; manu. fertilizers and footwear. Pop. (1970E) 108,000.

Chiriqui, Gulf of Panama. Gulf extending *c.* 90 m. (144 km.) SE along Pacific coast.

Chiriqui, Mount Panama. Inactive volcano near Costa Rica frontier, at 11,397 ft. (3,507 metres) a.s.l., the highest mountain in Panama.

Chiriqui Lagoon Panama. Lagoon 35 m. (56 km.) NW to SE along W end of Caribbean coast.

Chislehurst Greater London, England. Town 11 m. (18 km.) SE of central London and forming a residential suburb.

Chiswick Greater London, England. District of W London on N bank of R. Thames.

Chita Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town in S Siberia sit. on Chita R. near its confluence with Ingoda R. and on Trans-Siberian railway. Industries inc. railway engineering, tanning and flour milling. Pop. (1977E) 294,000.

Chitaldrug Karnataka, India. Town 120 m. (192 km.) NW of Bangalore on a railway line to Chikjajur. District cap. Trading centre for cotton. Industries inc. cotton ginning, goldsmithing, leather work. There is manganese and copper mining nearby.

Chitral Peshawar, Pakistan. District in N. Area, 5,700 sq. m. (14,750 sq. km.). Cap. Chitral, 180 m. (288 km.) NNW of Rawalpindi. Mountainous, rising to 25,260 ft. (7,699 metres) a.s.l. in Tirich Mir. There is small farming in the valleys. Pop. 115,000.

Chitré Herrera, Panama. Town 85 m. (136 km.) SW of Panama City on a branch of the Inter-American Highway. Provincial cap. and commercial centre for an agric. area producing onions, tomatoes, lettuce, corn, rice, beans, livestock. Industries inc. distilling brandy; manu. soap, ice and beverages.

Chittagong Chittagong, Bangladesh. City sit. 135 m. (216 km.) SE of Dacca on Karnaphuli R. 10 m. (16 km.) from its mouth on the Bay of Bengal. Industries inc. cotton ginning, flour, rice, oil and timber milling, chemicals, textiles and engineering; manu. soap, candles and bricks. Port trading in rice, oilseeds, jute, tea, sugar and tobacco. Pop. (1974C) 416,773.

Chittaranjan Bihar, India. Village 14 m. (22 km.) NW of Asansol, formerly called Mihijam. The main industry is building railway locomotives.

Chocó Colombia. (i) Bay on the Pacific coast between Point Chirambira and Point Guascama. (ii) Dept. on the Pacific coast. Cap. Quibdó. Pop. (1973C) 1,307,800.

Choiseul Solomon Islands, South West Pacific. Island 30 m. (48 km.) SE of Bougainville. Area, 90 m. (144 km.) by 20 m. (32 km.). The main product is copra.

Choisy-le-Roi Val-de-Marne, France. Suburb of SSE Paris on Seine R. Industries inc. manu. pottery, hosiery and linoleum. Pop. (1975C) 38,880.

Cholet Maine-et-Loire, France. Town in NW, 32 m. (51 km.) SW of Angers. Industries inc. textiles; manu. footwear. Pop. (1975C) 54,017.

Cholo Southern Province, Malawi. Town 20 m. (32 km.) SSE of Blantyre. Provincial administration centre and centre of a tobacco growing area; also produces tea, soybeans, tung, sisal, maize, rice.

Cholon Saigon, Vietnam. Town 3 m. (5 km.) SW of Saigon and administered as part of it. Industries inc. mainly rice milling, also sawmilling, tanning and pottery. R. port trading in fish and rice.

Cholula Puebla, Mexico. Town 6 m. (10 km.) W of Puebla sit. on central plateau and an Inter-American Highway. Market town for a vine-growing area. Industries inc. wine making. Pop. (1970E) 13,000.

Choluteca Choluteca, Honduras. Cap. of dept. of same name 60 m. (96 km.) S of Tegucigalpa sit. on Choluteca R. and Inter-American Highway. Market town for a farming area. Pop. (1970E) 22,000.

Chomutoc Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. Town 52 m. (83 km.) NW of Prague sit. in a coalmining area. Industries inc. steel and paper making; manu. glass. Pop. (1970C) 40,000.

Chongjin Hamgyong, North Korea. City 140 m. (224 km.) SW of Vladivostok, U.S.S.R., on E coast. Provincial cap., principal port and industrial centre. Industries inc. manu. matches, staple-fibre; steel, pig-iron, fish processing. Port exports timber, iron, fish and cotton textiles. There is a marine experimental station. Since 1943 Chongjin has inc. the town of Naman. Pop. (1970E) 200,000.

Chonju Cholla North, South Korea. Town 130 m. (208 km.) S of Seoul. Industries inc. rice milling, textiles and paper making.

Chontales Nicaragua. Dept. of S Nicaragua along E shore of L. Nicaragua. Chief cities Juigalpa (cap.), La Libertad, Santo Domingo. Hilly in N with the Cordillera Amerrique and Huapi Mountains. Main occupations agric., esp. sugar-cane, beans, maize, coffee, bananas; livestock farming; lumbering; mining, esp. gold and silver at La Libertad and Santo Domingo. Chief shipping ports on L. Nicaragua, Puerto Diaz, San Ubaldo. Pop. 80,000.

Chorzów Katowice, Poland. Town 4 m. (6 km.) NW of Katowice in Upper Silesia coal and iron district. Industries inc. iron and steel, railway engineering, chemicals and glass making. Pop. (1972E) 153,000.

Choumen *see* **Shumen**

Chowkowtien Hopei, China. Village 35 m. (56 km.) SW of Peking where bones

of *Sinanthropus pekinensis* (Peking Man) were found in 1929.

Christchurch Dorset, England. Resort immediately ENE of Bournemouth sit. on Christchurch Harbour at confluence of R. Avon and Stour. Pop. (1978E) 36,700.

Christchurch South Island, New Zealand. City in E Canterbury Plains. Industries inc. meat processing, woollen mills, tanning, canning and chemicals; manu. fertilizers and footwear; railway workshops. Pop. (1971C) 302,014.

Christianshaab Greenland. Settlement on Disko Bay, W Greenland, and base for hunting and fishing. The only industry is refining seal-oil.

Christiansted Virgin Islands, West Indies. Town on N shore of St. Croix Island. Chief town and port, and once cap. of Danish West Indies. Pop. 6,000.

Christmas Island Indian Ocean. An Australian depend. 200 m. (320 km.) S of W Java. Area, 52 sq. m. (135 sq. km.). Plateau rising to 1,000 ft. (305 metres) a.s.l. The chief occupations are fishing and phosphate mining. Pop. (1972E) 2,741.

Christmas Island Gilbert Islands, Pacific Ocean. Island in the Line Islands group in the Central Pacific. Area, 223 sq. m. (578 sq. km.). Chief product is copra. Pop. (1968E) 367.

Chu River U.S.S.R. R. rising in the SE Kazakh desert and flowing 600 m. (960 km.) E to enter L. Issyk Kul in the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Rep. Used for power and irrigation, esp. for cotton crops.

Chubut Patagonia, Argentina. Territory of Patagonia. Area, 87,152 sq. m. (225,724 sq. km.). Chief towns Rawson (cap.), Port Madrya. Cool, dry climate. Mountainous in the W, otherwise irrigated steppe where sheep and grain farming are the main occupations. There is an important oilfield at Comodoro Rivadavia. The territory was originally a Welsh settlement. Pop. (1970C) 190,000.

Chuchow Hunan, China. Town 9 m. (14 km.) ESE of Siangtan on Siang R. Railway centre on Hankow-Canton railway.

Chudskoye, Lake *see* **Peipus, Lake**

Chukot Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. National Area in extreme NE Siberia. Area, 275,000 sq. m. (712,000 sq. km.). Cap. Anadyr. Mainly tundra. The chief occupations are reindeer farming, hunting for furs and fishing. Pop. (1970E) 101,000.

Chungking Szechwan, China. City on Yangtse R. at its confluence with Kialing R. Trading centre for tung oil, hog bristles and tea. Industries inc. iron and steel, textiles and chemicals; manu. paper and matches. Pop. (1957E) 2,121,000.

Chuquicamata Antofagasta, Chile. Town 150 m. (240 km.) NE of Antofagasta sit. on an Andean plateau. The main industries are copper mining and smelting. Pop. (1970E) 29,000.

Chuquisaca Bolivia. Dept. of S Bolivia. Area, 33,148 sq. m. (85,853 sq. km.). Cap. Sucre. Pop. (1971E) 474,000.

Chur Graubünden, Switzerland. Town in E sit. on Plessur R. Commercial centre trading in wine. Industries inc. tourism. Pop. (1977E) 32,800.

Churchill Manitoba, Canada. Town sit. at mouth of Churchill R. on W shore of Hudson Bay. Port and railway terminus trading in grain. Pop. 2,000.

Churchill River Canada. (i) Rises in L. Methy in NW Saskatchewan and flows 925 m. (1,480 km.) E through various L. to enter Hudson Bay at Churchill. Used for hydroelectric power. (ii) Rises in L. Ashuanipi in Labrador, near the Quebec border, and flows 560 m. (896 km.) N then SE to enter L. Melville at Goose Bay and thence to the Atlantic. Hydroelectric power is developed at Churchill Falls below Lobstick L., where R. descends over 800 ft. (244 metres) in 10 m. (16 km.) inc. one 245 ft. (75 metres) drop. Formerly named the Hamilton R., and Hamilton Falls.

Church Stretton Salop, England. Town 13 m. (21 km.) S of Shrewsbury. Market

town for a farming area. Pop. (1973E) 2,910.

Chusan Archipelago China. Islands off Hangchow Bay in E. China Sea. The largest island is Chusan, 230 sq. m. (596 sq. km.). Rich fishing grounds, but dangerous to navigation.

Chuvash Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Autonomous Rep. in Volga valley bounded N by R. Volga and S by Sura R. Area, 7,064 sq. m. (18,296 sq. km.). Cap. Cheboksary, sit. 360 m. (576 km.) E of Moscow. The main occupations are farming and lumbering, with related industries; also engineering, chemicals and textiles. Pop. (1973E) 1,251,000.

Cicero Illinois, U.S.A. Town immediately W of Chicago. Industries inc. manu. radio, telephone and electrical equipment, metal products and building materials. Pop. (1970C) 67,058.

Ciénaga Magdalena, Colombia. Town sit. on Caribbean coast. Sea port exporting bananas and cotton. Pop. (1970E) 68,000.

Cienfuegos Cuba. Town sit. 135 m. (216 km.) ESE of Havana on S coast, on Cienfuegos Bay. Industries inc. sugar refining and coffee processing; manu. cigars and soap. Sea port handling sugar, tobacco, coffee and molasses. Pop. (1960E) 99,530.

Cieszyn Katowice, Poland. Town 40 m. (64 km.) SW of Katowice on the Czech. border sit. in a coal and iron district. Pop. (1970E) 25,000.

Cimarron River U.S.A. Rises in NE New Mexico and flows 650 m. (1,040 km.) E through Oklahoma and SE Colorado, briefly into SW Kansas, and re-enters Oklahoma to join Arkansas R. above Tulsa.

Cincinnati Ohio, U.S.A. City in extreme SW Ohio sit. on Kentucky border and Ohio R. Route and commercial centre for an extensive farming area. Industries inc. meat packing and chemicals; manu. paper, machine tools, clothing, motor vehicles and plastics. Pop. (1970C) 1,104,668.

Cinderford Gloucestershire, England. Town 14 m. (22 km.) WSW of Gloucester. Industry includes light engineering, forestry and farming. There are some free coal mines but the main collieries closed in the 1960s. Pop. (1973E) 6,918.

Cipolletti Río Negro, Argentina. Town 25 m. (40 km.) WNW of Fuerte General Roca and opposite Neuquén on Neuquén R. Railway junction serving a fruit and vine growing area. Industries inc. fruit packing and wine making.

Cirencester Gloucestershire, England. Town 15 m. (24 km.) SE of Gloucester sit. on Churn R. Market town for a rural area. Industries inc. engineering. Pop. (1973E) 14,500.

Città di Castello Umbria, Italy. Town sit. 20 m. (32 km.) E of Arezzo on Tiber R. Industries inc. agric. engineering; manu. cement.

Città Vecchia Malta. Town 6 m. (10 km.) W of Valletta. Industries inc. tourism.

Ciudad Bolívar Bolívar, Venezuela. State cap. sit. on Orinoco R. 250 m. (400 km.) from delta. Industries inc. food processing. R. port, accessible to ocean-going vessels, exporting cattle, hides, balata gum, chicle and gold. Pop. (1970E) 65,000.

Ciudad Juarez Chihuahua, Mexico. City opposite El Paso, U.S.A., sit. on Río Grande. Commercial centre of a partly agric., partly desert, region. Industries inc. flour milling, cotton ginning and tourism. Pop. (1970C) 436,000.

Ciudad Real Spain. (i) Province in S centre. Area, 7,622 sq. m. (19,741 sq. km.). The main occupations are farming and mining. Pop. (1970C) 507,650. (ii) Cap. of (i) and market town trading in cereals, olive oil and wine. Industries inc. flour milling, brandy distilling and textiles. Pop. (1970C) 14,708.

Ciudad Trujillo *see* **Santo Domingo**

Ciudad Victoria Tamaulipas, Mexico. State cap. sit. 130 m. (208 km.) NW of Tampico at E end of the Sierra Madre Oriental at 1,100 ft. (335 metres) a.s.l.

Centre of an agric. and mining area. Industries inc. textiles and tanning.

Civitavecchia Lazio, Italy. Town in central Italy sit. on W coast. Industries inc. fishing; manu. cement and calcium carbide.

Clackmannan Scotland. Central Region. Town 2 m. (3 km.) ESE of Alloa near R. Forth and sit. in a coalmining area. Pop. (1978E) 3,260.

Clackmannanshire Scotland. Former county now in Central Region.

Clacton-on-Sea Essex, England. Town in SE Eng. sit. on North Sea coast. The main industry is tourism. Pop. (1975E) 40,000.

Clamart Paris, France. Residential suburb of SW Paris.

Clapham Greater London, England. Residential district of SW London, and an important railway junction.

Clare Suffolk, England. Town 13 m. (21 km.) SSW of Bury St. Edmunds sit. on Stour R. Market town for an agric. area.

Clare Irish Republic. County in W between Galway Bay and R. Shannon Estuary. Area, 1,231 sq. m. (3,188 sq. km.). Chief towns Ennis (county town), Shannon, and Kilrush. Low-lying, drained by R. Shannon and Fergus. The main occupation is farming; other industries inc. tourism, esp. for salmon fishing, industrial diamonds and chemicals. Chief products are oats, potatoes and dairy products. Pop. (1978E) 83,000.

Claremont New Hampshire, U.S.A. City 20 m. (32 km.) S of Lebanon on Sugar R. near its confluence with Connecticut R. Industries inc. manu. mining and milling machinery, textiles, shoes, paper. Resort, esp. for winter sports. Pop. (1970C) 14,221.

Clarendon Jamaica. Parish of S central Jamaica. Area, 468 sq. m. (1,212 sq. km.). Chief town May Pen. Mountainous in the N, irrigated plain in the S. Main products sugar-cane, bananas, citrus fruit, ginger, sisal, yams, breadfruit, cacao, coffee, honey, livestock, copper. There are thermal springs at Milk R. Spa. Pop. (1970C) 176,600.

Clarksburg West Virginia, U.S.A. City in N West Virginia on West Fork R. in a coal and natural gas area, and *c.* 75 m. (120 km.) SSW of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Industries inc. manu. glass, pottery and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 24,864.

Clausthall-Zellerfeld Lower Saxony, Federal Republic of Germany. Town in Harz Mountains. The main industry is mining, esp. iron, lead, copper, silver, zinc.

Clay Cross Derbyshire, England. Town 5 m. (8 km.) S of Chesterfield sit. in a coalmining area. Industries inc. iron founding, engineering and brick-making. Pop. (1973E) 9,630.

Clear, Cape Cork, Irish Republic. Headland, with lighthouse, at SW tip of Clear Island, off SW coast of County Cork. The most S point in Ireland.

Clearwater Florida, U.S.A. City 20 m. (32 km.) W of Tampa. Centre of a market gardening and fruit growing area. Industries inc. fruit packing. Pop. (1970C) 52,074.

Cleator Moor Cumbria, England. Town 3 m. (5 km.) SE of Whitehaven sit. in a coalfield.

Cleethorpes Humberside, England. Resort sit. on Humber R. estuary. Pop. (1973E) 37,200.

Clent Hills England. Range SW of Birmingham.

Clerkenwell Greater London, England. District of E London sit. N of Thames R.

Clermont-Ferrand Puy-de Dôme, France. Cap. of dept. in S centre and in Massif Central. Industries inc. rubber and chemicals; manu. clothing and footwear. Pop. (1975C) 161,203.

Clevedon Avon, England. Resort 12 m. (19 km.) W of Bristol sit. on Bristol Channel. Pop. (1973E) 15,140.

Cleveland England. County in NE Eng.

bounded E by North Sea. Area, 225 sq. m. (583 sq. km.). Under 1974 reorganization its districts are: Hartlepool, Stockton-on-Tees, Middlesbrough and Langbaurgh. (Langbaurgh is an old Danish name.) Mainly industrial, esp. petrochemicals, engineering, iron and steel. North Sea oil is a dominant industry. Pop. (1978E) 567,760.

Cleveland Ohio, U.S.A. City on S shore of L. Erie sit. at mouth of Cuyahoga R. The main industry is steel, based on local coal and iron ore, also oil refining, meat packing and chemicals; manu. cement, electrical appliances and vehicles. L. port, handling oil and steel. Pop. (1970C) 2,064,194.

Cleves North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 12 m. (19 km.) ESE of Nijmegen, Netherlands. Industries inc. manu. foodstuffs and footwear. Pop. (1971E) 43,600.

Clichy Hauts-de-Seine, France. Suburb of NW Paris. Industries inc. oil refining, chemicals and plastics; manu. aircraft and vehicle parts, and electrical equipment. Pop. (1975C) 47,956.

Clifton New Jersey, U.S.A. City sit. 6 m. (10 km.) NNW of Newark. Industries inc. textiles and chemicals; manu. aircraft parts, clothing and machine tools. Pop. (1970C) 82,437.

Climax Colorado, U.S.A. Village 10 m. (16 km.) NNE of Leadville in Rocky Mountains at 11,300 ft. (3,444 metres) a.s.l. with road and railway running through Fremont Pass. It has a mine which is a major source of molybdenum. High-altitude observatory.

Clinton Iowa, U.S.A. Town 75 m. (120 km.) ESE of Cedar Rapids. Industries inc. manu. cellophane, machine tools, pumps and hardware. Pop. (1970C) 34,719.

Clipperton French Polynesia, Pacific Ocean. Atoll 700 m. (1,120 km.) SW of Mexico, a coral ring 2.5 m. (4 km.) in diameter enclosing volcanic rock. Once a valuable source of phosphates. Uninhabited.

Clitheroe Lancashire, England. Town 10 m. (16 km.) NW of Burnley sit. on R. Ribble. Industries inc. textiles, esp. cotton, and paper making. Pop. (1973E) 13,430.

Cloncurry Queensland, Australia. Town in NW of state. Market centre for an extensive cattle raising area. Industries inc. packing and distributing meat. Pop. 3,000.

Clonmacnoise Offaly, Irish Republic. Village 10 m. (16 km.) E of Ballinasloe, Galway, sit. on Shannon R.

Clonmel Tipperary, Irish Republic. Market town sit. on Suir R. Industries inc. tourism, flour milling and meat processing. Pop. (1971C) 11,622.

Clovelly Devon, England. Fishing village and resort on N coast of Devon, 9 m. (14 km.) W of Bideford, noted for its steep stepped streets. Pop. (1973E) 445.

Clovis New Mexico, U.S.A. City 100 m. (160 km.) NE of Roswell on Llano Estacado near Texas border. Important trading centre for a farming area. Railway junction. Industries inc. distributing livestock feed, railway repair shops, flour milling; manu. dairy products and beverages. The E New Mexico State Park is in the neighbourhood. Pop. (1970C) 28,495.

Cluj Cluj, Romania. Cap. of district 210 m. (336 km.) NW of Bucharest sit. on Little Somes R. Industries inc. textiles and chemicals; manu. metal goods and hardware. Pop. (1972E) 208,105.

Cluny Saône-et-Loire, France. Town in the E, 12 m. (19 km.) NW of Mâcon sit. on Grosne R. and noted as the site of the Benedictine Abbey. Pop. (1973E) 445.

Clutha River South Island, New Zealand. Rises in L. Wanaka and L. Hawea and flows 150 m. (240 km.) SE through Otago, to enter S. Pacific by a delta near Kaitangata, 45 m. (72 km.) SW of Dunedin. Navigable up to Roxburgh, where it is dammed for hydroelectric power.

Clwyd Wales. County in N Wales bounded N by Irish Sea and E by Cheshire, England. Created under reorganization, 1974. Its districts are Colwyn, Rhuddlan, Delyn, Alyn-Dee,

Glyndwr and Wrexham Maelor. Hilly and fertile, drained by Rs. Dee and Clwyd. Tourism is important and there is considerable light industry. Manu. include furniture, paper, aircraft, vehicles and clothing. Pop. (1976E) 376,000.

Clydebank Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town 6 m. (10 km.) WNW of Glasgow sit. on Clyde R. The main industry is shipbuilding. Pop. (1973E) 49,651.

Clyde River Scotland. Rises in S Lanarkshire as the Daer Water and flows 106 m. (170 km.) N and NW past Lanark, Hamilton, Glasgow and Clydebank, widening into the Firth of Clyde at Dumbarton. At the Falls of Clyde, Lanark, it descends 230 ft. (70 metres) in under 4 m. (6 km.). Passing through the main industrial region of Scot. it serves 20 m. (32 km.) of shipyards below Glasgow.

Coahuila Mexico. State in NE Mexico bounded N by Texas, U.S.A. Area, 22,420 sq. m. (58,067 sq. km.). Cap. Saltillo. Mainly plateau crossed by the Sierra Madre Oriental, sloping to the valley of the Río Grande R. to the N. Cotton is grown in the W. The main occupations are farming, and mining for coal, copper, silver and lead. Pop. (1970C) 1,114,956.

Coalville Leicestershire, England. Town 12 m. (19 km.) NW of Leicester sit. in a coalmining area. Industries inc. engineering and brickmaking. Pop. (1976E) 29,240.

Coatbridge Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town 9 m. (14 km.) E of Glasgow sit. in a coalmining area. Industries inc. iron and steel; manu. wire ropes. Pop. (1973E) 52,825.

Coatzacoalcos Veracruz, Mexico. Town sit. near mouth of Coatzacoalcos R. on S shore of the Gulf of Campeche. Port exporting petroleum products. Pop. (1970E) 60,000.

Cobán Alta Verapaz, Guatemala. Town sit. 70 m. (112 km.) N of Guatemala. Market town for a coffee-growing area. Pop. (1971E) 13,117.

Cóbh Cork, Irish Republic. Town on S shore of Great Island, Cork Harbour. Resort and sea port, accessible to Atlantic liners. Pop. (1978E) 11,000.

Cobija Pando, Bolivia. Town 380 m. (608 km.) NNW of La Paz opposite Brasiléia, Brazil, on Acre R. Major trading centre for rubber. R. port, airport and border customs point. Pop. 6,000.

Coblenz Rhineland-Palatinate, Federal Republic of Germany. City in central W sit. at confluence of R. Rhine and Moselle. Trading centre for wine. Industries inc. manu. paper, pianos, furniture and footwear. Pop. (1971E) 120,000.

Coburg Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany. Town near the S border of German Democratic Republic sit. on Itz R. Industries inc. porcelain, toys and machinery. Pop. (1971E) 42,200.

Cochabamba Cochabamba, Bolivia. Cap. of dept. in W centre sit. in the E Andes. Centre of an extensive agric. area. Industries inc. oil refining; manu. furniture and footwear. Pop. (1977E) 180,900.

Cochin Kerala, India. Town in SW sit. on the Malabar coast. Industries inc. manu. coir products and plywood. Port handling copra, coir, tea, rice and petroleum products. Pop. (1971C) 438,420.

Cockenzie and Port Seton Scotland. Lothian Region. Town on S shore of Firth of Forth comprising neighbouring fishing ports. Pop. (1974E) 3,550.

Cockermounth Cumbria, England. Town sit. 25 m. (40 km.) SW of Carlisle, at confluence of Cocker and Derwent Rs. Industries inc. manu. footwear. Pop. (1976E) 6,781.

Coclé Panama. Province of central Panama. Area, 1,470 sq. m. (3,807 sq. km.). Cap. Penonomé. A cattle-rearing area. Pop. (1970C) 117,900.

Coco River Honduras/Nicaragua. Rises in SW Honduras and flows 400 m. (640 km.) ENE into Nicaragua and then along the Honduras/Nicaragua border, to enter the Caribbean by a delta at Cabo Gracias á Dios. It is used for logging.

Cocos Island Pacific Ocean. Uninha-

bited island 200 m. (320 km.) SW of the Osa Peninsula, Costa Rica. Area, 9 sq. m. (23 sq. km.). Noted as the legendary site of buried treasures.

Cocos (Keeling) Islands Indian Ocean. Group of 27 islands 1,700 m. (2,720 km.) NW of Perth, Australia, and forming a Territory of Australia. Area, 5 sq. m. (13 sq. km.). The main islands are West, Home and Direction. West Island has an aircraft refuelling station. Low-lying, with many coconut groves. The chief products are coconuts and coconut oil, and copra. Pop. (1972E) 637.

Cod, Cape Massachusetts, U.S.A. Peninsula extending 65 m. (104 km.) NE along seaward side of Cape Cod Bay on the Atlantic coast. Low and sandy, with many fishing villages and resorts; it was the landfall of the Pilgrim Fathers in 1620.

Coëtivy Seychelles, Indian Ocean. Island 650 m. (1,040 km.) NE of Madagascar forming an outlying depend. of the Seychelles. Area, 7 m. (11 km.) by 2 m. (3 km.) with some settlement on the W coast. The main products are copra, fish. Transferred from Mauritius to the Seychelles in 1907.

Coëtquidan Morbihan, France. Military camp near Guer village, 13 m. (21 km.) E of Ploërmel. Site of the noted military academy formerly at St. Cyr.

Coffin Bay South Australia, Australia. Inlet of the Great Australian Bight between mainland and westward projection of SW Eyre Peninsula.

Cognac Charente, France. Town in central W sit. on Charente R. The main industry is brandy distilling, together with manu. bottles, corks, crates, barrels, etc. Pop. (1975C) 22,612.

Coimbatore Tamil Nadu, India. Town sit. 265 m. (424 km.) SW of Madras on Noyil R. in the Nilgiri Hills. Industries inc. rice and flour milling, and textiles; manu. fertilizers. Pop. 300,000.

Coimbra Coimbra, Portugal. (i) District, drained by the Mondego R. inc. part of Beira Litoral province. Pop. (1970C) 402,991. (ii) Cap. of district of the same name in central W sit. on right bank of Modego R. Market and university town trading in wine, grain and olives. Industries inc. manu. pottery. Pop. (1970C) 55,985.

Cojedes Venezuela. State in N Venezuela in the 'Ilanos' of the Orinoco. Area, 5,700 sq. m. (14,763 sq. km.). Cap. San Carlos. Pop. (1971C) 94,351.

Cojutepeque Cuscatlán, El Salvador. Town 18 m. (29 km.) E of San Salvador near Cojutepeque volcano. Dept. cap. and commercial town. Industries inc. manu. cigars, cooked meats. Pop. (1970E) 18,341.

Colac Victoria, Australia. Town 45 m. (72 km.) WSW of Geelong. Railway junction. Industries inc. coal and iron mining. Pop. (1977E) 10,431.

Colchagua Chile. Province of central Chile between Andes and Pacific Ocean. Area, 3,422 sq. m. (8,863 sq. km.). Cap. San Fernando. Some stock rearing, but the more important occupation is mining. Pop. (1972E) 184,837.

Colchester Essex, England. Town in SE sit. on Colne R. Market town for an agric. and horticultural area. Industries inc. engineering and printing. Pop. (1973E) 79,600.

Coldstream Scotland. Borders Region. Town 12 m. (19 km.) SW of Berwick-on-Tweed sit. in an agric. area. Pop. (1973E) 1,227.

Coleraine Londonderry, Northern Ireland. University town sit. near N coast and on Bann R. Industries inc. whisky distilling and meat curing; manu. shirts and linen. Pop. (1971C) 14,871.

Colima Mexico. (i) State in SW Mex. bounded SW by the Pacific. Area, 2,016 sq. m. (5,221 sq. km.). Mainly agric. Pop. (1970C) 241,153. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. 312 m. (499 km.) W of Mexico City on Colima R. Market town. Industries inc. processing maize, rice and sugar-cane; manu. cigars and shoes. (iii) Volcano in Jalisco state in the Nevado de Colima, 14,000 ft. (4,267 metres) a.s.l.

College Station Texas. U.S.A. City 5

m. (8 km.) S of Bryan near Brazos R. The Agric. and Mechanical College of Texas is sit. here. Pop. (1970C) 17,676.

Collegeville Minnesota, U.S.A. Village 9 m. (14 km.) W of St. Cloud on a trib. of Mississippi R. in an agric. and dairying area. St. John's University is sit. here.

Collie Western Australia, Australia. Town 110 m. (176 km.) SE of Perth. The main industry is coalmining. There is a satellite town, Collie Cardiff. Pop. (1974E) 6,300.

Colmar Haut-Rhin, France. Town in extreme central E, and sit. on the plain E of the Vosges Mountains. Trading centre for Alsatian wine. Industries inc. brewing, flour milling and textiles; manu. starch. Pop. (1968C) 62,341.

Colne Lancashire, England. Town 6 m. (10 km.) NNE of Burnley. Industries inc. tanning and textiles, esp. cotton, rayon and wool. Pop. (1974E) 18,968.

Colne River England. (i) Rises in NW Essex and flows 35 m. (56 km.) SE past Colchester to enter North Sea at Mersea Island. (ii) Rises near Hatfield, Hertfordshire, and flows 35 m. (56 km.) SW past Uxbridge to join Thames R. at Staines.

Coloane Island Macao, South China Sea. Island 8 m. (13 km.) SSE of the Macao peninsula. Area, 2 sq. m. (5 sq. km.). Chief town, Coloane. The main occupation is fishing.

Cologne North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. City in W sit. on Rhine R. Commercial centre. Industries inc. manu. motor vehicles, machine tools, cables, chemical goods, railway wagons, perfume and confectionery. Pop. (1971E) 846,500.

Colomb-Béchar *see* **Béchar**

Colombes Hauts-de-Seine, France. Suburb of NW Paris. Industries inc. engineering and chemicals; manu. hosiery. Pop. (1968C) 80,616.

Colombia Rep. bounded N by Caribbean Sea, NW by Panama, W by Pacific Ocean, SW by Ecuador and Peru, NE by Venezuela and SE by Brazil. Area, 462,000 sq. m. (1,196,500 sq. km.). Chief towns Bogotá (the cap.), Barranquilla, Cartagena, Buenaventura, Medellin and Cali. About half the country is sparsely inhabited tropical lowland. Mountainous in the W with parallel Andean ranges, the Cordillera Occidental and Cordillera Central, extending SW to NE and rising to Mount Huila, in the Cordillera Central, at 18,865 ft. (5,750 metres) a.s.l. Inland is the Cordillera Oriental, also parallel, and in the extreme N are isolated ranges, with Cristóbal Colón near the coast. There is great variation in altitude, temp. and vegetation. The *tierra caliente* lies below 3,000 ft. (914 metres) a.s.l. and produces tropical crops; the *tierra templada* lies at 3,000–6,500 ft. (914–1,981 metres) a.s.l. and produces maize, sugar and coffee; the *tierra fria* lies at 6,500–10,000 ft. (1,981–3,048 metres) a.s.l. and produces cereals, potatoes and fruit; the *paramos* lie above that up to the snowline and are mainly pasture. The main occupation is farming, esp. food crops and coffee. Main products are petroleum from the NW, bananas, timber and platinum. Pop. (1978E) 26.5m.

Colombo Western Province, Sri Lanka. Cap. of Rep. sit. on W coast S of Kelani R. Commercial centre and sea port exporting tea, rubber, coconut oil and copra. Pop. (1971C) 563,705.

Colón Honduras. Dept. in NE. Area, 17,104 sq. m. (44,299 sq. km.). Cap. Trujillo. Hilly in the W, fertile plain in the E. Main occupation farming. Pop. (1973E) 64,700.

Cólon Cólon, Panama. Cap. of province sit. on Manzanillo Island at the Caribbean end of the Panama Canal. Industries associated with the canal. Pop. (1970E) 68,000.

Colón Archipelago Ecuador *see* **Galapagos Islands**

Colonarie River St. Vincent, West Indies. R. *c.* 5 m. (8 km.) NE of Kingstown, site of a hydroelectric plant.

Colonia Uruguay. (i) Dept. in SW Uruguay between Uruguay and Plata Rs. Area, 2,194 sq. m. (5,682 sq. km.). Main-

ly agric., with important production of cereals, flax, grapes and dairy produce. Pop. 105,350. (ii) Town opposite Buenos Aires, Argentina, on Rio de la Plata. Dept. cap., port and trading centre for agric. produce.

Colorado U.S.A. State in W bounded E by Kansas and W by Utah, N by Wyoming and S by New Mexico. Area, 104,247 sq. m. (270,000 sq. km.). Chief towns Denver (the cap.), Lakewood, and Colorado Springs. Mountainous at an average height of 6,800 ft. (2,073 metres) a.s.l. in the Rocky Mountains and rising to Mount Elbert, 14,430 ft. (4,398 metres) a.s.l. The main occupations are stock rearing, farming, esp. by irrigation, and mining. Main products are alfalfa, wheat, sugar-beet; coal, petroleum, molybdenum, and precious minerals, esp. uranium. Industries are concentrated in the E towns and inc. meat packing, sugar refining, vegetable canning and ore processing. Pop. (1970C) 2,207,259.

Colorado Desert California, U.S.A. Area in SE California bounded E by Colorado R. Contains the Salton Sea in a depression 249 ft. (76 metres) b.s.l.

Colorado River Argentina. Formed on borders of Mendoza and Neuquén provinces by confluence of R. Grande and R. Barrancas, and flows 530 m. (848 km.) SE to the Atlantic below Pedro Luro, directly S of Bahía Blanca.

Colorado River U.S.A. Rises in Rocky Mountains National Park, N Colorado, and flows 1,440 m. (2,304 km.) SW through Utah and Arizona where it bends W through the Grand Canyon, then S along Arizona's border with Nevada and California, into Mexico above Mexicali and thence into the Gulf of California. The Grand Canyon gorge is 218 m. (349 km.) long and up to 15 m. (24 km.) wide. Used extensively for irrigation and power.

Colorado River Texas, U.S.A. Rises on Llano Estacado in W Texas and flows 970 m. (1,552 km.) SE past Austin to enter the Gulf of Mexico in Matagorda Bay. Used for irrigation and power.

Colorado Springs Colorado, U.S.A. Health resort in centre of state and immediately E of Pikes Peak. The main industry is tourism. Pop. (1970C) 135,060.

Columbia Missouri, U.S.A. City 120 m. (192 km.) ESE of Kansas City. Industries inc. flour milling; manu. clothing and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 58,804.

Columbia South Carolina, U.S.A. State cap. sit. on Congaree R. at the head of navigation. Industries inc. textiles, also manu. fertilizers and cottonseed oil. Pop. (1970C) 113,542.

Columbia, District of *see* **District of Columbia**

Columbia River Canada/U.S.A. Rises in L. Columbia in the Rocky Mountains, British Columbia, and flows 1,150 m. (1,840 km.) first N round the Selkirk Range, then S to the U.S.A. border to Franklin D. Roosevelt L., Washington, further S to the Oregon border below Kennewick, and W along the border to enter the Pacific Ocean SW of Tacoma. Extensively used for power.

Columbus Georgia, U.S.A. Town in extreme W of state sit. at the head of navigation on Chattahoochee R. Commercial centre. Industries inc. textiles; manu. bricks and tiles, fertilizers, agric. implements and food products. Pop. (1970C) 154,168.

Columbus Ohio, U.S.A. State cap. sit. on Scioto R. Industries inc. meat packing, printing and publishing; manu. aircraft and vehicle parts, machinery and footwear. Pop. (1970C) 539,677.

Colwyn Bay Clwyd, Wales. Town on N coast, 5 m. (8 km.) ESE of Llandudno. Seaside resort. Pop. (1973E) 25,370.

Comayagua Honduras. (i) Dept. of central Honduras. Area, 1,919 sq. m. (4,970 sq. km.). Fertile, watered by Humuya R. Main product cereals. Pop. (1973C) 143,999. (ii) Town on Humuya R. Dept. cap. noted for its cathedral and law school. Pop. (1970C) 13,000.

Comilla Chittagong, Bangladesh. Cap. of district 53 m. (85 km.) ESE of Dacca just S of Gumti R. Trading centre for rice, jute, oilseeds, cane and tobacco. Indus-

tries inc. engineering; manu. metal goods and soap. Pop. (1972E) 65,400.

Comino Malta. Islet between Malta (SE) and Gozo (NW) and 11 m. (18 km.) NW of Valletta. Area, 1 sq. m. (2.6 sq. km.). The main occupations are farming and fishing, the main products beeswax, honey, grapes, goats, sheep and fish.

Commenijne River Surinam, South America. Rises 20 m. (32 km.) N of Dam and flows 100 m. (160 km.) N and W through tropical forest and alluvial lowland to join the Surinam R. at Nieuw Amsterdam. Used in its lower course by ocean-going vessels to transport bauxite. There are gold deposits on the upper course.

Communism, Mount *see* **Kommunizma Peak**

Como Lombardia, Italy. Town in extreme central N sit. at the SW end of L. Como. Industries inc. manu. textile machinery, motor cycles, silk, glass and furniture. L. port and tourist resort. Pop. 90,000.

Como, Lake Lombardia, Italy. L. in the N at 650 ft. (198 metres) a.s.l. Area, 55 sq. m. (142 sq. km.). *c.* 30 m. (48 km.) long and 2.5 m. (4 km.) wide; on Adda R. which feeds it from the N and drains it to the SE. The promontory of Bellagio in the S divides it into L. Como, the W arm, and the L. of Lecco, the E arm.

Comodoro Rivadavia Argentina. Town sit. on SW coast and on Gulf of San Jorge. The main industry is oil extraction and refining. There is a natural gas pipeline to Buenos Aires. Pop. (1970E) 70,000.

Comoros Indian Ocean. Republic gaining independence from France in 1976 although Mayotte, one of the islands, opted to become an overseas department of France. Between the coast of Mozambique and the island of Madagascar. Area, 719 sq. m. (1,862 sq. km.). There are four main islands, the largest being Grande Comore. They are volcanic, mountainous, forested and very fertile. The chief occupation is farming; chief products are vanilla, copra and essential oils. Pop. (1976E) 344,000.

Compiègne Oise, France. Town 43 m. (69 km.) NNE of Paris sit. on Oise R. Resort, with some industries inc. engineering and sawmilling. Pop. (1968C) 82,563.

Compton California, U.S.A. City 11 m. (18 km.) S of Los Angeles. Industries inc. oil refining; manu. oil-drilling equipment, and steel and glass products. Pop. (1970C) 78,611.

Conakry Tombo, Guinea. Cap. of Rep. sit. on island of Tombo off the Atlantic coast and connected to the mainland by a causeway. Sea port handling iron ore, alumina and fruit. Pop. (1970E) 173,000.

Concarneau Finistère, France. Town in NW, sit. on S coast of Brittany. Fishing port and resort. Pop. (1968C) 18,150.

Concepción Concepción, Chile. Cap. of province in S central Chile sit. on Bio-Bio R. Commercial centre with important coalmines in the area. Industries inc. textiles and paper making; manu. cement, leather goods and glass. Pop. (1972C) 178,000.

Concepción Concepción, Paraguay. Cap. of dept. in central Paraguay sit. on Paraguay R. Commercial centre trading in *yerba maté*, timber, hides and livestock. Industries inc. sawmilling, cotton ginning and flour milling. Pop. (1970E) 34,000.

Concepción del Uruguay Entre Rios, Argentina. Town in central W sit. on Uruguay R. R. port handling grain and beef. Pop. (1970C) 38,967.

Concord California, U.S.A. Residential town 10 m. (16 km.) NE of Oakland. Pop. (1970C) 85,164.

Concord Massachusetts, U.S.A. Residential town sit. 17 m. (27 km.) WNW of Boston on Concord R. Noted as the scene of the first battle of the American War of Independence, 1775. Pop. (1970C) 16,148.

Concord New Hampshire, U.S.A. State cap. sit. on Merrimack R. Industries inc. printing and publishing; manu. leather goods. Pop. (1970C) 30,022.

Concordia Entre Rios, Argentina. Town sit. opposite Salto, Uruguay, on Uruguay R. Industries inc. manu. vegetable oils and leather. R. port exporting cereals and citrus fruits. Pop. (1977E) 56,000.

Coney Island New York, U.S.A. Seaside resort in SW of Long Island.

Congleton Cheshire, England. Town 11 m. (18 km.) ENE of Crewe, sit. on Dane R. Industries inc. manu. textiles, ribbons, electrical goods, billiard and snooker balls. Pop. (1978E) 22,800.

Congo The Republic of the Congo became independent in 1960, after having been one of the 4 territories of French Equatorial Africa. Bounded N by Cameroon and the Central African Empire, E and S by Zaïre, SW by the Atlantic and W by Gabon. Area, 132,000 sq. m. (342,000 sq. km.). Chief towns Brazzaville (the cap.), and Pointe Noire. The climate is humid; mainly equatorial forest with some savannah. The main occupations are lumbering, farming and mining. Main products are tropical hardwoods, palm oil and kernels, and lead. Pop. (1977E) 1,416,020.

Congo (Kinshasa) *see* **Zaïre**

Congonhas Minas Gerais, Brazil. Hilltown *c.* 25 m. (40 km.) SSW of Belo Horizonte noted for the pilgrimage church of Senhor Bom Jesus de Matozinhos. Pop. (1970E) 12,000.

Congo River *see* **Zaïre River**

Conisbrough South Yorkshire, England. Town 5 m. (8 km.) NW of Rotherham sit. on Don R. Industries inc. coalmining. Pop. (1973E) 16,370.

Coniston Water Cumbria, England. L. 5 m. (8 km.) W of L. Windermere at foot of the Old Man of Coniston, a mountain 2,633 ft. (810 metres) a.s.l. Length 5 m. (8 km.), width ½ m. (0.8 km.). Used for water-speed trials.

Connaught Irish Republic. Province in the W bounded E by Shannon R. and W by Atlantic and comprising the counties of Galway, Mayo, Leitrim, Roscommon and Sligo. Area, 6,611 sq. m. (17,122 sq. km.). Pop. (1971C) 390,902.

Connecticut U.S.A. State in New England bounded S by Atlantic, E by Rhode Island, N by Massachusetts and W by New York. Area, 5,009 sq. m. (12,973 sq. km.). Chief towns Hartford (the cap.), Bridgeport, New Haven and Stamford. Mountainous in the NW rising to Bear Mountain, 2,322 ft. (708 metres) a.s.l. Well wooded. Agric. is mainly poultry and dairy farming, market gardening, and tobacco growing. Industries inc. precision instruments, firearms and textiles. Pop. (1970C) 3,031,709.

Connemara Irish Republic. Boggy area in W Galway with mountains (the Twelve Bens) and L. The chief occupation is tourism, esp. for fishing.

Consett County Durham, England. Town 12 m. (19 km.) SW of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Industries inc. iron and steel. Pop. (1974E) 36,000.

Constance Baden-Württemberg, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. on Rhine R. at its exit from L. Constance. Industries inc. tourism, textiles, machinery and chemicals. Pop. (1971E) 64,600.

Constance, Lake (Bodensee), Federal Republic of Germany/Austria/Switzerland. L. extending 40 m. (64 km.) NW to SE along the frontier between Switzerland to the S and F.R.G. to the N, with Austria surrounding its E end. Area, 205 sq. m. (531 sq. km.). The Rhine R. enters it in the SE and leaves in the W past Constance. The greater part of it is called the Obersee; in the W it is divided by a peninsula into the Untersee and Überlingersee.

Constanta Constanta, Romania. Cap. of district sit. on W coast of Black Sea. Industries inc. textiles; manu. bricks, furniture and soap. Terminal of the oil pipeline from Ploeşti. Sea port handling grain, timber and oil. Resort. Pop. (1972E) 180,464.

Constantine Constantine, Algeria. Cap. of dept. in NE sit. on a plateau nearly enclosed by a gorge of the Rummel R. Area, 7,686 sq. m. (19,906 sq. km.). Trading centre for the High Plateau,

trading in grain, wool and leather. Industries inc. flour milling; manu. woollen and leather goods. Pop. (1966C) 243,558.

Constantinople *see* **Istanbul**

Conwy Gwynedd, Wales. Market town and seaside resort on R. Conwy. Pop (1972E) 12,110.

Conwy River Wales. Rises near Blaenau Ffestiniog and flows 30 m. (48 km.) N to enter Irish Sea at Aberconwy.

Cooch Behar West Bengal, India. Town in E of state sit. 248 m. (395 km.) NNE of Calcutta, and on Torsa R. Trading centre of a rice, jute and tobacco growing area. Industries inc. rice milling.

Cook Islands South Pacific Ocean. Island groups forming an overseas territory of New Zealand in Polynesia, *c.* 800 m. (1,280 km.) SE of Western Samoa. Total area, 93 sq. m. (241 sq. km.). The Northern group inc. Manihiki, Pukapuka, Penrhyn and Rakahanga; the Southern group, Rarotonga, Mangaia, Aitutaki and Atiu. Administered from Rarotonga. The chief products are copra, pearl-shell and fruits, esp. bananas. Pop. (1976C) 18,112.

Cook, Mount South Island, New Zealand. Mountain peak in the Southern Alps, at 12,349 ft. (3,764 metres) a.s.l. the highest peak in New Zealand. Permanently snow-capped with extensive glaciers.

Cookstown Tyrone, Northern Ireland. Town 32 m. (51 km.) W of Belfast sit. on Ballinderry R. Industries inc. manu. linen, hosiery and dairy products. Pop. (1971C) 6,673.

Cook Strait New Zealand. Strait separating N. and S. Island. Width 16 m. (26 km.) at its narrowest.

Copán Honduras. (i) Dept. of W Honduras. Area, 1,430 sq. m. (3,704 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous. Pop. (1970C) 162,200. (ii) Town sit. near the ruins of an important Maya city. Pop. (1970E) 16,000.

Copenhagen Zealand, Denmark. Cap. of Denmark sit. on E coast of Zealand and at S end of the Öresund. Commercial centre. Industries inc. shipbuilding, engineering and brewing; manu. porcelain, textiles, paper and confectionery. Sea port exporting dairy products and bacon. Pop. (1977E) 689,305; with suburbs, 1,251,226.

Copiapó Atacama, Chile. Cap. of province in central Chile sit. on Copiapó R. Industries inc. copper and iron mining. Pop. (1970E) 47,122.

Coppermine Northwest Territories, Canada. Settlement above mouth of Coppermine R. and NE of Great Bear L. The main occupations are hunting and whaling. Eskimo trading post.

Coppermine River Northwest Territories, Canada. Rises in NE Mackenzie District, and flows 525 m. (840 km.) S into L. de Gras, then NW through the L. and on past Coppermine to enter Coronation Gulf, between Victoria Island and the mainland.

Coquilhatville *see* **Mbandaka**

Coquimbo Chile. (i) Province of Chile. Area, 3,255 sq. m. (8,431 sq. km.). Pop. (1972E) 184,837. (ii) Town in N central Chile, sit. on coast of Coquimbo Bay. Market town trading in grain, fruit and copper. Winter station of the Chilean navy. Pop. (1970E) 65,000.

Coral Gables Florida, U.S.A. City immediately SW of Miami, and a residential resort. Pop. (1970C) 42,494.

Coral Sea An arm of the Pacific Ocean between Australia to the W and the New Hebrides to the E, containing the Great Barrier Reef.

Corby Northamptonshire, England. Town 6 m. (10 km.) N of Kettering. Industries inc. mainly iron and steel. Planned as a 'new town' in 1950. Pop. (1977E) 53,000.

Cordillera Paraguay. Dept. in E Paraguay. Cap. Caacupé.

Córdoba Córdoba, Argentina. Cap. of province in central Arg. sit. on Primero R. Commercial centre. Industries inc. motor engineering and textiles; manu.

glass and cement which are based on hydroelectric power from the San Roque Dam. Pop. (1970C) 790,508.

Córdoba Bolivar, Colombia. Town 23 m. (37 km.) ESE of Carmen on Magdalena R. Market for cattle, corn and sugarcane.

Córdoba Veracruz, Mexico. Town sit. 60 m. (96 km.) WSW of Veracruz in the Sierra Madre Oriental. Market town for a coffee growing area. Industries inc. coffee and sugar processing. Pop. (1970E) 60,000.

Córdoba Spain. (i) Province in central S. Area, 5,296 sq. m. (13,717 sq. km.). Mountainous in the N descending to Guadalquivir R. and a fertile plain in the S. Mainly agric. The chief products are olives, fruit, cereals, silver, lead, coal and copper. Pop. (1970C) 724,116. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. on Guadalquivir R. Industries inc. engineering, brewing, distilling and tourism; manu. textiles, pottery and leather. Noted for the Moorish influence of its architecture. Pop. (1970C) 253,632.

Corfe Castle Dorset, England. Village 6 m. (10 km.) SSW of Poole. Tourist resort with castle ruins. Pop. (1973E) 1,387.

Corfu *see* **Kerkyra**

Corinth *see* **Korinthos**

Corinth Canal *see* **Korinthos Canal**

Corinto Chinandega, Nicaragua. Town on Pacific coast. Railway terminus and port exporting coffee, timber, sugar, hides. Pop. (1970E) 10,000.

Corisco Equatorial Guinea. Island in Gulf of Guinea 18 m. (29 km.) off mouth of Rio Muni. Area, 3 m. (5 km.) by 2 m. (3 km.). The main occupations are fishing and quarrying silica-sand.

Cork Irish Republic. (i) County in S bounded S by Atlantic. Area, 2,880 sq. m. (7,460 sq. km.). Chief towns Cork (county town), Cóbh, Mallow and Youghal. Mountain ranges cross W to E, rising to the Boggeragh Mountains, 2,000 ft. (610 metres) a.s.l. The valleys are fertile. The chief occupation is dairy farming. Pop. (1971C) 224,238. (ii) County town sit. at head of Cork Harbour. Industries inc. brewing, distilling, assembling motor vehicles and bacon curing; manu. tyres, fertilizers and woollen goods. Sea port exporting dairy produce and cattle. Pop. (1971C) 128,654.

Cornella Barcelona, Spain. Suburb of SW Barcelona 6 m. (10 km.) from city centre. Industries inc. chemicals, cotton, aluminium; manu. electrical goods, motor car accessories, watches, pottery.

Corner Brook Newfoundland, Canada. City sit. 156 m. (250 km.) W of Gander near mouth of Humber R., on W coast of Newfoundland. The main industry is paper making, esp. newsprint; also manu. iron, cement and gypsum products. Pop. (1971C) 26,309.

Corniche France/Monaco. Three roads running S of the Maritime Alps between Nice and Menton. The Grande Corniche was built as a military road under Napoleon I and climbs to over 1,700 ft. (518 metres) a.s.l.; it is augmented by the Moyenne and Petite Corniches.

Corn Islands Caribbean Sea. Two small islands *c.* 50 m. (80 km.) off Bluefields, Nicaragua, called Great Corn Island and Little Corn Island. Leased to the U.S.A. The main occupation is growing and processing coconuts.

Cornwall Ontario, Canada. Town 53 m. (85 km.) ESE of Ottawa sit. on St. Lawrence R. Industries inc. manu. textiles, paper and chemicals.

Cornwall England. County in extreme SW forming a peninsula between Atlantic Ocean to the N and W and English Channel to the S and E and bounded E by Devon. Area, 1,370 sq. m. (3,547 sq. km.), Chief towns Bodmin, Truro, Newquay, Falmouth, Penzance, Saltash, Camborne-Redruth and St. Austell. Mainly pasture and moors, with a rocky coastline. Drained by R. Camel, Fal, Fowey and Lynher. Under 1974 reorganization its districts are North Cornwall, Restormel, Caradon, Penwith, Kerrier and Carrick. Main economic activities are agric. and fishing, mining for tin, quarrying (clay), light industry and tourism. Pop. (1977E) 411,700.

Coro Falcón, Venezuela. State cap. in NW, sit. on an isthmus between Gulf of Coro and Caribbean Sea. Industries inc. manu. cigars and soap. Has a sea port 7 m. (11 km.) ENE, La Vela, through which it trades in coffee and maize. Pop. (1970E) 44,757.

Coromandel Coast India. The SE coast, on the Indian Ocean, extending *c.* 430 m. (688 km.) from Kistma R. delta in the N to Point Calimere in the S. There are no natural harbours.

Coronation Gulf Northwest Territories, Canada. An arm of the Arctic Ocean between the mainland and Victoria Island.

Coronel Concepción, Chile. Town 15 m. (24 km.) SSW of Concepción sit. in a coalmining area. Industries inc. flour milling and soap manu., and it is the chief coaling station on the Chilean coast. Pop. 65,000.

Coronel Oviedo Casguazú, Paraguay: Cap. of province 80 m. (128 km.) E of Asunción. Commercial centre. Industries inc. sawmilling and sugar refining. Pop. 50,000.

Corovodë Skrapari, Albania. Village 20 m. (32 km.) SE of Berat on Osum R. A lignite mining centre.

Corozal Belize. Town near the Mexican border, the second most important in the colony. Trading centre for cereals, sugar, citrus fruit, coconuts. Pop. (1970E) 3,000.

Corpus Christi Texas, U.S.A. City sit. on Corpus Christi Bay, Gulf of Mexico. Industries inc. oil refining, chemicals and cotton ginning; manu. cottonseed oil and cement. Resort and sea port connected with the sea by a deepwater channel, exporting cotton, petroleum, sulphur and fish. Oil and natural gas in the immediate area. Pop. (1970C) 204,525.

Corregidor Luzon, Philippines. Fortified island at entrance to Manila Bay.

Corrèze France. Dept. partly in NW Massif Central crossed in N by the Monts du Limousin. Area, 2,273 sq. m. (5,887 sq. km.). Chief towns Tulle (the cap.) and Brive. Drained by Rs. Corrèze, Vézère and Dordogne. Fertile only in R. valleys. The main products are cereals, fruit, vegetables, wine, sheep and pigs. Pop. (1975C) 240,363.

Corrèze River France. Rises in Corrèze dept. and flows 60 m. (96 km.) SW past Tulle and Brive to enter Vézère R.

Corrib, Lough Irish Republic. L. mainly in W Galway, with its NE end in Mayo. Area, 68 sq. m. (176 sq. km.), extending S to Galway and draining into Galway Bay by Corrib R.

Corrientes Corrientes, Argentina. Cap. of province in the NE sit. on Paraná R., 25 m. (40 km.) below confluence of Alto Paraná R. with Paraguay R. Trading centre for agric. produce. Industries inc. tanning and sawmilling; manu. textiles and vegetable oils. Pop. (1970C) 136,924.

Corse France. Island in the Mediterranean, divided into two departments, Corse du Sud (Ajaccio) and Haute Corse (Bastia). Area, 3,352 sq. m. (8,681 sq. km.). Chief towns Ajaccio (the cap.) and Bastia. Mountainous, rising to Monte Cinto, 8,891 ft. (2,710 metres) a.s.l., and descending to plains on the E coast. The main occupations are rearing sheep and goats, and cultivating olives, vines and citrus fruits. Pop. (1975C) 289,842.

Corsica *see* **Corse**

Cortés Honduras. Dept. of NW Honduras. Area, 2,350 sq. m. (6,087 sq. km.). Cap. San Pedro Sula. Pop. (1973E) 311,599.

Cortona Toscana, Italy. Town in central Italy sit. 14 m. (22 km.) SSE of Arezzo and noted for Etruscan and Roman remains. Pop. 30,000.

Corum Turkey. (i) Province of N Asiatic Turkey. Area 4,340 sq. m. (11,241 sq. km.). Pop. (1975C) 550,426. (ii) Town 115 m. (184 km.) NE of Ankara. Provincial cap. Industries inc. carpet manu. and fruit growing. Pop. (1970C) 54,576.

Corumbá Mato Grosso, Brazil. Town on W bank of Paraguay R. on Bolivian border, in SW Mato Grosso. Market town

and R. port handling the products of an extensive beef producing area. Pop. (1970E) 39,000.

Coruña, La Spain. (i) Province in NW Spain bounded N and W by Atlantic. Area, 3,051 sq. m. (7,902 sq. km.). Very heavy rainfall. The main occupations are farming and fishing. Pop. (1970C) 1,004,188. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. on NW coast. Industries inc. sardine fishing and canning; also manu. cigars, glassware and cotton goods. Pop. (1970C) 189,654.

Corvallis Oregon, U.S.A. City in NW Oregon on Willamette R. Commercial centre trading in fruit, farm produce. Pop. (1970C) 35,153.

Corvo Island Azores, Atlantic. Smallest and northernmost of the Azores group. Area, 6.8 sq. m. (17.6 sq. km.), consisting of a single extinct volcano, Monte Gordo. Only settlement, Vila Nova de Corvo. The main occupations are dairying, fishing and fish salting.

Corwen Clwyd, Wales. Town sit. on Dee R. at the foot of Berwyn Mountains, and 16 m. (26 km.) WSW of Wrexham. Market town for a farming area, and a fishing resort. Pop. (1973E) 2,048.

Cos *see* **Kos**

Coseley West Midlands, England. Town 3 m. (5 km.) SSE of Wolverhampton. Industries inc. metal working; manu. machinery.

Cosenza Calabria, Italy. Cap of Cosenza province sit. on Crati R. Market town for a farming area. Industries inc. textiles; manu. furniture. Pop. (1972E) 102,153.

Cosmoledo Islands Seychelles, Indian Ocean. Atoll 200 m. (320 km.) NW of Madagascar in the Aldabra group, forming a Seychelles depend. Area, 11 m. (18 km.) by 8 m. (13 km.). The main products are copra and fish.

Costa Mesa California, U.S.A. Town 32 m. (51 km.) SE of Los Angeles. Industries inc. manu. fibreglass products and electronic equipment. Pop. (1970C) 72,660.

Costa Rica Rep. bounded N by Nicaragua, E by Caribbean Sea, SE by Panama, and S and W by Pacific. Area, 19,730 sq. m. (51,100 sq. km.). Cap. San José. Mountainous and volcanic, rising to peaks over 10,000 ft. (3,048 metres) a.s.l. About three-quarters is forest; the central plain is fertile with a temperate climate. The main occupations are farming and lumbering. Main products are coffee, bananas, cacao, sugar-cane and timber. Pop. (1977E) 2m.

Côte d'Argent Basses-Pyrénées, France. Coastline on Bay of Biscay between Biarritz and mouth of Adour R. There are several tourist resorts.

Côte d'Azur Alpes-Maritimes/Var, France. Coastline of French Riviera. The main resorts are Antibes, Cannes, Juan-les-Pins, Menton, Monte Carlo (Monaco), Nice and Ville Franche.

Côte d'Or France. Dept. in E France. Area, 3,392 sq. m. (8,785 sq. km.). Cap. Dijon. Crossed SW to NE by the Côte d'Or range, on the E slopes of which are famous Burgundy vineyards. The main occupations are viticulture and farming. Pop. (1975C) 456,070.

Cotentin France. Peninsula forming the N of Manche dept. and extending into the English Channel. Northernmost points are Cap. de la Hague in the NW and Pte. de Barfleur in the NE. Cherbourg is sit. on the N coast.

Côtes-du-Nord France. Dept. in Brittany bounded N by English Channel. Area, 2,786 sq. m. (7,216 sq. km.). Chief towns St. Brieuc (the cap.), Dinan, Guingamp and Lannion. Low-lying, mainly agric. The main products are cider apples, cereals and hemp. Pop. (1975C) 525,556.

Cotonou Benin. Town sit. 20 m. (32 km.) WSW of Porto Novo on a sandspit between L. Nokoué and the Bight of Benin. Industries inc. manu. vegetable oils and soap. Sea port exporting agric. produce. Pop. (1970E) 120,000.

Cotopaxi Ecuador. Volcano in the Andes in N central Ecuador. At 19,344 ft. (5,896 metres) a.s.l., it is the world's highest active volcano.

Cotswold Hills England. Range extending SSW to NNE from Bath to Chipping Campden at an average of 500–600 ft. (152–183 metres) a.s.l., rising to Cleeve Cloud, 1,083 ft. (333 metres) a.s.l.

Cottbus Cottbus, German Democratic Republic. Town in E central G.D.R. sit. on Spree R. Industries inc. manu. woollen goods, carpets, machinery and soap. Pop. (1973E) 89,214.

Coulsdon and Purley England. District of Greater London 13 m. (21 km.) S of the city centre. Residential suburb.

Council Bluffs Iowa, U.S.A. City in extreme SW of state sit. on Missouri R. Industries inc. railway workshops and agric. engineering. Pop. (1970C) 60,348.

Coupar-Angus Scotland. Tayside Region. Town 11 m. (18 km.) NNE of Perth sit. on Isla R. Industries inc. printing, agricultural engineering, chicken processing. Pop. (1978E) 2,100.

Courbevoie Hauts-de-Seine, France. Suburb of NW Paris, on Seine R. Industries inc. manu. vehicles and pharmaceutical goods.

Courland Latvia, U.S.S.R. Region between Gulf of Riga and Lithuanian border. Mainly agric. The main products are cereals, flax and potatoes.

Courtrai West Flanders, Belgium. Town sit. 47 m. (75 km.) W of Brussels on Lys R. Industries inc. mainly textiles. Pop. (1972E) 266,283.

Coutances Manche, France. Town in NW sit. on Cotentin peninsula. Market town for a farming area. Industries inc. textiles and leather manu. Pop. (1968C) 10,993.

Coventry West Midlands, England. (i) Midland city. The main industry is car manu.; also manu. machinery, electrical equipment, rayon and hosiery. Pop. (1973E) 334,440. (ii) Metropolitan district of West Midlands County. Pop. (1971E based on C) 336,000.

Covilhã Beira Baixa, Portugal. Town 50 m. (80 km.) E of Coimbra. The most important wool milling town in Portugal, with dye works and textile training school. Tourist centre esp. for winter sports. Pop. (1970C) 26,530.

Covington Kentucky, U.S.A. Town in extreme N of state, sit. immediately opposite Cincinnati on Ohio R. Industries inc. manu. machine tools, tiles, bricks and paper. Pop. (1970C) 57,535.

Cowdenbeath Scotland. Fife Region. Town 5 m. (8 km.) NE of Dunfermline sit. in a coalmining area. Industries inc. mining. Pop. (1973E) 11,920.

Cowes Isle of Wight, England. Town and famous yachting centre sit. on N coast, and extending to both sides of Medina R. estuary. Industries inc. boatbuilding, building hovercraft, radar and tourism. Pop. (1973E) 19,190.

Cowley Oxfordshire, England. Suburb of E Oxford. Industries inc. mainly vehicle manu.

Craçow *see* **Kraków**

Cradock Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town 130 m. (208 km.) N of Port Elizabeth sit. on Great Fish R. Market town for a sheep-farming area.

Craigavon *see* **Portadown**

Crail Scotland. Fife Region. Town 2 m. (3 km.) W of Fife Ness and 9 m. (14 km.) SE of St. Andrew's sit. near mouth of Firth of Forth. Industries inc. fishing and tourism. Pop. (1973E) 1,066.

Craiova Dolj, Romania. Cap. of district sit. 120 m. (192 km.) W of Bucharest on Jiu R. Industries inc. textiles and food processing; manu. machine tools and leather goods. Pop. (1972E) 183,035.

Cramlington Northumberland, England. 'New town' under construction with projected pop. of 62,000. Pop. (1978E) 20,000.

Cranbrook Kent, England. Town 12 m. (19 km.) S of Maidstone. Pop. (1978E) 4,445.

Cranston Rhode Island, U.S.A. City immediately S of Providence sit. on Paw-

tucket R. Industries inc. textiles; manu. rubber products and machinery. Pop. (1970C) 74,287.

Cranwell Lincolnshire, England. Village 11 m. (18 km.) NE of Grantham. The Royal Air Force College is sit. here.

Crawley West Sussex, England. Town 7 m. (11 km.) NE of Horsham created as a 'new town' in 1947. Industries inc. light engineering; manu. plastics, electronic equipment and furniture. Pop. (1977E) 75,500.

Crayford Greater London, England. Town 2 m. (3 km.) WNW of Dartford sit. on Cray R. and forming a suburb of SE London. Industries inc. engineering, flour milling and furniture making.

Crediton Devon, England. Town 7 m. (11 km.) NW of Exeter sit. on Creedy R. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. engineering and cider making. Pop. (1973E) 5,720.

Crema Lombardia, Italy. Town in central N 24 m. (38 km.) NW of Cremona. Industries inc. textiles.

Cremona Lombardia, Italy. Town in central N sit. on Po R. Cap. of Cremona province, and the commercial centre of the Po valley. Industries inc. manu. dairy products, pasta, confectionery, silk and musical instruments, famous in the 16th–18th cent. for making violins (Amati, Guarneri and Stradivari).

Cres Croatia, Yugoslavia. Island sit. in Gulf of Kvarner, an inlet of the N Adriatic Sea. Area, 130 sq. m. (337 sq. km.). Chief village, Cres. The main occupations are farming and fishing.

Crete Greece. Island in Mediterranean Sea, extending W to E across S end of Aegean Sea. Area, 3,217 sq. m. (8,332 sq. km.). Chief towns, Canea (the cap.) and Candia. Mountainous, rising to Mount Ida, 8,058 ft. (2,456 metres) a.s.l. The main occupation is farming. Main products are olive oil, citrus fruits, wine, goats and sheep. Pop. (1971C) 456,208.

Creuse France. Dept. in NW Massif Central. Area, 2,164 sq. m. (5,605 sq. km.). Chief towns, Guéret (the cap.) and Aubusson. Infertile land, rising to the Plateau de Millevaches in the S. Agric. is possible only in the valleys. The chief products are cereals and potatoes; and livestock from upland areas. Pop. (1968C) 156,876.

Creuse River France, Rises in Plateau de Millevaches and flows 150 m. (240 km.) NNW to join Vienne R. Its upper course flows through a deep gorge.

Crewe Cheshire, England. Town in NW Midlands. An important railway centre. Industries inc. railway engineering and chemicals; manu. cars and clothing. Pop. (1973E) 50,450.

Crewkerne Somerset, England. Town 17 m. (27 km.) SE of Taunton. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. textiles and light engineering. Pop. (1977E) 5,075.

Criccieth Gwynedd, Wales. Town sit. on S coast of Lleyn peninsula on Cardigan Bay, and 8 m. (13 km.) ENE of Pwllheli. Seaside resort. Pop. (1973E) 1,590.

Crieff Scotland. Tayside Region. Town and tourist resort in central Scotland, sit. on Earn R. Industries inc. tourism, glass-making, pottery and distilling. Pop. (1978E) 6,000.

Crimea Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Peninsula extending 120 m. (192 km.) into Black Sea and *c.* 210 m. (336 km.) W to E, joined to mainland by Perekop Isthmus. Area, 9,880 sq. m. (25,590 sq. km.). Cap. Simferopol. Dry but fertile steppe with mountains parallel to the S coast. The climate on the steppes is arid; on the coast Mediterranean. The main occupations are farming and fishing, with metallurgical industries based on the iron fields of Kerch, and tourism on the coast.

Crimmitschau Karl-Marx-Stadt, German Democratic Republic. Town 25 m. (40 km.) W of Karl-Marx-Stadt. Industries inc. textiles; manu. textile machinery. Pop. (1973E) 28,974.

Crisaná Romania. Region in W Romania on Hungarian border, ceded by Hungary in 1918. Area, 8,000 sq. m. (20,720 sq. km.). Cap. Oradea.

Cristobál Panama Canal Zone. Town at Atlantic end of Panama canal opposite Colón, which is on the outside of the zone boundary. Landing point for passenger liners.

Croagh Patrick Mayo, Irish Republic. Mountain in W, on S shore of Clew Bay; a place of pilgrimage trad. held to be the site where St. Patrick first preached.

Croatia Yugoslavia. Constituent rep. of the Yugoslav Federal Rep. Bordered N by Hungary and SW by Adriatic Sea, where it extends S along a narrow coastal strip as far as the Gulf of Kotor, and inc. many off-shore islands. Area, 21,824 sq. m. (56,524 sq. km.). Chief towns Zagreb (the cap.), Rijeka, Split and Osijek. Barren mountains along the S coastal strip with holiday resorts and fishing ports; fertile in the NE. The main occupations are farming, fishing and tourism. Main products are cereals, vegetables and fruits. Pop. (1971C) 4,422,564.

Cromer Norfolk, England. Seaside resort sit. on N coast of Norfolk, and on North Sea. Pop. (1973E) 5,720.

Crompton Greater Manchester, England. Town forming a suburb of Oldham. The main industry is cotton spinning.

Crook and Willington County Durham, England. Town 8 m. (13 km.) SW of Durham. Manu. firebricks, carpets, refrigeration equipment, clothing and furniture. Pop. (1973E) 11,638.

Crosby Merseyside, England. Residential suburb of NW Liverpool on Mersey R. estuary. Pop. (1973E) 56,570.

Cross Fell Cumbria, England. Mountain 20 m. (32 km.) SE of Carlisle, the highest in the Pennine Range.

Crotone Calabria, Italy. Town 43 m. (69 km.) ESE of Cosenza sit. on Gulf of Taranto. Industries inc. mainly chemicals and also zinc smelting. Pop. 45,000.

Croton River U.S.A. Rises in NE New York and flows 60 m. (96 km.) SW to join Hudson R. at Croton Point. Used for water storage, esp. for New York City.

Crouch River England. Rises near Brentwood, Essex, and flows 24 m. (38 km.) E past Burnham-on-Crouch to enter North Sea at Foulness Point.

Crowborough East Sussex, England. Dormitory town 7 m. (11 km.) SW of Tunbridge Wells near Crowborough Beacon. Pop. (1976E) 13,520.

Crowland (Croyland) Lincolnshire, England. Town 7 m. (11 km.) NNE of Peterborough. Market town for an agric. area. Pop. (1973E) 2,789.

Crow's Nest Pass Canada. Mountain pass at 4,450 ft. (1,356 metres) a.s.l. in the Rocky Mountains between Alberta and British Columbia and *c.* 45 m. (72 km.) N of the U.S.A. frontier. A railway line passes through it between Coleman, Alberta, and Natal, British Columbia.

Croydon Greater London, England. District of S London forming a residential suburb. Industries inc. clockmaking, engineering and electronics; manu. pharmaceutical goods and foodstuffs. Large shopping and office complex. Pop. (1977E) 328,700.

Crozet Islands Indian Ocean. Arch. 1,500 m. (2,400 km.) ESE of Port Elizabeth, S. Africa. Area, 116 sq. m. (300 sq. km.). A French depend. consisting of 5 large and 15 smaller islands. Mountainous, with a meteorological station on Possession Island, but with few inhabitants.

Csongrád Csongrád, Hungary. Town 80 m. (128 km.) SE of Budapest at confluence of R. Tisza and Körös. Industries inc. sawmilling and flour-milling. Pop. 28,000.

Cuba Island rep. forming the largest and most W of the Greater Antilles group, 135 m. (216 km.) S of the S tip of Florida, U.S.A. Area, 44,206 sq. m. (114,493 sq. km.). Divided into 14 political divisions: Pinar del Rio, Ciudad de la Habana, Matanzas, Villa Clara, Sancti Spiritus, Ciego de Avila, Las Tunas, Holguin, La Habana, Cienfuegos, Camagüey, Granma, Santiago de Cuba, Guantánamo. Chief towns Havana (the cap.), Marianao, Santa Clara, Sancti Spiritus, Camagüey and Santiago de Cuba. Undulating country rising to the Sierra

Maestra in the SE with Pico Turquino at 6,496 ft. (1,980 metres) a.s.l. the N coast is steep and rocky, the S flat and swampy. Sub-tropical climate with hurricanes. The main occupation is farming esp. sugar, tobacco and fruit. Industries are based on processing the chief crops. The U.S.A. maintains a naval base at Guantánamo. Pop. (1977E) 9.47m.

Cúcuta Norte de Santander, Colombia. Cap. of dept. formally known as San José Cúcuta. Sit. in NE, 10 m. (16 km.) from Venezuelan frontier, and on Pan-American Highway. A commercial centre trading in coffee. Industries inc. coffee roasting and textiles; manu. soap. Pop. (1972E) 259,400.

Cuddalore Tamil Nadu, India. Town sit. 100 m. (160 km.) SSW of Madras on Coromandel coast. Industries inc. weaving and dyeing. Sea port exporting groundnuts and cotton goods.

Cuenca Azuay, Ecuador. Cap. of province in S centre. Commercial centre trading in cinchona bark, sugar-cane and cereals. Industries inc. textiles and flour milling; manu. tyres and panama hats.

Cuenca Spain. (i) Province in E central Spain. Area, 6,586 sq. m. (17,058 sq. km.). Mountainous. The main occupation is rearing sheep and goats, with agric. in the valleys and some lumbering. Pop. (1970C) 247,158. (ii) Cap. of province of same name sit. above Júca R. Market town for a farming area. Industries inc. tanning and sawmilling.

Cuernavaca Morelos, Mexico. Town 48 m. (77 km.) S of Mexico City. State cap. Resort noted for mountain scenery, the ruins of Xochicalco and the nearby Cacahuamilpa caverns. Pop. (1970E) 83,000.

Cuevo Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Village 55 m. (88 km.) SSE of Lagunillas at N end of Serranía de Aguaragüe. The main occupation is farming.

Cuiabá Mato Grosso, Brazil. State cap. in W centre sit. at head of navigation on Cuiabá R. Distribution centre for cattle, hides and dried meats. Pop. (1970E) 99,000.

Cuiabá River Brazil. Rises on Plateau of Mato Grosso and flows 300 m. (480 km.) SSW past Cuiabá to join Paraguay R. 80 m. (128 km.) N of Corumbá.

Cuillin Hills Scotland. Highland Region. Mountains in S of the island of Skye, in the Inner Hebrides, rising to Sgurr Alasdair, 3,309 ft. (1,009 metres) a.s.l.

Culebra Island Puerto Rico, U.S.A. Small island off E coast of Puerto Rico with a U.S. naval base. The chief town is Dewey.

Culiacán Sinaloa, Mexico. State cap. 130 m. (208 km.) NNW of Mazatlan in NW and sit. at foot of Sierra Madre Occidental. Industries inc. textiles. Pop. (1970C) 358,800.

Cullinan Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town 20 m. (32 km.) ENE of Pretoria. The main industry is the Premier Diamond Mine where the 'Cullinan' diamond was found in 1905.

Culross Scotland. Fife Region. Town 6 m. (10 km.) WSW of Dunfermline. Holiday resort. Pop. (1973E) 504.

Cumaná Sucre, Venezuela. State cap. in NE sit. 1 m. (2 km.) above mouth of Manzanares R. Formerly known as Nuera Toledo. Industries inc. fishing, fish processing and cotton milling. Exports, through its sea port at Puerto Sucre, are coffee, cacao and tobacco. It was founded in 1521 and is the oldest European settlement in S. America. Pop. (1970E) 74,300.

Cumberland Maryland, U.S.A. City 115 m. (184 km.) WNW of Baltimore sit. on Potomac R., in the Appalachian Mountains. Trading centre for locally-mined coal. Industries inc. railway engineering; manu. tyres and glassware. Pop. (1973E) 20,724.

Cumberland Peninsula Northwest Territories, Canada. Mountainous peninsula in E Baffin Island, extending 200 m. (320 km.) E into the Davis Strait.

Cumberland Plateau U.S.A. Plateau in SW Appalachian Mountains, mainly in NE Tennessee but extending N into SW Virginia.

Cumberland River U.S.A. Rises on Cumberland Plateau and flows 690 m. (1,104 km.) W across S Kentucky and N Tennessee, then N to join Ohio R. above Paducah on Kentucky/Illinois border.

Cumbernauld Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town 13 m. (21 km.) ENE of Glasgow created as a 'new town' in 1955. Industries inc. light engineering and textiles. Pop. (1978E) 47,000.

Cumbraes, The Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Two islands in Firth of Clyde separated by Tan Strait. Area: Great Cumbrae, 5 sq. m. (13 sq. km.); Little Cumbrae, 1 sq. m. (3 sq. km.). Chief town, Millport, on Great Cumbrae.

Cumbria England. County in NW Eng. containing Lake District, bounded NW by Solway Firth, and W by the Irish Sea. Area, 2,629 sq. m. (6,809 sq. km.). Chief towns Carlisle, Workington, Whitehaven and Barrow-in-Furness. Created under 1974 reorganization, its districts are Carlisle, Allerdale, Eden, Copeland, South Lakeland and Barrow-in-Furness. Industries inc. chemicals, metals, foodstuffs and heavy vehicles. Pop. (1976E) 475,100.

Cumnock and Holmhead Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town 14 m. (22 km.) E of Ayr. Industries inc. coalmining. Pop. (1977E) 7,165.

Cundinamarca Colombia. Dept. of central Colombia on an extensive plateau in the Andes. Area, 9,106 sq. m. (23,585 sq. km.). Cap. Bogotá. Important mineral deposits. Pop. (1974E) 1,331,700.

Cunene River *see* **Kunene River**

Cuneo Piemonte, Italy. Cap. of Cuneo province, sit. in NW. Trading centre for raw silk. Industries inc. textiles, esp. silk, metal working and food processing.

Cupar Scotland. Fife Region. Market town in E central. Industries inc. tanning; manu. animal feedstuffs, frozen vegetables, fertilizers. Pop. (1977E) 6,756.

Curaçao Netherlands Antilles. Island in Caribbean Sea between Aruba and Bonaire and 40 m. (64 km.) N of coast of Venezuela. Area, 171 sq. m. (444 sq. km.). Cap. Willemstad. The main occupation is farming; main industry refining Venezuelan oil. Main products are sisal and citrus fruits. Pop. (1972E) 150,008.

Curicó Curicó, Chile. Cap. of province in S central Chile. Market town trading in cattle. Industries inc. flour milling, wine making and distilling. Pop. (1970E) 96,418.

Curieuse Island Seychelles, Indian Ocean. Island 2 m. (3 km.) N of Praslin Island. The main products are copra, essential oils and fish.

Curitiba Paraná, Brazil. State cap. in SE sit. in the Sierra do Mar. Commercial centre trading in coffee, timber and *maté*. Industries inc. textiles and paper making. Pop. (1975E) 765,716.

Curragh, The Kildare, Irish Republic. Plain E of Kildare noted for horse breeding and training. Area, *c.* 5,000 acres. Site of a well-known racecourse.

Cuscatlán El Salvador. Dept. of central Salvador. Area 672 sq. m. (1,740 sq. km.). Cap. Cojutepeque. Pop. (1971E) 153,417.

Cutch, Rann of *see* **Kutch, Rann of**

Cuttack Orissa, India. Town in E Orissa sit. 220 m. (352 km.) SW of Calcutta at head of Mahanadi R. delta. Commercial centre trading in rice and oilseeds. Industries inc. engineering, tanning and work in precious metals. R. port. Pop. (1971C) 194,036.

Cuxhaven Lower Saxony, Federal Republic of Germany. Town in central N sit. at mouth of Elbe R. estuary. Industries inc. fishing, fish canning, shipbuilding and tourism. Pop. (1971E) 47,600.

Cuyahoga Falls Ohio, U.S.A. City sit. 20 m. (32 km.) SSE of Cleveland on Cuyahoga R. Residential, with some industries inc. manu. machinery, tools, rubber and paper products. Pop. (1970C) 49,678.

Cuzco Peru. (i) Dept. on E slopes of the Andes and S Montaña, bounded E by Bolivia. Area, 55,700 sq. m. (144,263 sq. km.). Mainly tropical forest. (ii) City in a

valley of the Andes at 11,400 ft. (3,475 metres). Dept. cap. and anc. cap. of the Incas; extensive ruined Inca sites remain. Pop. (1970E) 76,418.

Cwmbran Gwent, Wales. Town 5 m. (8 km.) N of Newport. Created as a 'new town' in 1949. Industries inc. engineering. Pop. (1978E) 43,500.

Cyclades Greece. Group of islands in Aegean Sea forming a prefecture. Area, 995 sq. m. (2,578 sq. km.). There are over 200 islands. Cap. Hermoupolis, on Syros island, and 69 m. (110 km.) SE of Athens. The main occupation is farming; main products are wine, tobacco, olives, emery and iron ore. Pop. (1971C) 86,084.

Cyprus Rep. within British Commonwealth forming an island lying 50 m. (80 km.) S of Turkey and 60 m. (96 km.) W of Syria. In 1914 the island was annexed by Great Britain and in 1925 given the status of a Crown Colony. Following guerilla warfare by Greek Cypriots (1955–60) against the British, Cyprus became an independent republic in 1960. In 1974 Turkey invaded N Cyprus. Area, 3,572 sq. m. (9,251 sq. km.). Chief towns Nicosia (the cap.) and Famagusta (completely evacuated since Turkish invasion). Mountainous, with the Kyrenia Mountains stretching along the N coast, and in the S the Olympus Mountains rising in the SW to Mount Olympus (Troodos), 6,403 ft. (1,952 metres) a.s.l. The central plain is drained by Rs. which flood in winter and run dry in summer. Agric. contributes about a quarter of the national income and over one third of the island's exports. Fresh meat comes mainly from the free ranging fat-tailed sheep and small hardy goats. These animals are able to maintain themselves, with little supplementary feed, on the short-lived grazing of the common and waste lands and on the crop residues and the weed growth of fallow lands. Minerals include iron pyrites, cupreous concentrates, copper, cement, asbestos chromium ores and concentrates. These minerals provide approx. 20% of total exports. Industries inc. wine-making and tourism. Pop. (1975E) 639,000.

Cyrenaica Libya. Province occupying E Libya, bounded E by Egypt, SE by the Sudan and S by Chad. Area, 330,000 sq. m. (855,000 sq. km.). Chief towns Benghazi (the cap.) and Derna. Arid depression in the S, rises to the Libyan Desert in the centre with fertile land on the coastal plain in the N. The main occupations are stock rearing, farming and fishing. Main products are barley, wheat, grapes, olives, dates and tunny fish.

Cyrene (Shahat) Cyrenaica, Libya. Town in the NE. The original cap. of Cyrenaica, with many anc. Greek and Roman sites.

Cythera *see* **Kithira**

Czechoslovakia Rep. bounded E by U.S.S.R., N by Poland and the German Democratic Republic, W by Federal Republic of Germany, S by Austria and Hungary. Area, 49,359 sq. m. (127, 840 sq. km.). The Czechoslovak State came into existence in 1918, upon the dissolution of Austria–Hungary. Chief cities Prague (the cap.), Pilsen, Brno, Ostrava and Bratislava. There are 10 administrative regions. Plateau in the W surrounded by the Sudeten Mountains, Moravian Heights, Böhmerwald and Erz Gebirge and drained by R. Elbe and Vltava. Moravia in the centre is lowland, drained by Morava R. to Danube R. and Slovakia in the E is highland, rising to the W Carpathian Mountains and the High Tatra with Gerlachovka, 8,737 ft. (2,663 metres) a.s.l. There are over 5,000 collective farms and 317 state farms. Main crops are, wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, potatoes and sugar-beet. Czechoslovakia is a richly forested country and the timber industry is important. Some minerals are found inc. coal (hard and soft), iron ore, graphite, copper, lead, uranium, glass, sand and salt. Industrialization is well developed and antedates the Communist régime. Pop. (1970C) 14,361,557.

Czestochowa Katowice, Poland. Town in S sit. on Warta R. Industries inc. iron and steel, textiles, chemicals and paper. There is a monastery at Jasna Góra which is a place of pilgrimage. Pop. (1972E) 192,000.

D

Dabrowa Górnicza Katowice, Poland. Town 8 m. (13 km.) ENE of Katowice; an important coalmining centre. Industries are based on coal, inc. iron-founding. Pop. (1975E) 63,000.

Dacca Bangladesh. Cap. of Bangladesh and Dacca division, sit. on Burhi Ganga R. Commercial centre trading in rice, oilseeds, cane and hide. Industries inc. tanning, jute processing and chemicals; manu. glass and electrical goods; a major airport. Pop. (1974C) 1,310,972.

Dachau Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 11 m. (18 km.) NNW of Munich. Industries inc. textiles; manu. electrical equipment and paper. Site of a former concentration camp. Pop. (1971E) 33,200.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli India. Union Territory in central W India forming an enclave in Maharashtra State, *c.* 15 m. (24 km.) SE of Daman and on the border with Gujarat. Area, 189 sq. m. (490 sq. km.). Chief occupation farming. Pop. (1971E) 74,170.

Dagenham Greater London, England. Town 10 m. (16 km.) E of city centre on N bank of Thames R. The main industry is the motor works, also manu. chemicals, paints and veneers.

Dagestan Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Autonomous rep. lying between the E ranges of Great Caucasus Mountains and Caspian Sea. Annexed from Persia in 1723 and constituted an Autonomous Republic in 1921. Area, 19,416 sq. m. (50,287 sq. km.). Cap. Makhachkala. Mountainous with a narrow coastal plain. Chief occupation is farming, esp. cattle and sheep, wheat, vines and cotton. Some deposits of oil and natural gas. Industries inc. engineering, oil, chemicals, textiles, wood working and food processing. Pop. (1972E) 1,476,000.

Dahlak Islands Eritrea, Ethiopia. Arch. in Red Sea off Mesawa formed by 2 large and many smaller islands. The 2 large islands are Nora and Dahlak Kebir. Area, 340 sq. m. (881 sq. km.). Chief occupation fishing, esp. pearl fishing.

Dahomey *see* **Benin**

Dairen *see* **Lü-ta**

Dajabón Libertador, Dominican Republic. Town opposite Ouanaminthe on Massacre R. 20 m. (32 km.) S of Monte Christe and on Haiti border. Trading centre and provincial cap., trading in timber, hides, bananas, honey, coffee. Pop. (1970E) 66,027.

Dakar Senegal. Cap. of Senegal sit. at S end of Cape Verde peninsula on the Atlantic coast. Commercial centre for an agric. hinterland. Important airport, railway centre and cable station. Industries inc. groundnut oil extraction, food processing, titanium refining and cement making. Sea port exporting groundnuts, oil and oilcake. Pop. (1977E) 581,000.

Dalaba Guinea. Town 130 m. (208 km.) NE of Conakry in the Fouta Djallon Mountains. Resort with botanical and zoological gardens. Pop. (1976E) 13,000.

Dalat Haut-Donnai, Vietnam. Town 140 m. (224 km.) NE of Saigon at 4,940 ft. (1,506 metres) a.s.l. Important hill station and once summer cap. of Vietnam. Administration and commercial centre of a plantation area producing tea, coffee and rubber.

Dalkeith Scotland. Lothian Region. Town sit. 8 m. (13 km.) SE of Edinburgh between N. and S. Esk R. Important trading centre for grain. Industries inc. brewing; manu. carpets and brushes. Pop. (1973E) 8,865.

Dallas Texas, U.S.A. City in NE of state. Communications and commercial

centre trading in oil and cotton. Industries inc. cotton ginning, petroleum products and chemicals; manu. aircraft, cotton goods, machinery, transport equipment, food products and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970C) 844,401.

Dalmatia Yugoslavia. Coastal strip extending NW to SE from Velebit Channel to Gulf of Kotor: a mountainous and largely barren area rising to the Dinaric Alps in the NW. The chief industries are fishing and tourism: chief towns Dubrovnik, Split, Šibenik, Zadar and Hercegnovi.

Daloa Ivory Coast. Town 135 m. (216 km.) NNW of Sassandra. Trading centre of an agric. area producing rice, coffee, cacao, palm kernels, castor beans, rice, cotton, kola nuts, rubber. Gold deposits are nearby. Pop. 35,000.

Dalton-in-Furness Cumbria, England. Town 4 m. (6 km.) NE of Barrow-in-Furness. Industries inc. iron-founding. Pop. (1973E) 11,280.

Daly Waters Northern Territory, Australia. Settlement in N centre of State.

Daman Goa, Daman and Diu, India. Town and surrounding district on Gulf of Cambay, an inlet of the Arabian Sea, bordering NW Maharashtra, and forming part of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. Area, 211 sq. m. (546 sq, km.). Chief occupations are fishing and farming, trading and fish processing. Pop. (1971E) town, 17,317; district, 38,739.

Damanhûr Beheira, Egypt. Cap of Beheira governorate, sit. 38 m. (61 km.) ESE of Alexandria in Nile delta. Trading centre for an agric. area, esp. in cotton. Industries inc. cotton ginning. Pop. (1974E) 175,900.

Damascus Syria. Cap. of Syria, sit. at E end of Anti-Lebanon Highlands on Barada R. Important commercial centre and craft centre; industries inc. silversmithing, other metal working and silk weaving. Pop. (1970C) 836,668.

Damietta Egypt. Town sit. 8 m. (13 km.) from mouth of Damietta Nile. Industries inc. manu. cotton goods. Pop. (1974E) 110,000.

Dammam Al Hasa, Saudi Arabia. Town on (Persian) Gulf. Developed as an oil port after 1940. Pop. (1974E) 127,844.

Damodar River India. Rises in Chota Nagpur plateau and flows 370 m. (592 km.) ESE through Bihar entering W. Bengal S of Dhanbad and joining Hooghly R. *c.* 20 m. (32 km.) above Bhatpara. Used extensively for power and irrigation. Its valley inc. India's most important coalfield.

Dampier, Mount South Island, New Zealand. Peak of Southern Alps in the Tasman National Park, 11,287 ft. (3,440 metres) a.s.l.

Dampier Archipelago Indian Ocean. Arch. of rocky islands off NW coast of Western Australia. Enderby Island is the largest; others inc. Lewis, Legendre, Dolphin, Rosemary and Delambre. Area, 21 sq. m. (54 sq. km.). Chief occupation sheep farming.

Danakil Land Ethiopia/Territory of Afars and Issas. Desert area bounded NE by Red Sea and SW by an escarpment of the Great Rift Valley. Mainly highland, but it inc. the Danakil Depression, lowest point 400 ft. (122 metres) b.s.l. Chief occupation nomadic stock farming.

Da Nang Vietnam. Port and second largest town sit. 50 m. (80 km.) SE of Hué. Pop. (1972E) 500,000.

Danbury Connecticut, U.S.A. City 20 m. (32 km.) NW of Bridgeport on Still R. Industries inc. hat-making; manu. machinery, metal goods, silverware, clothing, chemicals, aircraft, rubber and paper products. Noted for its annual fair. Pop. (1970C) 50,781.

Danger Islands Cook Islands, South Pacific. Atoll *c.* 715 m. (1,144 km.) NW of Rarotonga consisting of 3 islets joined by reefs; Pukapuka, Motu Koe, Motu Kavata. The main island, Pukapuka, is *c.* 1,250 acres. Chief products copra, pearl shell.

Dangs Maharashtra, India. District in N Western Ghats bounded N and W by Surat. Area, 667 sq. m. (1,728 sq. km.). Cap. Ahwa. Forested hill country, producing millet, rice and teak.

Danube River Central/South East Europe. Rises as two head streams, Brigach R. and Brege R. in the Black Forest, Federal Republic of Germany, becomes one R. near Donaueschingen, Bavaria, flows 1,750 m. (2,800 km.) NE then SE past Regensburg to join Inn R. near the Austrian frontier; flows past Linz and Vienna, Austria, to enter Czech. at Bratislava and forms part of the Czech./Hungarian frontier, until it turns S to Budapest and across the Hungarian plain to enter Yugoslavia. It flows past Novi Sad and Belgrade and on to form the Yugloslav/Romanian and Romanian/Bulgarian borders, then N below Bucharest, Romania, to Galati and then E to enter the Black Sea by a delta. Navigable from Ulm, Bavaria; navigation controlled by the intern. Danube Commission. Main tribs. Rs. Altmühl, Inn, Drava, Tisza, Sava, Morava and Prut. It is linked by the Altmühl R. with canals to Rs. Main and Rhine.

Danville Illinois, U.S.A. City sit. 120 m. (192 km.) S of Chicago on Vermilion R. Commercial centre for an agric. and mining area. Industries inc. manu. mining machinery, chemicals, hardware and food products. Pop. (1970C) 42,570.

Danville Kentucky, U.S.A. City 32 m. (51 km.) SSW of Lexington. Railway junction and industrial centre of a farming area. Industries inc. flour, cattlefood and timber milling, distribution of livestock and tobacco; manu. clothing, furniture, concrete blocks and food products. Noted for pre-civil-war sites, esp. the Weisiger Memorial State Shrine commemorating the former seat of Govt. Pop. (1970C) 11,542.

Danville Virginia, U.S.A. City sit. 120 m. (192 km.) SW of Richmond on Dan R. Trading centre for tobacco. Industries inc. textiles and furniture-making. Pop. (1970C) 46,391.

Danzig *see* **Gdańsk**

Daqahliya Egypt. Province of NE Lower Egypt bounded W by Damietta branch of Nile R. Area, 1,337 sq. m. (3,462 sq. km.). Chief towns Mansura (cap.), Mit Ghamr, Manzala. Irrigated agric. areas produce cotton and cereals. Industries inc. cotton ginning, textiles, fisheries. Pop. (1966C) 2,279,040.

Darbhanga Bihar, India. Town sit. 67 m. (107 km.) NE of Patna on Little Baghmati R. Trading centre for wheat, oilseeds and rice. Industries inc. food processing. Pop. (1971C) 132,129.

Dardanelles Turkey. Strait separating European and Asiatic Turkey, and connecting Aegean Sea with Sea of Marmara. About 45 m. (72 km.) long and 1–5 m. (1.6–8 km.) wide.

Dar-es-Salaam Tanzania. Cap. of Tanzania, sit. on Indian Ocean. Industries inc. oil refining, tanning and rice milling; manu. soap and paint. Port and railway terminus handling about half Tanzania's exports esp. sisal, cotton, coffee, hides, skins, gold and diamonds. Pop. (1978C) 870,020.

Darfur Sudan. Province of W Sudan bounded W by Central African Empire. Area, 138,150 sq. m. (357,809 sq. km.). Main towns El Fasher (cap.), Geneina. Extensive plain rising to Marra Mountains W and drained only by intermittent streams. Bush forest (S) peters out to scrub grassland (N). Main products livestock, gum arabic. Pop. (1971E) 1.78m.

Dargai North West Frontier, Pakistan. Village 4.5 m. (7 km.) SSW of Malakand and 38 m. (61 km.) NNE of Peshawar on Upper Swat Canal. Centre of a farming area, with railway and hydroelectric plant.

Darién Panama. E part of Rep. between Gulf of Darién, an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, and Gulf of San Miguel, an inlet of the Pacific. Inc., but not coextensive with, Darién province of which the area is 6,000 sq. m. (15,500 sq. km.). Bordered S by Colombia. Chief occupation farming, esp. maize, rice and beans. Pop. (1973E) 25,000.

Darjeeling West Bengal, India. Town and hill station sit. in the NE at 6,000–8,000 ft. (1,829–2,438 metres) a.s.l. on S slopes of the Himalayas. Centre of a tea-growing area.

Darkhan Mongolia. Mountain 150 m. (240 km.) SE of Ulan Bator with a monu-

ment to Jenghiz Khan which is a place of pilgrimage.

Darlaston West Midlands, England. Town 4 m. (6 km.) ESE of Wolverhampton. Industries inc. manu. hardware, metal castings and equipment.

Darling Downs Queensland, Australia. Plateau in SE Queensland W of Great Dividing Range, at 2,000–3,000 ft. (610–914 metres) a.s.l. Chief occupation farming, esp. sheep and dairy cattle, wheat, barley and fodder crops. Chief town Toowoomba.

Darling Range Western Australia, Australia. Ridge extending 250 m. (400 km.) N to S parallel to coast behind Perth and Fremantle, at 800–1,500 ft. (244–457 metres) a.s.l. rising to Mount Cooke, 1,910 ft. (582 metres) a.s.l.

Darling River New South Wales, Australia. Rises in headstreams in SE Queensland joining inside the New South Wales border, and flows 1,900 m. (3,040 km.) SW across N and W of the state to join Murray R. at Wentworth on the border with Victoria. The upper course is called Barwon R. Used for storage and irrigation, but its flow fluctuates violently from very low to extensive flooding.

Darlington Durham, England. Town in NE sit. on Skerne R. Industries inc. engineering and construction; manu. woollen goods. Noted as a terminus of the Stockton and Darlington Railway (first passenger line) in 1825. Pop. (1978E) 96,900.

Darmstadt Hessen, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. *c.* 12 m. (19 km.) from right bank of R. Rhine. Industries inc. railway engineering; manu. machinery, chemicals and pharmaceutical products. Pop. (1971E) 141,900.

Dartford Kent, England. Town sit. 15 m. (24 km.) WNW of Chatham on Darent R. Market town. Industries inc. papermaking and engineering. Manu. pharmaceutical products and cement. Linked with Essex by Dartford tunnel under Thames R. Pop. (1973E) 44,130.

Dartmoor Devon, England. Moorland region with granite masses in S Devon. Area, *c.* 300 sq. m. (800 sq. km.). Source area for most Devon rivers; land rises to 2,039 ft. (621 metres) a.s.l. at High Willhays and 2,028 ft. (618 metres) a.s.l. at Yes Tor. Chief occupation livestock farming.

Dartmouth Nova Scotia, Canada. Town just NE of Halifax and connected with it by two bridges over Halifax harbour. Industries inc. shipbuilding, sugar refining and oil refining. Pop. (1976C) 64,452.

Dartmouth Devon, England. Town on S coast of Devon and sit. on W side of R. Dart estuary. The main industry is tourism, particularly for yachting. Seat of the Royal Naval College. Pop. (1977E) 6,000.

Daru Papua New Guinea, Australia. Town 12 m. (19 km.) SW of Pendembu on Moa R. Commercial centre trading in palm products, cacao, coffee.

Darwen Lancashire, England. Town 4 m. (6 km.) S of Blackburn. Industries inc. manu. cotton goods, paper, plastics, paints and chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 29,290.

Darwin Falkland Islands. Small settlement at head of Choiseul Sound, E Falkland Island.

Darwin Northern Territory, Australia. Cap. of Northern Territory, sit. in extreme NW of the territory on Port Darwin harbour. Communications and commercial centre for the interior, esp. the mining areas of Rum Jungle and the S. Alligator R. Important as a sea port, airport, telegraph and cable terminus. Pop. (1971C) 37,060.

Dasht-i-Kavir West Khurasan, Iran. Salt desert in N central Iran with a salt crust and marshy ground beneath.

Dassa-Zoumé Dahomey. Village 90 m. (144 km.) NNW of Porto-Novo, centre of an agric. area producing cotton and palm products. Industries inc. cotton ginning.

Daugavpils Latvia, U.S.S.R. Town sit. on W. Dvina R. Industries inc. railway engineering; manu. textiles and food pro-

ducts. Trading centre for grain, flax and timber. Pop. (1970E) 107,000.

Davao Mindanao, Philippines. Town on E coast, on Davao Gulf. Sea port exporting abacá, copra and timber. Industries inc. fishing. Pop. (1970E) 392,473.

Davenport Iowa, U.S.A. City in extreme E of state opposite Rock Island on Missouri R. Industries inc. railway engineering; manu. electrical goods and agric. implements. Pop. (1970C) 98,469.

Daventry Northamptonshire, England. Town 11 m. (18 km.) W of Northampton with an important radio transmitter. Pop. (1973E) 13,390.

David Chiriquí, Panama. Town 310 m. (496 km.) WSW of Panama City on David R. and Inter-American Highway. Commercial centre. Industries inc. tanning, sugar milling; manu. shoes, clothing, soap, furniture, ceramics, beverages. Its sea port is Pedregal 4 m. (6 km.) to the S. Pop. (1970E) 39,717.

Davidson Tennessee, U.S.A. County of N central Tennessee on Cumberland R. Area, 532 sq. m. (1,378 sq. km.). Cap. Nashville. Mainly a farming area, producing livestock, cereals, dairy products and tobacco.

Davis Strait North Atlantic Ocean. Arm of Atlantic between SW Greenland and Baffin Island, Canada, 400 m. (640 km.) long and up to 400 m. (640 km.) wide. Navigable from mid-summer to late autumn.

Davos Graubünden, Switzerland. Mountain valley in E watered by Landwasser R. with the Davosersee at the N end. There are two resorts, both at *c.* 5,000 ft. (1,524 metres) a.s.l.; Davos Platz and Davos Dörfli. Pop. (1977E) 11,500.

Dawley Salop, England. Sit. 12 m. (19 km.) ESE of Shrewsbury. Overspill area for Birmingham and surrounding area. Originally designated a 'new town' but now part of Telford. Pop. (1973E) 30,720.

Dawlish Devon, England. Town 3 m. (5 km.) SW of Exmouth on English Channel coast. Industries inc. tourism and horticulture. Pop. (1973E) 10,000.

Dawson Yukon Territory, Canada. Town sit. near border with Alaska, U.S.A. and on Yukon R. Trading and communications centre of the Klondyke mining area, and founded during the 1896 gold rush when its pop. was *c.* 25,000. Industries inc. mining. Pop. (1971C) 500.

Dawson Creek British Columbia, Canada. Village 170 m. (272 km.) NE of Prince George on Dawson Creek near the Alberta border. Centre of a lumbering and farming area, trading in fur and grain. Industries inc. sawmilling, meat packing. Pop. (1971C) 11,885.

Dayton Ohio, U.S.A. City in W of state sit. on Great Miami R. Industries inc. manu. aircraft parts, machine tools and electrical equipment. Important as a centre of aeronautical research and site of the Wright Brothers aircraft research factory. Pop. (1970C) 243,601.

Daytona Beach Florida, U.S.A. City 95 m. (152 km.) SE of Jacksonville on Atlantic coast, on Halifax R. lagoon. The main industry is tourism. The beach is 30 m. (48 km.) long and extends 500 ft. (152 metres) at low tide and is used for motor speed trials. Pop. (1970C) 45,327.

De Aar Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town in N of province; important railway junction. The main industry is railway engineering.

Dead Sea Israel/Jordan. Salt L. on the Jordan/Israel border, its N tip 15 m. (24 km.) from Jerusalem, at 1,286 ft. (392 metres) b.s.l. Depth ranges from 3 ft. (1 metre) at the S end to 1,300 ft. (396 metres) at the N. Receives R. Jordan in N but has no outlet. Water is only lost by evaporation and the salt content is *c.* 25%. Exploited for common salt, potassium, magnesium and calcium salts. It is 46 m. (74 km.) long and up to 9 m. (14 km.) wide.

Deal Kent, England. Town sit. 8 m. (13 km.) NNE of Dover on Strait of Dover. Industries are mainly tourism and fishing. Pop. (1976E) 26,100.

Dean, Forest of Gloucestershire, England. District and anc. royal hunting ground between Rs. Severn and Wye in W Gloucestershire. A small extent of forest remains, and small deposits of coal. Industries inc. farming and mining.

Dearborn Michigan, U.S.A. City sit. 9 m. (14 km.) W of Detroit on Rouge R., formed in 1929 by union of 2 cities, Dearborn and Fordson. Headquarters and original factory of Ford Motor Co. The main industry is still manu. motor vehicles. Pop. (1970C) 104,199.

Death Valley California/Nevada, U.S.A. Arid rift valley to N of the Mojave Desert dropping to 282 ft. (86 metres) b.s.l. at Badwater, and rising to Telescope Peak, 11,045 ft. (3,367 metres) a.s.l. in W. Mainly sand dunes, salt flats and desert vegetation.

Deauville Calvados, France. Town sit. at mouth of Touques R. on English Channel coast. The main industry is tourism. Pop. (1968C) 5,370.

Debrecen Hajdú-Bihar, Hungary. Cap. of county sit. 120 m. (192 km.) E of Budapest. Market town trading in livestock and tobacco. Industries inc. flour milling, agric. engineering, pharmaceutical products and foodstuffs. Pop. (1978E) 195,997.

Decatur Alabama, U.S.A. City sit. 76 m. (122 km.) N of Birmingham on Tennessee R. Industries developed after the estab. of the Tennessee Valley Authority, inc. manu. metal goods, food products and synthetic fibres. Pop. (1970C) 38,044.

Decatur Georgia, U.S.A. County of SW Georgia bounded S by the Florida border. Area, 467 sq. m. (1,210 sq. km.). Cap. Bainbridge. Agric. on the coastal plain, producing cereals, sugar-cane, peanuts, pecans. The other main occupations are lumbering and mining (Fuller's earth).

Decatur Illinois, U.S.A. City sit. 37 m. (59 km.) E of Springfield on Sangamon R. Industries inc. railway engineering and food-stuffs processing; manu. agric. machinery, motorcar accessories, plastics and metal products. Pop. (1970C) 90,397.

Deccan India. Plateau of S central India bounded N by Satpura Range and W and E by W. and E. Ghats. Rises to *c.* 3,000 ft. (914 metres) a.s.l. in W and slopes to 1,000 ft. (305 metres) a.s.l. in E; drained by Rs. Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery flowing into the Bay of Bengal.

Děčín Severočeský, Czechoslovakia. Town sit. near German Democratic Republic frontier at confluence of Elbe and Polsen Rs. Industries inc. manu. paper, textiles and chemicals. R. port.

Dedza Central Province, Malawi. Town 50 m. (80 km.) SE of Lilongwe on Mozambique border. Route centre in a farming area, producing tobacco, cotton, cereals, livestock.

Dee River Scotland. (i) Rises on Ben Braeriach in SW Aberdeenshire and flows 87 m. (139 km.) E through Aberdeenshire past Braemar, Balmoral and Ballater to form E end of Aberdeenshire/ Kincardineshire border and enter the North Sea at Aberdeen, by an artificial channel. Noted for salmon. (ii) Rises in Loch Dee, central Kirkcudbrightshire, and flows 38 m. (61 km.) S to enter the Irish Sea at Kirkcudbright.

Dee River Wales/England. Rises in Bala L. in Gwynedd and flows 70 m. (112 km.) NE to Corwen, then E past Llangollen to form the English/Welsh border; turns N and flows for *c.* 16 m. (26 km.) before entering Cheshire *c.* 7 m. (11 km.) above Chester. It turns W around Chester and enters the Irish Sea by an estuary 13 m. (21 km.) long and up to 5 m. (8 km.) wide, which becomes a stretch of sand at low tide.

Dehra Dun Uttar Pradesh, India. Town sit. 130 m. (208 km.) NNE of Delhi. Commercial centre trading in rice, wheat and oilseeds. Noted as the seat of the Indian Military Academy. Pop. (1971C) 199,443.

Deir ez Zor Syria. Town sit. 170 m. (272 km.) ESE of Aleppo on Euphrates R. Communications centre for W Syria, S Turkey and Iraq. Industries inc. flour milling and tanning. Pop. (1970C) 66,143.

De Kalb Illinois, U.S.A. County in N Illinois. Area, 636 sq. m. (1,647 sq. km.).

Cap. Sycamore. Mainly agric., producing livestock, soybeans and grain, with related industries. Pop. (1970C) 32,949.

Delagoa Bay Mozambique. Inlet of the Indian Ocean in extreme S, otherwise called Lourenço Marques Bay. Width *c.* 25 m. (40 km.). The port of Lourenço Marques is on the NW shore.

Delaware U.S.A. State on E seaboard bounded N by Pennsylvania and S and W by Maryland. Area, 2,057 sq. m. (5,328 sq. km.). Cap. Dover. One of the original 13 states. It forms the E half of the Delmarva Peninsula and is generally low-lying. Chief occupations are farming, esp. poultry, wheat, maize, fruit and vegetables, and fishing, with industries concentrated on Wilmington inc. important chemical plants, shipbuilding and cotton processing. Chief towns are Dover, Wilmington, Newark and Milford. Pop. (1970C) 548,104.

Delaware River U.S.A. Rises in SE New York State and flows 280 m. (448 km.) generally SE forming the NE border between Pennsylvania and New York, and the Pennsylvania/New Jersey border. It enters the Atlantic by an estuary below Chester, Pennsylvania.

Delémont Jura, Switzerland. Cap. of canton of Jura (created 1979). Pop. (1978E) 11,600.

Delft Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Town sit. 5 m. (8 km.) SSE of The Hague on Schie canal. Industries inc. important pottery and porcelain works, and chemicals; manu. cigars and cables. Pop. (1978E) 84,110.

Delfzijl Groningen, Netherlands. Town 17 m. (27 km.) NE of Groningen on Eems R. estuary and Eems Canal. Industries inc. shipbuilding, sugar refining; manu. cement, sawmilling. Port exports dairy and agric. produce.

Delhi India. (i) Union Territory of N India bounded E by Uttar Pradesh and on all other sides by Haryana. Area, 573 sq. m. (1,484 sq. km.). Cap. Delhi. Consists of the city of Delhi and the surrounding agric. area. Pop. (1971C) 4,044,338. (ii) Cap. of India and territorial cap. sit. on W bank of Jumna R. Old Delhi was rebuilt by Shah Jahan in the 17th cent. New Delhi was chosen as the cap. of India in 1912 and designed mainly by Lutyens. Commercial and communications centre, esp. by railway. Industries inc. textiles, chemicals and craftwork. Pop. (1971C) 3,629,842.

Delmarva Peninsula U.S.A. Peninsula lying N to S between Delaware Bay to E and Chesapeake Bay to W on the Atlantic coast; contains all of Delaware and part of Maryland and Virginia. Main occupation agric., forestry and fishing.

Delmenhorst Lower Saxony, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 9 m. (14 km.) WSW of Bremen. Industries inc. textiles; manu. machinery, linoleum, clothing and soap. Pop. (1971E) 64,900.

Delos Cyclades, Greece. One of the smallest islands of the Cyclades group in the Aegean Sea. Sometimes called Mikra Delos to distinguish it from Megali Delos to W. Area, 1.2 sq. m. (3.1 sq. km.). Chief occupations fishing, farming.

Delphi Greece. Classical site at S foot of Parnassus, now excavated, and seat of the Delphic Oracle.

Delta Amacuro Venezuela. Territory of NE Venezuela bounded E by Atlantic, SE by Guyana and sit. mainly in the Orinoco delta. Area, 15,520 sq. m. (40,197 sq. km.). Cap. Tacupita. Tropical climate with frequent rains. Swampy terrain with numerous Rs. and streams; some agric. produces sugar, rice, maize, cacao, bananas, tobacco. Tropical rainforests produce gum, balata, divi-divi and mangrove bark. Mineral resources inc. petroleum, asphalt, iron, bauxite. Pop. (1971C) 48,139.

Demerara River Guyana. Rises in the central forest and flows 215 m. (344 km.) N to enter the Atlantic at Georgetown. Used for shipping bauxite from Mackenzie, 60 m. (96 km.) upstream, to the coast.

Denain Nord, France. Town sit. 7 m. (11 km.) WSW of Valenciennes on Escaut R. Industries inc. important coal mines and steel plants, also sugar-refining, brewing and railway engineering. Pop. (1975C) 26,294.

Denbigh Clwyd, Wales. Town sit. 11 m. (18 km.) S of Rhyl in the vale of Clwyd. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. manu. food products. Pop. (1978E) 8,700.

Denby Dale West Yorkshire, England. Town 7 m. (11 km.) SE of Huddersfield. Industry mainly woollen industry. Pop. (1973E) 7,853.

Den Helder Noord-Holland, Netherlands. Town 40 m. (64 km.) N of Amsterdam at North Sea end of North Holland Canal. Port and important naval base with a fishing fleet. Protected from the sea by the 8 m. (13 km.) Helderdijk. Pop. (1974E) 61,191.

Denizli Denizli, Turkey. Cap. of province 110 m. (176 km.) ESE of Izmir. Market town trading in agric. produce. Industries inc. flour milling. Pop. (1970C) 82,372.

Denmark Kingdom occupying N part of the Jutland peninsula and adjacent islands, bounded S by Federal Republic of Germany, W by North Sea, N by Skagerrak strait and E by straits leading to the Baltic Sea. Consists of the mainland, Jutland, and the islands of Fünen, Zealand, Laaland, Falster and Bornholm with some smaller islands. Area, 16,631 sq. m. (43,075 sq. km.). Chief towns: Copenhagen (cap. comprising Copenhagen, Frederiksberg and Gentofte municipalities), Aarhus, Odense, and Aalborg. Low-lying and mainly agric. The chief crops are barley, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes and root crops but dairy farming and bacon production particularly important. Although only very few industrial raw materials are produced within the country, a wide range of industries have been developed. Pop. (1978E) 5,096,959.

Dent Blanche Valais, Switzerland. Alpine peak reaching 14,318 ft. (4,405 metres) a.s.l. lying to W of Zermatt, and opposite to and N of the Matterhorn.

Dent du Midi Valais, Switzerland. Mountain massif in SW Switz. near French border, inc. Haute Cime, 10,696 ft. (3,260 metres), Cime de l'Est, 10,433 ft (3,180 metres) a.s.l., Dent Jaune, 10,456 ft. (3,187 metres) a.s.l., Cathédrale, 10,387 ft. (3,166 metres) a.s.l.

Denton Texas, U.S.A. City 34 m. (54 km.) NNE of Fort Worth. Industries inc. flour milling; manu. dairy products and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 39,874.

D'Entrecasteaux Islands Pacific Ocean. Group off SE coast of New Guinea forming part of Papua New Guinea. The main islands are Goodenough, Fergusson and Normanby. Area, 1,200 sq. m. (3,108 sq. km.). Chief occupation farming; chief product copra.

Denver Colorado, U.S.A. State cap. sit. 85 m. (136 km.) from border with Wyoming, to the N, on S. Platte R. Important trading centre for cattle and sheep. Industries inc. tourism, esp. for the mountain parks; manu. food products, weapons, mining machinery, metal goods and textiles; packing meat, printing and publishing, and rubber. There are important federal agencies inc. a branch of the U.S. Mint. Pop. (1970C) 514,678.

Deptford Greater London, England. District in SE, mainly residential. Industries inc. engineering and chemicals. Noted as a naval dockyard 1513–1869.

Der'a Hauran, Syria. Town 60 m. (96 km.) SSW of Damascus near Jordan border. Centre of a farming area producing cereals.

Dera Ghazi Khan Baluchistan, Pakistan. Town 50 m. (80 km.) WSW of Multan. Trading centre for an agric. area. Destroyed by Indus R. floods 1908–9 and rebuilt to W of R.

Dera Ismail Khan Baluchistan, Pakistan. Town 112 m. (179 km.) NNW of Multan sit. on Indus R. Trading centre for grain, oilseeds and other agric. produce. Industries inc. food processing.

Derbent Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town in Dagestan, sit. on Caspian Sea. Industries inc. fishing and fish processing, textiles and wine making, with glassworks nearby. Sea port. Pop. (1970E) 50,000.

Derby Derbyshire, England. County town sit. on Derwent R. Railway junc-

tion. Industries inc. railway engineering, textiles and porcelain; manu. aircraft engines, electrical equipment, hosiery and paints. Pop. (1975E) 215,200.

Derbyshire England. County in central England. County town, Derby. Under 1974 re-organization consists of districts of High Peak, Chesterfield, West Derbyshire, North East Derbyshire, Bolsover, Amber Valley, Derby, Erewash and South Derbyshire. Hilly in the N and NW rising to The Peak, 2,088 ft. (636 metres) a.s.l. Drained by Rs. Derwent, Dove, Wye and Trent. Chief occupations stock-farming and coalmining in E and S, quarrying in the NE. Industries inc. tourism with several spas, iron smelting, textiles and engineering. Chief towns Derby, Chesterfield, Ilkeston, Heanor and Alfreton. Pop. (1974E) 892,300.

Derg, Lough Irish Republic. (i) L. in the NW of Tipperary, forming most of its border with Clare and Galway; 25 m. (40 km.) long and up to 3 m. (5 km.) wide on Shannon R. It contains Holy Island (Inishcaltra) with the ruins of 4 churches. (ii) L. in SW Donegal near the Ulster border, containing Station Island, a place of pilgrimage to the scene of St. Patrick's purgatory.

Derna Cyrenaica, Libya. Port on Mediterranean in NE Libya. Oasis. Chief occupation is farming, esp. dates. Pop. (1970E) 97,000.

Derwent River Tasmania, Australia. Rises in L. St. Clair and flows 130 m. (208 km.) SE to enter the Tasman Sea by an estuary into Storm Bay. Used for hydroelectric power.

Derwent River England. (i) Rises in Borrowdale Fells, Cumbria and flows 35 m. (56 km.) N through Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite L., then W past Cockermouth to the Irish Sea at Workington, 7 m. (11 km.) NNE of Whitehaven. (ii) Rises near The Peak, Derbyshire, and flows 60 m. (96 km.) S past Matlock and Derby to join Trent R. on the Leicestershire border. (iii) Rises in the Pennine hills in extreme SW Northumberland and flows 30 m. (48 km.) ENE forming the Northumberland/Durham border for *c.* 16 m. (26 km.), and crossing Tyne and Wear to join Tyne R. above Newcastle. (iv) Rises in the N. York Moors *c.* 7 m. (11 km.) from the North Sea coast, flows 70 m. (112 km.) SSW through Vale of Pickering and past Stamford Bridge to join Ouse R. 5 m. (8 km.) SE of Selby.

Derwentwater Cumbria, England. L. immediately S of Keswick in the Lake District, 3 m. (5 km.) long and up to 1 m. (1.6 km.) wide, on Derwent R.

Désirade Guadeloupe, West Indies. Island 5 m. (8 km.) ENE of Grande-Terre and forming a depend. of Guadeloupe. Area, 10.5 sq. m. (27 sq. km.). Main settlement, Grande-Anse. Main occupations farming and fishing; main products sugar, cotton, sisal.

Des Moines Iowa, U.S.A. State cap. sit. in S centre of state on Des Moines R. Important commercial and route centre for an agric. 'Corn Belt' state, and immediate coalmining neighbourhood. Industries inc. agric. engineering, printing and publishing; manu. tyres, leather goods and cement. Pop. (1970C) 200,587.

Des Moines River Minnesota/Iowa, U.S.A. Rises in SW Minnesota and flows 540 m. (864 km.) SSE entering Iowa near Estherville, and flowing through Fort Dodge and Des Moines to form extreme E end of the Iowa/Missouri border and joins Mississippi R. below Keokuk. Used for hydroelectric power.

Desna River Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Rises *c.* 50 m. (80 km.) ESE of Smolensk and flows 700 m. (1,120 km.) SSW past Bryansk to join Dnieper R. above Kiev. Navigable below Bryansk; used for carrying timber, grain and other agric. produce.

Des Plaines Illinois, U.S.A. City forming a suburb of NW Chicago on Des Plaines R. Industries inc. manu. radio and electrical equipment, cement blocks. Pop. (1970C) 57,239.

Desroches British Indian Ocean Territory. Island 575 m. (920 km.) NNE of the N tip of Madagascar. Area, 4 m. (6 km.) by ½ m. (0.8 km.). Coral, forming the S side of an atoll reef. Main products copra, fish.

Dessau Halle, German Democratic Republic. Town sit. in W central G.D.R. on Mulde R. near its confluence with Elbe R. Industries inc. railway engineering and chemicals; manu. machinery. Pop. (1973E) 100,390.

Dessie Ethiopia. Town sit. 160 m. (256 km.) NNE of Addis Ababa at 8,000 ft. (2,438 metres) a.s.l. Route and market centre, trading in coffee, cereals and hides. Pop. (1970E) 40,619.

Detmold North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 17 m. (27 km.) ESE of Bielefeld. Industries inc. manu. furniture and foodstuffs. Pop. (1971E) 64,400.

Detroit Michigan, U.S.A. City sit. on Detroit R. opposite Windsor, Ontario, Canada. The main industry is the motor industry, accounting for three-quarters of its manu. and producing *c.* 25% of all U.S. cars and trucks. Other important industries are chemicals, machine tool manu., aeronautical engineering and manu. electrical goods. A major port, with oil refineries, shipyards and salt works. Pop. (1970C) 1,492,507.

Deurne Antwerp, Belgium. Suburb of E Antwerp and site of Antwerp airport. Pop. (1972E) 81,257.

Deux-Sèvres France. Dept. in W France, in central Poitou. Area, 2,337 sq. m. (6,052 sq. km.). Cap. Niort. Mainly agric. esp. for dairy cattle, wheat, oats, potatoes and other vegetables. Drained by R. Sèvre Nantaise and Sèvre Niortaise. Chief towns are Niort and Parthenay. Pop. (1968C) 326,462.

Deva Hunedoara, Romania. Town 190 m. (304 km.) NW of Bucharest on Mures R. Provincial cap. and tourist centre, trading in livestock, timber and fruit. Industries inc. meat and vegetable canning, flour milling. There is a 17th-cent. Franciscan Monastery, baroque castle and 13th-cent. fortress. Pop. (1972E) 44,266.

Deventer Overijssel, Netherlands. Town 19 m. (30 km.) NE of Arnhem sit. on Ijssel R. and at W end of Overijssel Canal. Industries inc. flour milling and engineering; manu. textiles, chemicals, cigars and confectionery, esp. 'Deventer Koek'. Pop. (1974E) 62,837.

Devizes Wiltshire, England. Town sit. 16 m. (26 km.) ESE of Bath on Kennet–Avon Canal. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. building, light engineering, brewing. Pop. (1978E) 10,740.

Devonport Tasmania, Australia. Town sit. 45 m. (72 km.) WNW of Launceston at mouth of Mersey R. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. processing foodstuffs. Port exporting dairy produce, vegetables and timber. Pop. (1971C) 18,150.

Devonport Devon, England. Town forming a district of Plymouth on Tamar R. estuary. Industries associated with important naval dockyards.

Devonport North Island, New Zealand. Residential suburb of Auckland on NE shore of Waitemata Harbour. Pop. (1973E) 11,000.

Devonshire England. County of SW Eng. bounded N by the Atlantic and SW by English Channel. Under 1974 reorganization its districts are Torridge, North Devon, West Devon, Mid-Devon, Teignbridge, Exeter, East Devon, Plymouth, South Hams and Torbay. Area, 2,612 sq. m. (6,765 sq. km.). County town, Exeter. Hilly in the E and NE and again on Dartmoor, in the SW, rising to 2,039 ft. (621 metres) a.s.l. Drained by Rs. Tamar, Exe, Dart, Teign, Taw, Torridge, Tavy, Axe and Otter. The chief occupation is farming, esp. cattle and sheep; chief products are meat, cream and cider. Industries inc. tourism, and agric. and marine engineering. Chief towns Exeter, Plymouth and Torquay. Pop. (1977E) 947,200.

Dewsbury West Yorkshire, England. Town sit. 7 m. (11 km.) SSW of Leeds on Calder R. in a coalmining area. Industries inc. textiles (wool and shoddy); manu. carpets and leather goods. Pop. (1973E) 50,560.

Dhahran Hasa, Saudi Arabia. Town sit. on (Persian) Gulf, developed as centre and pipeline station for Saudi Ara-

bian oilfields; airport and railway. Industries are centred on the oilfield.

Dhamar San'a, Yemen Arab Republic. Town 60 m. (96 km.) S of San'a on the Yarim road. Centre of a grain growing area; industries inc. tanning, rug making.

Dharwar Karnataka, India. Town 245 m. (392 km.) NW of Bangalore. Trading centre for cotton and grain; industries inc. oilseed milling, textiles esp. cotton, and soap manu.

Dhaulagiri Nepál. Mountain peak in the Himalaya range 140 m. (224 km.) NW of Kathmándu; 26,810 ft. (8,172 metres) a.s.l.

Dhenkanal Orissa, India. Town 21 m. (34 km.) NW of Cuttack. District cap., formerly cap. of the princely state of Dhenkanal. Trade in rice, oilseeds, timber. Industries inc. handloom weaving. Pop. (1971E) 19,623.

Dhotar Oman. District of S Oman extending 135 m. (216 km.) between S Yemen border and cape Ras Nus. Chief towns Salala (cap.), Murbat. Coastal plain rising to the Jabal Samhan hills.

Dhulia Maharashtra, India. Town sit. 190 m. (304 km.) NE of Bombay on Panjhra R. Trading centre for oilseeds, cotton and millet; industries inc. oilseed milling and textiles; manu. soap. Pop. (1971C) 137,089.

Dhursing Nepál. Town 16 m. (26 km.) SW of Kathmándu; station on an aerial rope-way from Kathmándu to Kisipidi.

Diamantina Minas Gerais, Brazil. Town NNE of Belo Horizonte in the Serra do Espinhaço. Industries inc. some diamond mining and processing, textiles and tanning. Pop. (1970E) 25,000.

Dibra *see* **Dibrë**

Dibrë Dibrë, Albania. Area, 921 sq. m. (2,385 sq. km.). Cap. of district. Chief industry cattle raising.

Dibrugarh Assam, India. Town sit. 48 m. (77 km.) SW of Sadiya on Dibru R. near its confluence with Brahmaputra R. Trading centre of a tea and rice growing district. R. port.

Dickson Island Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Island at mouth of Yenisei gulf in Kara Sea, Arctic Ocean, off Krasnoyarsk Territory. Area, 12 sq. m. (31 sq. km.). Chief settlement Dickson Harbour, a govt. polar station and coaling station.

Didcot Oxfordshire, England. Town 10 m. (16 km.) S of Oxford. Mainly residential with some light industry. Pop. (1977E) 14,400.

Diégo-Suarez Madagascar. Town at extreme N of island on Cap d'Ambre. Industries inc. fishing. Sea port exporting coffee, sisal and meats. Pop. (1972C) 45,487.

Dienbienphu Laichau, Vietnam. Town 50 m. (80 km.) SSW of Laichau near the Laos border. Noted as the site of a French defeat in the French Indo-China war.

Dieppe Seine-Maritime, France. Town on English Channel coast at mouth of Arques R. Industries inc. shipbuilding, fishing, rope making and tourism; manu. pharmaceutical goods. Sea port handling wine, fish and textiles. Pop. (1975C) 26,111.

Differdange Luxembourg. Town 5 m. (8 km.) WNW of Esch-sur-Alzette near French border. Industries inc. iron mining, steel and fertilizer manu. Pop. (1973E) 18,300.

Digboi Assam, India. Village 45 m. (72 km.) E of Dibrugarh; oil refining centre of an important oil field. Also manu. sulphuric acid.

Dijon Côte-d'Or, France. Cap. of dept. in E central France sit. on Ouche R. and Burgundy canal. Commercial and route centre trading in Burgundy wine. Industries inc. chemicals; manu. foodstuffs, bicycles and motor-cycles. Pop. (1975C) 156,787.

Dili Portuguese Timor. Cap. sit. on N coast. Industries inc. food processing. Sea port handling cotton, coffee and copra. Pop. (1970E) 10,753.

Dillon Montana, U.S.A. City 55 m. (88 km.) S of Butte on Beaverhead R. Industries inc. mining, esp. gold, silver, lead, copper; distributing wool. Pop. (1970C) 4,548.

Dimapur Assam, India. Village 28 m. (45 km.) NW of Kohima, Nagaland, in the Naga Hills. Road junction, trading in rice, cotton, oranges and potatoes. Formerly cap. of a Kachari kingdom.

Dimitrovgrad Bulgaria. Town sit. 45 m. (72 km.) ESE of Plovdiv on Maritsa R. Industries are mainly the chemical industry, esp. fertilizers, and also manu. earthenware and cement.

Dinajpur Dinajpur, Bangladesh. District cap. 170 m. (272 km.) NW of Dacca. Market centre for an agric. area, trading in rice, jute, cane, rape and mustard and barley. Industries inc. rice and oilseed milling, and soap manu.

Dinan Côtes-du-Nord, France. Town in NW sit. at head of Rance R. estuary, on the English Channel. Industries inc. brewing, cider-making and hosiery manu. Pop. (1968C) 16,605.

Dinant Namur, Belgium. Town sit. 16 m. (26 km.) S of Namur on Meuse R. Industries inc. tourism, esp. for the Belgian Ardennes.

Dinard Ille-et-Vilaine, France. Town opposite St. Malo on Rance R. estuary, and on the English Channel. The main industries are tourism and fishing. Pop. (1968C) 9,162.

Dinaric Alps Yugoslavia. Mountain range extending *c.* 180 m. (288 km.) NW to SE behind the Dalmatian coast, rising to Troglav, 6,277 ft. (1,913 metres) a.s.l.

Dindigul Tamil Nadu, India. Town 33 m. (53 km.) NNW of Madurai. Industries inc. manu. of tobacco products. Pop. (1971C) 127,406.

Dingle Kerry, Irish Republic. Town in SW on Dingle Bay. Main industries are fishing and tourism. Pop. (1971C) 1,401.

Dingwall Scotland. Highland Region. County town in N central Scot. at head of Cromarty Firth. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. tourism. Pop. (1973E) 3,752.

Dinslaken North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 9 m. (14 km.) N of Duisburg in a coalmining area. Industries inc. mining; manu. iron and steel products. Pop. (1971E) 55,600.

Diourbel Senegal. Town 80 m. (128 km.) E of Dakar on Dakar–Niger railway. Centre of a peanut-growing area; the main industry is peanut oil manu. Pop. (1970E) 39,000.

Direction Island Cocos Islands, Australia. Island in Cocos group *c.* 800 m. (1,280 km.) WSW of Singapore, one of the three largest with a cable station. Length, 1.5 m. (2 km.). Main product copra.

Dire Dawa Harar, Ethiopia. Town in E central Ethiopia on railway line to Djibouti. Commercial centre for an agric. area, trading in hides, skins and coffee. Industries inc. textiles; manu. cement. Pop. (1970E) 50,733.

Diriamba Carazo, Nicaragua. Town 21 m. (34 km.) SSE of Managua on Inter-American Highway. It is a railway terminus. The main industry is coffee milling. There is some trade in timber, limestone and salt. Pop. (1970E) 24,117.

Dismal Swamp Virginia/North Carolina, U.S.A. Coastal marshes extending N to S across Virginia/N. Carolina border along the Atlantic coast. Much of the land has been reclaimed. Dismal Swamp canal crosses it to link James R. estuary with Albermarle Sound.

Dispur Assam, India. New city near Gauhati on Brahmaputra R. built as cap. of Assam to replace Shillong, now cap. of Meghalaya.

Diss Norfolk, England. Town sit. 20 m. (32 km.) SSW of Norwich on Waveney R. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. pottery; manu. brushes and mats. Pop. (1973E) 4,730.

District of Columbia U.S.A. Federal district co-extensive with City of Washington on Potomac R., bounded S by Virginia and N by Maryland. Area, 69

sq. m. (179 sq. km.). The District of Columbia, organized in 1790, is the seat of the Government of the U.S.A., for which the land was ceded by the state of Maryland to the U.S. as a site for the national capital. It was established under Acts of Congress in 1790 and 1791. Congress first met in it in 1800 and federal authority over it became vested in 1801. The District has few industries with products mainly for local consumption. Pop. (1970C) 756,510.

Diu Goa, Daman and Diu, India. District consisting of the island and town of Diu, and some of the adjacent mainland, on the coast of Gujarat state, but forming part of Goa, Daman and Diu Union Territory. Area, 14 sq. m. (36 sq. km.). Chief occupation fishing.

Diwaniya Diwaniya, Iraq. Cap. of governorate sit. 100 m. (160 km.) SSE of Baghdad on Hilla branch of Euphrates R. Market centre for a farming area, with some craft industries.

Diyala Iraq. (i) Province of E Iraq bounded E by Iran. Cap. Ba'quba. The main product is oil with a refinery at Khanaqin. Also some agric. land, producing dates, oranges, apples, plums, along Diyala R. Pop. (1965E) 543,228. (ii) Village 10 m. (16 km.) SE of Baghdad and in Baghdad province at confluence of Tigris and Dayala Rs. Produces dates, fruit and livestock.

Diyarbakir Diyarbakir, Turkey. Cap. of province sit. 105 m. (168 km.) ESE of Malatya, on Tigris R. in Kurdistan. Market centre for a farming area, trading in grain, wool and mohair. Industries inc. textiles and leather-working. Pop. (1970C) 138,657.

Dizful Khuzistan, Iran. Town in W central Iran sit. on Diz R. Industries inc. flour milling and dyeing.

Djakarta *see* **Jakarta**

Djerba Tunisia. Island at S end of Gulf of Gabès connected to the mainland by causeway, and 67 m. (107 km.) S of Sfax by sea. Area, 197 sq. m. (510 sq. km.). Chief occupations farming, esp. olives, dates and fishing. Manu. textiles and pottery. Pop. (1975C) 70,217.

Djibouti Cap. of Republic of Djibouti, sit. on Gulf of Aden. Railway terminus and sea port; a free port. Industries inc. fishing. Pop. (1974E) 62,000.

Djibouti East Africa. Independence from France was achieved in 1977. Sit. on Gulf of Aden bounded W and S by Ethiopia and E by the Somali Rep. Area, 8,500 sq. m. (23,000 sq. km.). Cap. Djibouti. Plain rising to plateau (S). The main occupation is nomadic farming. Pop. (1974E) 125,000.

Djougou Benin. Town 70 m. (112 km.) WNW of Parakou in an agric. area. Trades in cotton, peanuts, kapok, livestock. Industries inc. cotton ginning, mat-making.

Dneprodzerzhinsk Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 20 m. (32 km.) WNW of Dnepropetrovsk on Dnieper R. with important metallurgical industries, esp. iron and steel; also manu. fertilizers and cement. Pop. (1974E) 242,000.

Dneproges Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Suburb of Zaporozhye sit. on Dnieper R. with the largest dam and power station in Europe. The level of the Dnieper was raised more than 100 ft. (30 metres).

Dnepropetrovsk Ukraine, U.S.S.R. City sit. on Dnieper R. Cap. of region of same name; railway centre. Industries are based on nearby coal, iron and manganese, and power from Dneproges, and inc. iron and steel, agric. engineering and chemicals; manu. machine tools. Pop. (1977E) 995,000.

Dnieper River U.S.S.R. Rises S of Valdai Hills, *c.* 170 m. (272 km.) W of Moscow in the Smolensk region, flows 1,400 m. (2,240 km.) S and then W through Smolensk, then S through Belorussia to form part of the border with the Ukraine. It passes Kiev, and turning SE widens to a L. *c.* 77 m. (123 km.) long; passes Kremenchung, forms a further L.; passes Dnepropetrovsk and turns S with a further L. before it enters the Black Sea by an estuary below Kherson. Navigable in the upper course for 8 months of the year; in the lower for 9. Forms the Dneproges reservoir for hydroelectric power. Chief tribs. are the Rs. Berezina, Pripet, Sozh and Desna.

Dniester River U.S.S.R. Rises in the Carpathian Mountains in W Ukraine and flows 870 m. (1,392 km.) on a meandering course, SE into the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic and through it to enter the Black Sea by an estuary W of Odessa. Ice-free for 10 months.

Döbeln Leipzig, German Democratic Republic. Town sit. 36 m. (58 km.) ESE of Leipzig on the Freiberger Mulde R. Industries inc. agric. engineering; manu. steel and soap. Pop. (1973E) 27,471.

Dobrich *see* **Tolbukhin**

Dobruja Bulgaria/Romania. Region between the Danube R. and the Black Sea, crossed by the Bulgarian/Romanian frontier and the Danube-Black Sea canal. Mainly agric. esp. cereal and vegetable farming. Chief town Constanţa.

Dodecanese Greece. Group of islands in the Aegean Sea off the coast of Turkey. Area, 1,050 sq. m. (2,719 sq. km.). Cap. Rhodes. The main islands are Rhodes and Kos. Chief occupations farming and fishing. Chief products olives, fruit and sponges. Pop. (1971C) 53,948.

Dodoma Central Province, Tanzania. Town 100 m. (160 km.) WNW of Kilosa at 3,713 ft. (1,217 metres) a.s.l. Route centre on the N to S main road and Dares-Salaam railway. Trading centre for livestock and agric. produce.

Doetinchem Gelderland, Netherlands. Town 16 m. (26 km.) E of Arnhem on the Old Ijssel R. Industries inc. meat canning, metal working, printing; manu. bricks, asphalt, leather goods, motors and bicycle tyres. Pop. (1974E) 34,640.

Dogger Bank North Sea. Sandbank 100 m. (160 km.) E of the Northumberland coast with water at 10–20 fathoms. Important cod-fishing ground.

Dogs, Isle of Greater London, England. District of E London on the N bank of the Thames R., enclosed on 3 sides by the R. in a horseshoe bend.

Doha Qatar. Cap. of Qatar sit. on the E coast. Commercial centre and sea port. Pop. (1978E) 120,000.

Dôle Jura, France. Town sit. 27 m. (43 km.) WSW of Besançon on the Doubs R. Commercial centre for trade in wine and cheese. Industries inc. manu. agric. implements and chemicals. Pop. (1975C) 30,498.

Dolgellau Gwynedd, Wales. Town to the N of Cader Idris mountain on the Wnion R. and 35 m. (56 km.) NE of Aberystwyth. Market town for a stock-farming area. Industries inc. tourism. Pop. (1973E) 2,430.

Dolgelley *see* **Dolgellau**

Dolina Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 21 m. (34 km.) SSE of Stry in a mining area. Industries inc. iron founding, oil refining; manu. potash fertilizer, flour milling, sawmilling and salt extraction.

Dolisie Congo. Town 180 m. (288 km.) W of Brazzaville. Commercial centre of a gold and lead mining and farming area. Industries inc. tanning and fibre processing (sisal).

Dolj Romania. Province of S Romania Cap. Craiova. Mainly agric. Pop. (1972E) 734,305.

Dollar Clackmannanshire, Scotland. Central Region. Residential town 10 m. (16 km.) WSW of Kinross and S of the Ochil Hills. Pop. (1975E) 2,700.

Dolni Dubnik Pleven, Bulgaria. Village 10 m. (16 km.) W of Pleven on a branch of the Vit R. Industries inc. flour milling, market gardening.

Dolomites Italy. Alpine range in NE Italy rising to Marmolada, 10,965 ft. (3,595 metres) a.s.l. Jagged limestone peaks and sheer faces. A tourist area; chief resort Cortina d'Ampezzo.

Dom Valais, Switzerland. Highest peak in the Mischabelhörner range, 14,923 ft. (4,549 metres) a.s.l.

Dominica West Indies. Island in Windward group between Martinique and Guadeloupe, It became independent within the British Commonwealth in 1978. Area, 290 sq. m. (751 sq. km.). Cap. Roseau. Mountainous, with a range

crossing the island N to S rising to Morne Diablotin, 4,747 ft. (1,447 metres) a.s.l. Some volcanic activity. Chief occupations farming and fishing. Chief products rum, lime juice, copra and citrates. Pop. (1970C) 70,302.

Dominican Republic Rep. forming E half of Hispaniola island and bounded W by Haiti. Area, 18,699 sq. m. (48,430 sq. km.). Cap. Santo Domingo. Divided into the National District around the cap., and 25 provinces. Mountainous, rising to over 10,000 ft. (3,048 metres) a.s.l. in the Cordillera Central. Fertile, chief occupation agric., esp. sugar plantations; other crops grown and exported are coffee, cacao, bananas and tobacco. Industries inc. mining bauxite and rock salt, refining sugar; manu. tobacco products and foodstuffs. Chief towns are Santo Domingo, Santiago and San Francisco de Macorís. Pop. (1978E) 4.7m.

Donaghadee Down, Northern Ireland. Town sit. 16 m. (26 km.) ENE of Belfast on Irish Sea. Industries inc. tourism. Pop. (1971C) 3,687.

Doncaster South Yorkshire, England. Metropolitan district of South Yorkshire sit. 17 m. (27 km.) NE of Sheffield on Don R., in a coalmining area. Industries inc. mining, railway engineering; manu. nylon, machinery and rope. Pop. (1973E) 81,530.

Dondo Manica and Sofala, Mozambique. Village 17 m. (27 km.) NW of Beira. Railway junction on Trans-Zambezia railway.

Donegal Irish Republic. (i) County in extreme NW bounded E by Northern Ireland and N and W by the Atlantic. Area, 1,865 sq. m. (4,830 sq. km.). County town, Lifford. Mountainous, with many Rs. and rocky coastal inlets. The Derryveach Mountains, in the NW, rise to 2,466 ft. (752 metres) a.s.l. Drained mainly by Rs. Foyle, Finn and Erne. Infertile, but farming is the main occupation, on a small scale. Chief towns Lifford, Ballyshannon, Donegal and Letterkenny. Pop. (1971C) 108,344. (ii) Town of same name in SW of county sit. at head of Donegal Bay. Market town for a farming area. Industries inc. manu. foodstuffs. Pop. (1971C) 1,725.

Donetsk Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Cap. of region sit. N of Sea of Azov, and in a large industrial region in the Donets Basin coalfield, with an important metallurgical industry. Manu. iron and steel machinery, chemicals and cement. Pop. (1977E) 984,000.

Donets River U.S.S.R. Rises in SW of the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic 80 m. (128 km.) NNE of Kharkov, and flows S and SE through the Ukraine, which it enters at Volchansk and leaves again in the SE near Kadiyevka, to join Don R. below Konstantinovski. It flows through an extensive coalfield and industrial area.

Dong Hoi Quangbinh, Vietnam. Town 95 m. (152 km.) NW of Hué on Gulf of Tonkin. Industries inc. fishing, fish curing, wood carving, with mining and quarrying in the neighbourhood. Port, trading in cereals.

Dongola Northern Province, Sudan. Town 45 m. (72 km.) above third cataract on Nile and 105 m. (168 km.) NW of Merowe. Trading centre on a caravan route.

Don River England. Rises in Pennines 7 m. (11 km.) W of Penistone and flows 70 m. (112 km.) SE to Sheffield, then NE past Rotherham, Conisborough and Doncaster to join Ouse R. at Goole, 11 m. (18 km.) NW of Scunthorpe.

Don River Scotland. Rises near Banffshire border in SW Aberdeenshire and flows 82 m. (131 km.) E to enter North Sea at Aberdeen. Used for salmon fishing.

Don River U.S.S.R. Rises near Tula and *c.* 130 m. (208 km.) SSE of Moscow in the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, and flows 1,200 m. (1,920 km.) S to Voronezh, then SE to a canal-link with Volga R. near Volgograd, then SW by an extensive L. to Tsimlyanski and on to Rostov. It enters the Sea of Azov by a delta. Navigable to Voronezh, but closed by ice for 3–4 months annually. Used for transporting coal, grain and timber, and for fisheries. Chief tribs. the R. Voronezh, Donets and Medveditsa.

Doorn Utrecht, Netherlands. Town 11

m. (18 km.) SE of Utrecht; a health resort with tourism the main industry.

Doornik *see* **Tournai**

Dorchester Dorset, England. County town sit. on Frome R. and 6 m. (10 km.) from S coast. Market centre for an agric. area. Industries inc. manu. foodstuffs. Pop. (1973E) 13,880.

Dorchester Oxfordshire, England. Village sit. 8 m. (13 km.) SSE of Oxford on Thame R. near its confluence with Thames. Noted for the Abbey church.

Dordogne France. Dept. of SW France bounded E by Massif Central. Area, 3,561 sq. m. (9,223 sq. km.). Cap. Périgueux. Dry in the E, fertile in the W. Chief occupations farming and viticulture. Chief products grapes, wheat, tobacco and nuts. Pop. (1975C) 373,179.

Dordogne River France. Rises on Mont Dore in the Auvergne Mountains and flows 290 m. (464 km.) SW and W to enter Gironde estuary NNE of Bordeaux. Used for hydroelectric power.

Dordrecht Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Town sit. on S bank of Old Maas R. and *c.* 30 m. (48 km.) from North Sea coast. Industries inc. shipbuilding, engineering and chemicals; manu. machinery and glass. Pop. (1974E) 101,279.

Dorking Surrey, England. Town sit. 25 m. (40 km.) SSW of London on W bank of Mole R. and 1 m. (1.6 km.) SE of Box Hill, 596 ft. (182 metres) a.s.l. Market town for a residential and agric. area. Pop. (1973E) 22,410.

Dornakal Andhra Pradesh, India. Village 15 m. (24 km.) SW of Yellandlapad. Railway junction for the Singareni coalfield serving many mining centres of Yellandlapad and Kottagudem.

Dornbirn Vorarlberg, Austria. Town 40 m. (64 km.) NW of Landeck. Industries inc. textile manu. Pop. (1971C) 33,810.

Dornoch Scotland. Highland Region. County town in N, sit. on NW shore of Dornoch Firth. Industries inc. tourism and fishing. Pop. (1973E) 800.

Dorset England. County of SW Eng. bounded S by English Channel and N by Somerset and Wiltshire. Under 1974 reorganization there are 4 borough councils (Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole, and Weymouth and Portland); 4 district councils (North Dorset, West Dorset, Purbeck and Wimborne). County town, Dorchester. The eastern part is low-lying, with extensive heathlands. The centre is made up of chalk down intersected by deep valleys cut by clear rivers and streams. The western part has an intricate, rich landscape of hills and valleys, small fields and woodlands. A main feature of North Dorset is the Blackmoor Vale. Drained by Rs. Frome and Stour. Mainly agric., esp. stock-farming, with quarrying in S. Chief towns are Dorchester, Bournemouth, Sherborne, Poole and Weymouth. Pop. (1977) 585,000.

Dortmund North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town in W, sit. on Emscher R. at head of Dortmund–Ems canal. Important centre for coalmining, steel and engineering industries. Pop. (1971E) 642,400.

Dorval Quebec, Canada. Town 10 m. (16 km.) SW of Montreal on S shore of Montreal Island, L. St. Louis. Resort and site of one of Montreal's airports.

Douai Nord, France. Town in NE sit. on the Scarpe R. in the N coalfield. Route centre. Manu. iron and steel, glass, machinery and coke. Pop. (1975C) 47,570.

Douala Cameroon. Town sit. on Gulf of Guinea, opposite the island of Macias Nguema. Industries inc. brewing, flour milling and textiles; manu. footwear. Sea port, exporting timber, cacao and bananas. Pop. (1976E) 500,000.

Douarnenez Finistère, France. Town in extreme NW, sit. on S shore of Douarnenez Bay. Industries inc. sardine and tunny fishing, boatbuilding, net making and fish processing. Pop. (1968C) 20,184.

Doubs France. Dept. in E France bounded E by Switzerland. Area, 2,030 sq. m. (5,258 sq. km.). Cap. Besançon. Mountainous, crossed NE to SW by four parallel chains of the Jura Mountains.

Lower and more fertile in the NW. Chief products cereals and vegetables. Industries inc. manu. clocks and watches, bicycles and motor-bicycles. Pop. (1975C) 471,082.

Doubs River France/Switzerland. Rises in E Jura near Frasne, France, flows 267 m. (427 km.) NE through limestone gorges to Franco/Swiss frontier near La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switz., and forms part of the frontier for *c.* 25 m. (40 km.) NE. It makes a brief loop into Switzerland, and returns W into France, past St. Hippolyte, then turns N past Pont-de-Roide, and finally SW passing Besançon and Dôle to join Saône R. at Chalon-sur-Saône. Its source is only 56 m. (90 km.) from its confluence with the Saône, in a direct line E to W.

Douglas Isle of Man, England. Cap. sit. on E coast. Holiday resort. Industries inc. fishing and tourism. Pop. (1971C) 201,389.

Douro River Portugal/Spain. Rises at W end of the Sierra de Cebollera, flows 480 m. (768 km.) S then W to cross the Meseta, passes Zamora and joins the frontier with Portugal NE of Miranda. It turns SW to form the frontier down to N of La Fregeneda, then W across Portugal to enter the Atlantic 3 m. (5 km.) W of Oporto. Used for irrigation, esp. of vineyards, and hydroelectric power.

Dover Kent, England. Town in extreme SE, sit. on Strait of Dover; terminus of shortest English Channel crossing: 22 m. (35 km.). Pop. (1973E) 34,160.

Dover Delaware, U.S.A. City 40 m. (64 km.) S of Wilmington on St. Johns R. Market and shipping centre for a rich agric. area. Industries inc. canning; manu. dairy products, hosiery, paint, rubber products. There is an air force base. Pop. (1970C) 17,488.

Dover New Hampshire, U.S.A. Town 10 m. (16 km.) NW of Portsmouth on Cocheco R. near its confluence with Piscataqua R. Industries inc. manu. textiles, wood and leather products, machinery. Pop. (1970C) 20,850.

Dover, Strait of English Channel. Strait connecting English Channel with North Sea, extending *c.* 60 m. (96 km.) between SE Eng. and NE France, 21 m. (34 km.) at its narrowest.

Dove River England. Rises 3 m. (5 km.) SW of Buxton in W Derbyshire and flows 40 m. (64 km.) S and SE down the Derbyshire/Staffordshire border to join Trent R. above Burton-on-Trent.

Dovrefjell Norway. Mountain plateau in S Norway separated from Jotunheim Mountains to S by Gudbransdal valley, and rising to Snöhetta, 7,498 ft. (2,285 metres) a.s.l. The Oslo–Trondheim railway crosses it *c.* 100 m. (160 km.) S of Trondheim.

Down Northern Ireland. County in E on Irish Sea coast, bounded N by Belfast Lough. Area, 952 sq. m. (2,466 sq. km.). Chief towns Downpatrick (county town), Bangor, Newry and Newtownards. Hilly, with a much-indented coastline, and rising to Slieve Donard, in the SE. Chief occupations farming, esp. oats, potatoes and vegetables, and stock-rearing. The main industry is linen manu. Pop. (1971C) 310,617.

Downey California, U.S.A. City and suburb of SE Los Angeles 10 m. (16 km.) from city centre. Industries inc. manu. aircraft, cement and soap. Pop. (1970C) 88,445.

Downpatrick Down, Northern Ireland. County town in SE. Market town for a farming area. Pop. (1978E) 7,405.

Downs England. Chalk hills in S Eng., particularly the parallel ranges across Surrey/Kent and Sussex respectively, called the North Downs and South Downs. The North Downs end in chalk cliffs at Dover, the South at Beachy Head. Noted as sheep pasture. The North Downs rise to Leith Hill, 965 ft (294 metres) a.s.l., the South Downs to Butser Hill, 865 ft. (264 metres) a.s.l. Farther W are less extensive downs in Hampshire, Wiltshire and S Oxfordshire.

Downs, The Kent, England. Roadstead off Deal on E Kent coast, protected by Goodwin Sands in most weathers.

Drachenfels Federal Republic of Germany. Mountain in the Siebengebirge on

W bank of Rhine R. 8 m. (13 km.) SE of Bonn, height 1,053 ft. (321 metres) a.s.l.

Drakensberg Republic of South Africa. Mountain range extending NE to SW through the Transvaal, Natal and Cape Province, forming the W frontier of Swaziland with Transvaal, and the E frontier of Lesotho with Natal and Cape Province. The highest peaks are Thaban Ntlenyana, 11,245 ft. (3,427 metres) a.s.l., and Mont-aux-Sources, 10,822 ft. (3,299 metres) a.s.l.

Drama Greece. (i) Prefecture in Macedonia bounded N by Bulgaria. Area, 1,353 sq. m. (3,504 sq. km.). Drained by Mesta R. Mainly agric., esp. tobacco growing. Pop. (1971C) 91,009. (ii) Cap. of (i) 73 m. (117 km.) ENE of Thessaloniki. Market town trading in tobacco. Pop. (1971C) 29,692.

Drammen Buskerud, Norway. Town and seaport in SE at the mouth of Drammen R. where it enters Drammen Fjord. Industries inc. engineering; manu. paper, wood pulp and cellulose. Pop. (1973E) 50,138.

Drammen River Norway. Rises as Hallingdal R. on the Hallingskarv Mountains and flows 190 m. (304 km.) E and then SSE to enter the Skagerrak through Drammen Fjord. Used for hydroelectric power.

Drancy Seine St.-Denis, France. Residential suburb of NE Paris.

Drava River Italy/Austria/Yugoslavia. Rises in the Carnic Alps, on the Italian/Austrian border, and flows E through S Austria to enter Yugoslavia E of Bleiburg, then flows ESE to form the Yugoslav/Hungarian frontier, from its confluence with Mur R., until it turns SE past Osijek to join Danube R. Navigable for steamers up to Barcs.

Drenthe Netherlands. Province in NE bounded E by Federal Republic of Germany. Area, 1,021 sq. m. (2,644 sq. km.). Cap. Assen. Generally infertile with much heathland, some of it being reclaimed for farming. Chief occupations growing rye and potatoes; rearing cattle; extracting peat. There are some oil and natural gas deposits.

Dresden Dresden, German Democratic Republic. Cap. of district in SE, sit. on Elbe R. Industries inc. manu. machine tools, musical instruments, electrical equipment, chemical and pharmaceutical goods, optical instruments and tobacco products. The city was reduced to ruins in 1945 when approx. 150,000 people died. Since rebuilt. Pop. (1972E) 505,385.

Driffield Humberside, England. Town in NE, near N. Sea coast. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. agric. engineering, flour milling and oil-cake manu. Pop. (1973E) 8,400.

Drina River Yugoslavia. Formed by confluence of Tara and Piva R., on N border of Montenegro, and flows 290 m. (464 km.) NNE to join Sava R. *c.* 65 m. (104 km.) W of Belgrade.

Drin River Albania. Formed by confluence of White Drin and Black Drin R. at Kukës and flows 100 m. (160 km.) W on to the plain of Shkodër where it divides. The older course flows S to enter the Adriatic at Lezhë; the W arm joins Bojana R.

Drogheda Louth, Irish Republic. Town 4 m. (6 km.) from mouth of Boyne R. on NE coast. Industries inc. textiles, engineering and brewing; manu. fertilizers and cement. Sea port trading in cattle. Pop. (1971C) 19,762.

Drogobych Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town 42 m. (67 km.) SW of Lvov. Centre of production for petroleum and natural gas. Industries inc. oil refining, metal working, chemicals. Pop. 43,000.

Droitwich Hereford and Worcester, England. Town sit. 6 m. (10 km.) NNE of Worcester on Salwarpe R. Industries inc. manu. heating equipment. Spa with salt springs. Pop. (1976E) 15,387.

Drôme France. Dept. in SE France bounded W by Rhône R. Area, 2,533 sq. m. (6,560 sq. km.). Chief towns Valence (the cap.), and Montélimar. Mountainous in the E, where the Cottian Alps rise to 7,890 ft. (2,405 metres) a.s.l. Chief occupations farming and viticulture; chief products wine, maize and olives. Industries inc. textiles. Pop. (1975C) 361,847.

Drôme River France. Rises on W side of Cottian Alps and flows 65 m. (104 km.) WNW to join Rhône R. near Montélimar.

Dromore Down, Northern Ireland. Town 16 m. (26 km.) SW of Belfast on Lagan R. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. linen manu. Pop. (1971C) 2,303.

Droylsden Greater Manchester, England. Town immediately E of Manchester. Industries inc. textiles, chemicals and engineering. Pop. (1973E) 23,760.

Drumheller Alberta, Canada. Town 65 m. (104 km.) NE of Calgary on Red Deer R. Centre of a mining and farming area. Pop. (1974E) 5,888.

Drummondville Quebec, Canada. Town sit. 60 m. (96 km.) ENE of Montreal on St. Francis R. Industries, powered by a hydroelectric plant, inc. manu. paper, synthetic fibres and hosiery. Pop. 30,000.

Drygalski Island Antarctica. Small island *c.* 550 m. (880 km.) off Mirnyy on coast of Queen Mary Land, in Australian Antarctic Territory.

Duarte Dominican Republic. Province of central Dominican Rep. bounded S by the Cordillera Central. Area, 1,090 sq. m. (2,823 sq. km.). Cap. San Francisco de Macorís. Densely populated farming area, producing cacao, coffee, rice, fruit. Some iron deposits at Cotuí. Pop. (1960C) 217,889.

Dubai United Arab Emirates. (i) Sheikhdom on SE shore of (Persian) Gulf. Cap. Dubai. Chief occupations trading and fishing. Chief industry petroleum. Pop. (1976E) 206,861. (ii) Cap. of (i) on Gulf, chief sea port of Dubai Sheikhdom. Commercial and communications centre. Pop. (1974E) 60,000.

Dubawnt Lake North West Territories, Canada. L. in W Keewatin District on the border with Mackenzie District. Area, 1,600 sq. m. (4,144 sq. km.). Fed by Dubawnt R. and draining through Baker L. and Chesterfield Inlet into Hudson Bay.

Dubbo New South Wales, Australia. Town sit. 185 m. (296 km.) NW of Sydney on Macquarie R. Market centre for a sheep and arable farming area. Industries inc. flour milling; manu. clothing. Pop. (1971C) 17,767.

Dublin Irish Republic. (i) County on E seaboard, bounded S by Wicklow, W and N by Kildare and Meath. Area, 356 sq. m. (922 sq. km.). Chief towns Dublin (cap. and county town) and Dun Laoghaire. Mountainous in the S rising to Kippure, 2,473 ft. (754 metres) a.s.l. in the Wicklow Mountains. Chief occupation farming, esp. oats, potatoes and cattle. Pop. (1971C) 231,182. (ii) Cap. of Irish Republic and county town of (i) sit. at mouth of Liffey R. on Dublin Bay. Commercial centre and sea port trading in livestock and farm produce. Industries inc. brewing, distilling, engineering, flour milling and textiles. Pop. (County boro., 1971C) 567,866.

Dubrovnik Croatia, Yugoslavia. Town on Dalmatian coast; a tourist resort; industries inc. manu. of liqueurs, silk, leathergoods and cheeses. Pop. (1976E) 31,000.

Dubuque Iowa, U.S.A. Town sit. 62 m. (99 km.) NE of Cedar Rapids on Mississippi R. Industries inc. meat packing; manu. agric. machinery, furniture and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 62,309.

Ducie Pitcairn Island, South Pacific. Small uninhabited islet off Pitcairn, annexed 1902 as part of Pitcairn district.

Dudelange Luxembourg. Town 5 m. (8 km.) ESE of Esch-sur-Alzette near French border. Industries inc. iron and steel; manu. synthetic fertilizer, tobacco products, beer. Pop. (1973E) 14,700.

Dudley West Midlands, England. Metropolitan district of West Midlands county, sit. in an industrial area. Manu. wrought iron products, boilers, chains, bricks and tiles. Pop. (1978E) 300,200.

Dudweiler Saarland, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. 4 m. (6 km.) NE of Saarbrücken in a coalmining area. Industries inc. metal working; manu. electrical equipment. Pop. (1971E) 27,900.

Duff Islands South West Pacific.

Group of islands in the Solomon group. Volcanic.

Dugi Otok Bosnia and Hercegovina, Yugoslavia. Island extending 28 m. (45 km.) NW to SE off Dalmatian coast opposite Zadar. Width 3 m. (5 km.) Chief occupations fishing and tourism. Chief town Sali.

Duisburg North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town in W sit. at confluence of Rs. Rhine and Ruhr. Industries inc. iron and steel, coalmining, shipbuilding, engineering, textiles and chemicals. An important inland port. Pop. (1971E) 448,800.

Dukeries, The Nottinghamshire, England. District of NW Nottinghamshire in Sherwood Forest, consisting of the parks of former ducal seats at Welbeck, Worksop, Clumber and Thoresby.

Dukhan Qatar. Oilfield on W. coast of Qatar peninsula, linked by pipeline to its terminal at Umm Said. Oil discovered in 1939 but only developed after 1945.

Dukinfield Greater Manchester, England. Town sit. 6 m. (10 km.) E of Manchester. Industries inc. engineering and textiles, manu. timber, metal, brick and tile products. Pop. (1973E) 18,260.

Dulain *see* **Ramadi**

Duluth Minnesota, U.S.A. City in NE of state at mouth of St. Louis R. at W end of L. Superior. Industries inc. flour milling, sawmilling and brewing; manu. cement and telephone equipment. Important port handling grain, coal and iron ore from extensive local deposits. Pop. (1970C) 100,578.

Dulwich Greater London, England. Residential suburb of S London noted for Dulwich College, and art gallery.

Dumbarton Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town at confluence of Rs. Leven and Clyde. Industries inc. heavy and light engineering and whisky distilling and bottling. Pop. (1977E) 25,510.

Dum-Dum West Bengal, India. Town immediately NE of Calcutta. Industries inc. engineering. Site of Calcutta airport.

Dumfries Scotland. Dumfries and Galloway Region. Town in S sit. on Nith R. Market town for a farming area. Industries inc. manu. tweed and hosiery. Pop. (1973E) 29,259.

Dumfries and Galloway Scotland. Region of SW Scot. bounded S by Solway Firth. Area, 2,500 sq. m. (6,475 sq. km.) comprising the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Wigtown. Pop. (1971E based on census) 144,000.

Dumfriesshire Scotland. Former county now part of Dumfries and Galloway Region.

Dunajec River Poland. Rises in High Tatra and flows 130 m. (208 km.) E and N, in the upper courses as Rs. Czarny (Black) Dunajec and Bialy (White) Dunajec. It passes Nowy Sącz and Tarnow and joins Vistula R. *c.* 40 m. (64 km.) below Kraków.

Dunbar Scotland. Lothian Region. Town sit. 26 m. (42 km.) E of Edinburgh on North Sea. Industries inc. tourism and fishing. Pop. (1973E) 4,609.

Dunbartonshire Scotland. Former county now part of Strathclyde Region.

Dunblane Scotland. Central Region. Town sit. 5 m. (8 km.) N of Stirling on Allan Water. Market town for a farming area. Industries inc. light engineering and woollen manu. Pop. (1973E) 2,923.

Dundalk Louth, Irish Republic. County town near mouth of Castletown R. on NE coast midway between Dublin and Belfast. Industries inc. engineering, breweries, footwear, electronics, tobacco, foodstuffs and textiles. Sea port exporting grain, cattle and meat. Pop. (1971C) 21,672.

Dundee Scotland. Tayside Region. City in E sit. on N shore of Firth of Tay. Industries inc. jute processing and engineering, light and electronic engineering, shipbuilding, North Sea oil supplies and servicing. Manu. include carpets, canvas, linen, synthetic textiles, tyres, clocks and watches. Pop. (1977E) 192,765.

Dunedin South Island, New Zealand.

Town on E coast at Head of Otago Harbour. Industries inc. manu. woollen goods, agric. machinery, footwear and clothing. Sea port, through Port Chalmers, 8 m. (13 km.) NE exporting meat, wool, fruit and dairy produce. Pop. (1973E) 83,100.

Dunfermline Scotland. Fife Region. Town sit. on N shore of Firth of Forth. Industries inc. manu. silk, synthetic fibre and rubber products; coalmining, engineering, bleaching and dyeing. Pop. (1976E) 56,600.

Dungannon Tyrone, Northern Ireland. Town 35 m. (56 km.) WSW of Belfast. Market town for an agric. area. Manu. inc. linen and brick-making. Pop. (1971C) 7,535.

Dungarvan Waterford, Irish Republic. Town on Dungarvan Bay, an inlet on the S coast. Sea port and market town. Industries include glass, iron, magnesite, leather and dairy products. Pop. (1971C) 5,583.

Dungeness Kent, England. Shingle headland at extreme S tip of Kent, still extending as shingle accumulates, with a lighthouse serving W end of Strait of Dover.

Dungun Trengganu, Malaysia. Town 40 m. (64 km.) SSE of Kuala Trengganu at mouth of Besut R. on South China Sea. The port ships iron ore from Bukit Besi. Industries inc. boatbuilding, sawmilling.

Dunkeld Scotland. Tayside Region. Village sit. 13 m. (21 km.) NNW of Perth on Tay R. Noted for the ruins of a cathedral, partly 12th cent., and probable site of 'Birnam Wood' mentioned in Shakespeare's 'Macbeth'.

Dunkirk *see* **Dunkerque**

Dunkerque Nord, France. Town in extreme NE on North Sea. Industries inc. shipbuilding, oil refining, cotton and jute spinning; manu. fishing equipment. Scene of the evacuation of Allied troops during the Second World War, 1940. Pop. (1975C) 83,759.

Dunkwa Western Province, Ghana. Town 75 m. (120 km.) N of Takoradi on Ofin R. Rail junction serving Awaso bauxite mines. Industries inc. gold mining, sawmilling.

Dún Laoghaire Dublin, Irish Republic. Town sit. in E on S shore of Dublin Bay. Passenger sea port for Dublin. Industries inc. tourism. Pop. (1971C) 53,171.

Dunmow *see* **Great Dunmow**

Dunoon Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town sit. 6 m. (10 km.) W of Greenock on Firth of Clyde. Industries inc. tourism. Pop. (1974E) 8,899.

Dunstable Bedfordshire, England. Town 4 m. (6 km.) W of Luton at N end of Chiltern Hills. Industries inc. engineering and printing, manu. commercial vehicles, paper and cement. Pop. (1977E) 32,929.

Dunwich Suffolk, England. Village sit. 8 m. (13 km.) N of Aldeburgh on North Sea. An important port in Roman, Saxon and early medieval times, destroyed by sea erosion.

Duque de Caxias Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Town 10 m. (16 km.) NNW of centre of Rio city near Guanabara Bay. Industries inc. manu. motors, flax and jute milling. Pop. (1975E) 537,308.

Duran Guayas, Ecuador. Town opposite Guayaquil on Guayas R. Terminus of Andes railway to Quito. Centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. rice milling.

Durance River France. Rises near Briançon in the High Alps near the border with N Italy, and flows 218 m. (349 km.) SSW through deep gorges, turning W to join Rhône R. below Avignon. Used for hydroelectric power in the upper course and irrigation in the lower.

Durango Mexico. (i) State in N Mex. separated from Gulf of California by Sinaloa. Area, 46,194 sq. m. (119,642 sq. km.). High plateau rising to the Sierra Madre Occidental in the W. Chief occupations mining and farming. Chief products silver, gold, iron and copper in the mountains; cotton and wheat on lower ground esp. in the Nazas R. valley. Pop. (1970C) 939,208. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. 130 m. (208 km.) SW of Torreón at 6,314 ft. (1,925 metres) a.s.l. in the Sierra Madre

Occidental. Mining town. Industries inc. iron founding, sugar refining and textiles; manu. glass. Pop. (1970C) 192,900.

Durazno Durazno, Uruguay. Cap. of dept. sit. 110 m. (176 km.) NNW of Montevideo on Yí R. Communications centre and market town trading in livestock, hides and grain. Industries inc. flour milling and meat packing.

Durazzo *see* **Durrës**

Durban Natal, Republic of South Africa. City sit. in E, on Indian Ocean. Industries inc. railway engineering, vehicle assembly, oil refining; manu. machinery, metal goods and furniture. Sea port with greater overseas trade than Cape Town, handling coal, ores, maize, wool, sugar, oranges and pineapples. Seaside resort. Pop. (1970C) 874,003.

Düren North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. 22 m. (35 km.) WSW of Cologne on Roer R. Industries inc. manu. textiles, paper, glass and metal goods. Pop. (1971E) 53,700.

Durgapur West Bengal, India. Village 15 m. (24 km.) SE of Raniganj on Damodar R. Site of major hydroelectric plant and steelworks.

Durham England. (i) County in NE Eng. bounded E by North Sea. Under 1974 re-organization consists of the districts of Derwentside, Chester-le-Street, Wear Valley, Durham, Easington, Teesdale, Sedgefield and Darlington. Hilly in W rising to the Pennine Hills, sloping to a coastal plain; drained by Rs. Wear and Tees. Chief occupations mining and farming, esp. sheep, wheat and oats. The E half has an extensive coalfield supporting heavy industries, esp. iron and steel, shipbuilding, engineering and chemicals, at Darlington and in the immediately neighbouring counties. Pop. (1976E) 610,400. (ii) County town of (i) sit. in loop of Wear R. Episcopal seat, noted for the cathedral, begun 1093, and castle. Industries inc. carpet making. Pop. (1976E) 88,800.

Durham New Hampshire, U.S.A. Town immediately S of Dover on Oyster R. in an agric. area. Industries inc. food canning. Seat of the University of New Hampshire. Pop. (1970C) 8,869.

Durham North Carolina, U.S.A. City in N centre of state. Commercial centre for a tobacco growing area, trading in tobacco products. Industries inc. manu. tobacco products, textiles and hosiery. Pop. (1970C) 95,438.

Durrës Albania. Town sit. on Adriatic coast. Sea port handling olive oil and tobacco. Small industries inc. milling. Pop. (1970E) 53,000.

Durrsi *see* **Durrës**

D'Urville Island Antarctica. Island off NE tip of Palmer Peninsula and N of Joinville Island, S Atlantic.

D'Urville Island New Zealand. Island 1 m. (1.6 km.) off N coast of S Island, New Zealand, at E entrance to Tasman Bay. Area, 90 sq. m. (233 sq. km.). Main occupation lumbering.

Dushanbe Tadzhikistan, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Rep. sit. N of border with Afghánistán. Industries inc. textiles and meat packing; manu. cement and leather. Connected with Trans–Caspian Railway. Formerly known as Stalinabad. Pop. (1977E) 460,000.

Düsseldorf North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. City sit. in W central F.R.G. on Rhine R. Industries inc. manu. iron and steel, cars, chemicals, machinery, glass, textiles and clothing. Important R. port and commercial centre. Pop. (1971E) 650,400.

Dvina River U.S.S.R. (i) Northern Dvina, formed by confluence of R. Sukhona and Yug, flows 470 m. (752 km.) NW through N Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic to enter White Sea above Arkhangelsk. Chief tribs. R. Vychegda, Pinega and Vaga; linked with the Mariinsk canal system. Navigable May–Nov. (ii) Western Dvina rises in the Valdai Hills in NW Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic and flows 640 m. (1,024 km.) SW into Belorussia, past Vitebsk, then NW to Riga and the Gulf of Riga. Partly navigable May–Nov.

Dyfed Wales. County of SW Wales bordered W by Irish Sea. Comprises former counties of Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire and Pembroke and includes the 6 districts of Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Direfwr, Llanelli, Preseli and South Pembrokeshire. There are 4 refineries and 5 tanker terminals. Many new industries have been developed in recent years and new investment in the coal and tinplate industry has taken place. Tourism is important. Pop. (1975E) 320,100.

Dzerzhinsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 20 m. (32 km.) W of Gorki on Oka R. Industries inc. sawmilling and engineering; manu. chemicals esp. fertilizers. Pop. (1977E) 248,000.

Dzhambul Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. Town 285 m. (456 km.) W of Alma-Ata on Turkish Railway. Cap. of Dzhambul region. Industries inc. fruit canning and sugar refining, manu. super-phosphates and prefabricated buildings. Pop. (1970E) 188,000.

Dzhezkazgan Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 20 m. (32 km.) E of Karsakpay. Copper-mining centre.

Dzierzonlow Wroclaw, Poland. Town 32 m. (51 km.) SSW of Wroclaw. Industries inc. textiles; manu. electrical machinery.

Dzungaria Sinkiang-Uigur, China. Plateau in N Sinkiang-Uigur bounded W by Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R., N by Altai Mountains and S by the Tien Shan. Arid region drained into inland L. Pop. nomadic.

E

Ealing Greater London, England. District of W Lond. 8 m. (13 km.) from city centre. Ealing proper is residential, with industries at Greenford and Hanwell. Pop. (1973E) 292,510.

Earl's Court Greater London, England. District of W Central Lond. bounded W by Kensington and E by Fulham. Mainly residential with hotels and apartment houses. Noted as the site of the Earl's Court exhibition hall.

Earlston Scotland. Borders Region. Town sit. 5 m. (8 km.) ENE of Galashiels on Leader Water. Manu. tweeds. Pop. (1971E) 1,765.

Earn River Scotland. Emerges from Loch Earn, Perthshire, and flows E for 46 m. (74 km.) to enter Firth of Tay 6 m. (10 km.) SE of Perth.

Easington Durham, England. Town 9 m. (14 km.) E of Durham. Its main industry is coal mining. Pop. (1973E) 9,953.

East Anglia England. Area of E England forming promontory into North Sea between Thames Estuary (S) and Wash (N) and inc. counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. Flat and fertile land producing cereals and vegetables, with an important fishing industry based on Yarmouth and Lowestoft, mainly herring.

East Barnet Greater London, England. District of N London 10 m. (16 km.) N of the city centre. Mainly residential.

East Bengal *see* **Bangladesh**

Eastbourne East Sussex, England. Resort sit. on English Channel at foot of S. Downs. Beachy Head is 3 m. (5 km.) SW. Pop. (1973E) 71,850.

East Chicago Indiana, U.S.A. City and port 17 m. (27 km.) SE of Chicago on L. Michigan. Industries inc. railway engineering, oil refining, iron and steel works, and the manu. of chemicals and cement. Pop. (1970C) 46,982.

East China Sea Pacific Ocean. Arm of Pacific Ocean extending 600 m. (960 km.) SSW to NNE between E China coast and Kyūshū and Ryukyu Islands. Area, 480,000 sq. m. (1,243,200 sq. km.). Width 300–500 m. (480–800 km.), average depth 615 ft. (187 metres) but reaching 8,920 ft. (2,719 metres). Connected SW with South China Sea through Formosa Strait and NE with Sea of Japan through Korea Strait. It receives Yangtze, Tsientang, Wu and Min Rs. Main ports, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Wenchow, Foochow and Keelung.

East Cleveland Ohio, U.S.A. City next to Cleveland; mainly residential with some industries inc. manu. metal goods. Pop. (1970C) 39,600.

Easter Island South Pacific. Island forming a possession of Chile and *c.* 2,350 m. (3,760 km.) W of the Chilean coast. Area, 46 sq. m. (118 sq. km.). Volcanic, rising to 1,765 ft. (538 metres) a.s.l. Fertile, producing tobacco, sugarcane, vegetables, fruit. Main occupations farming and fishing. Noted for the carved stone heads 30–40 ft. (9–12 metres) tall which are of unknown origin. Pop. (1970E) 1,000.

Eastern Ghats *see* **Ghats**

East Germany *see* **Germany, Democratic Republic**

East Grinstead West Sussex, England. Town 11 m. (18 km.) SE of Reigate sit. near Ashdown Forest. Pop. (1973E) 19,420.

Eastham Merseyside, England. Town 6 m. (10 km.) SSE of Birkenhead on Mersey R. at W end of Manchester Ship Canal.

East Ham Greater London, England.

District of ENE London sit. at mouth of Roding R. where it enters Thames R. Industries inc. shipyards, ironworks and chemical manu.

East Hartford Connecticut, U.S.A. Town sit. on Connecticut R. opposite Hartford, and 36 m. (58 km.) NNE of New Haven. Manu. inc. aircraft engines, machinery, furniture and paper. Pop. (1970C) 57,583.

East Indies South East Asia. Term describing the Malay Arch. and often used to refer to the former Dutch East Indies, now Indonesia. Many of the islands have volcanoes. Their climate is hot and moist and they fall within the influence of the monsoons. Area, *c.* 1m. sq. m. (2.59m. sq. km.).

East Kilbride Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town 7 m. (11 km.) SSE of Glasgow. Industries inc. engineering, printing and the manu. of aircraft engines and electrical equipment. Designated a New town in 1947 with proposed pop. of 100,000. Pop. (1978E) 76,000.

East Lansing Michigan, U.S.A. City sit. 4 m. (6 km.) E of Lansing and a residential suburb of that town. Pop. (1970C) 47,540.

Eastleigh Hampshire, England. Town 5 m. (8 km.) NNE of Southampton. Market and shopping centre. Industries are railway, marine and communications engineering. Pop. (1977E) 48,316.

East London Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Port and resort on Indian Ocean, sit. at mouth of Buffalo R. Industries inc. railway engineering, fishing, and the manu. of soap, leather goods, furniture and clothing. Exports inc. maize, meat, hides, wool, fruit and dairy products. Pop. (1974E) 116,590.

East Lothian Scotland. Former county now part of Lothian Region.

East Meadow New York, U.S.A. Village 2 m. (3 km.) E of Hempstead on W Long Island. Residential. Pop. (1970C) 46,290.

Easton Pennsylvania, U.S.A. City 51 m. (82 km.) N of Philadelphia sit. at confluence of Rs. Delaware and Lehigh. Manu. inc. agric. machinery, cement, paper and textiles. Pop. (1970C) 30,256.

East Orange New Jersey, U.S.A. City adjoining Newark 12 m. (19 km.) from New York. Mainly residential but also manu. electrical equipment, chemicals, paint and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 75,471.

East Pakistan *see* **Bangladesh**

East Point Georgia, U.S.A. City sit. just SSW of Atlanta. Manu. inc. fertilizers, textiles and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 39,315.

East Providence Rhode Island, U.S.A. Town sit. on Seekonk R. and Providence R. opposite Providence. Industries inc. ship-building, textile dyeing, engineering, and manu. of petroleum products, wire and steel goods, chemicals and paper. Pop. (1970C) 48,151.

East Retford Nottinghamshire, England. Town 9 m. (14 km.) SW of Gainsborough, sit. on R. Idle. Market town. Industries inc. iron founding, flour milling and paper making. Pop. (1977E) 18,545.

East River China. Rises in the Kiulen Mountains in S Kiangsi province and flows 250 m. (400 km.) SW then W to join Canton R. through a delta below Shekling. Main trib. Tseng R. Navigable below Laolung for 200 m. (320 km.).

East River New York, U.S.A. Tidal strait connecting Upper New York Bay and Long Island Sound between Manhattan and the Bronx and Long Island. Connected through Harlem R. with Hudson R. Length 16 m. (26 km.), width varies from 600–4,000 ft. (183–1,219 metres). Crossed by Brooklyn, Manhattan, Williamsburg, Queensboro, Triborough and Bronx-Whitestone road bridges and Hell Gate railway bridge. There are commercial and naval docks and waterfront with heavy traffic on the Brooklyn shore.

East St. Louis Illinois, U.S.A. City and port sit. on Mississippi R. opposite St. Louis. An important railway centre with industries inc. oil refineries, aluminium and steel works, meat packing plants, grain mills and manu. of chemicals, fer-

tilizers, glass and paint. Pop. (1970C) 69,996.

East Sussex England. Under 1974 reorganization the county consists of the boroughs of Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings and Hove and the districts of Lewes, Rother and Wealden. The predominant economic activity is in the office and service sector but industries include electronics, furniture manu. and light industries. Pop. (1977E) 652,900.

Eau Claire Wisconsin, U.S.A. City in W centre of state, sit. at confluence of Rs. Chippewa and Eau Claire. Centre of an agric. district with manu. of motorcar parts, rubber and leather goods and paper. Pop. (1970C) 44,619.

Ebbw Vale Gwent, Wales. Town 20 m. (32 km.) N of Cardiff on Ebbw R. in a coalmining area. Industries inc. tin-plate manu. and light industry. Pop. (1978E) 25,710.

Ebebiyín Equatorial Guinea. Town 110 m. (176 km.) ENE of Bata on border with Cameroon and Gabon. Main products cacao, coffee.

Eberswalde Frankfurt, German Democratic Republic. Town sit. in NE, near border with Poland, on Finow Canal. Manu. iron and steel goods, esp. cranes, building materials and chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 46,844.

Ebolowa N'Tem, Cameroon. Town 70 m. (112 km.) SSW of Yaoundé. Regional cap. Trading centre for cacao. There is an agric. school.

Ebro River Spain. Rises in Cantabrian Mountains in N and flows *c.* 550 m. (880 km.) on an irregular and meandering course first SE between Álava and Navarre provinces and Logroño province, then across the plains of Aragon where it feeds an extensive canal system and continues to Mequinenza, Catalonia, where it turns SSE to enter the Mediterranean by a wide delta below Tortosa and 80 m. (128 km.) SW of Barcelona. The main cities on its course are Saragossa, Tortosa, Miranda de Ebro, Logroño, Calahorra, Tudela, Caspe, San Carlos de la Rápita. Ocean-going ships can go up to Tortosa. Main tribs. Aragon, Gállego, Segre, Jalón, Huerva, Guadalope Rs., the system drains *c.* one-sixth of Spain and supplies about half its hydroelectric power.

Ecatepec Morelos Mexico, Mexico. Town 12 m. (19 km.) NNE of Mexico City. Trading centre for grain and livestock. Noted as the scene of the execution of Morelos during the revolution.

Eccles Greater Manchester, England. Town 5 m. (8 km.) W of Manchester on Irwell R. and Manchester Ship Canal. Industries inc. cotton milling, textile printing; manu. chemicals, pharmaceutical goods, machinery. Site of Manchester airport; noted as the original source of 'Eccles cakes'. Pop. (1973E) 37,370.

Écija Sevilla, Spain. Town sit. 52 m. (83 km.) ENE of Seville on Genil R. Noted for shoes. Other manu. are textiles, soap, olive oil and wine. It is known as the 'frying-pan of Andalusia' because of its excessive summer heat. Pop. (1970E) 36,056.

Ecuador South America. Rep. in NW South America bounded W by Pacific, N by Colombia, E and S by Peru, and inc. the Galápagos Islands *c.* 650 m. (1,040 km.) offshore. Colony founded 1532 by Spaniards; became republic in 1830. The frontier with Peru has long been a source of dispute between the two countries. The latest delimitation of it was in the Treaty of Rio, in 1942, when, after being invaded by Peru, Ecuador ceded the latter over half her Amazonian territories. Ecuador unilaterally denounced this Treaty in 1961. No definite figure of the area of the country can yet be given, as a portion of the frontier has not been delimited. One estimate shows 177,912 sq. m. (455,454 sq. km.), including the Archipelago of Colón (the Galápagos Islands) with 2,902 sq. m. (7,430 sq. km.). The United Nations excludes the 'Región Oriental' and the Galápagos Islands and gives the settled portion of Ecuador as 104,505 sq. m. (270,670 sq. km.). Chief cities Quito (cap.), Guayaquil, Cuenca, Ibarra, Latacunga, Riobamba, Loja.

There are 3 distinct zones: the *Sierra* or uplands of the Andes, consisting of high mountain ridges with valleys, with 2,570,000 of the population and high-priced farming land; the *Costa*, the coastal plain between the Andes and the

Pacific, with 2,020,000 whose permanent plantations furnish bananas, cacao, coffee, sugar-cane and many other crops; the *Oriente*, the upper Amazon basin on the E consisting of tropical jungles threaded by large rivers.

The population is predominantly of Amerindians, with small proportions of people of European or African descent. The official language is Spanish. The Amerindians of the highlands speak mainly the Quechua language; in the Oriental Region various tribes have languages of their own. Pop. (1974C) 6,521,710.

Edam Noord-Holland, Netherlands. Town 12 m. (19 km.) NNE of Amsterdam. Noted for cheese. It also manu. earthenware.

Eddystone Rocks Cornwall, England. Sit. 14 m. (22 km.) SSW of Plymouth. Lighthouse sit. in dangerous reef.

Ede Gelderland, Netherlands. Town 10 m. (16 km.) WNW of Arnhem. Industries inc. food processing and manu. of rayon and metal products. Pop. (1974E) 78,599.

Edea Sanaga-Maritime, Cameroon. Town 100 m. (160 km.) W of Yaoundé on Sanaga R. Communications centre at the head of navigation. Trade in rubber and cacao. Industries inc. lumbering, quarrying, palm-oil processing.

Eden River England. (i) Rises in Pennines and flows NW for 65 m. (104 km.) to enter Solway Firth just below Rockcliffe, and 5 m. (8 km.) NW of Carlisle. (ii) Rises in SE Surrey and flows E for 12 m. (19 km.) to join Medway R. at Penshurst, 5 m. (8 km.) NW of Tunbridge Wells.

Eden River Scotland. R. rising in Fife and flows for 30 m. (48 km.) ENE into St. Andrew's Bay.

Eder River Federal Republic of Germany. Rises on Ederkopf and flows 110 m. (176 km.) E to join Fulda near Grifte. Used for water storage behind Eder dam at Hemfurth which supplies Ems-Weser canal.

Edessa Macedonia, Greece. Cap. of Pella prefecture 50 m. (80 km.) WNW of Thessaloniki. Manu. textiles, carpets and rugs. Trades in wine, fruit and tobacco. Pop. (1971C) 13,967.

Edfu Egypt. Town sit. 58 m. (93 km.) N of Aswân on R. Nile. Manu. earthenware products. Trades in cereals, cotton and dates.

Edgware Greater London, England. District of NW Lond. 8 m. (13 km.) from city centre. Mainly residential.

Edinburgh Scotland. Lothian Region. Cap. and university city on Firth of Forth 42 m. (67 km.) E of Glasgow. Cultural, administrative and educational centre. Industries inc. tanning, distilling, chemicals; manu. machinery, machine tools, paper, printing, electronics, publishing, food products. Tourism is stimulated by the annual Edinburgh Festival of the arts and by the city's exceptional architectural interest. Edinburgh Castle is on Castle Rock. Pop. (1977E) 466,045.

Edirne Edirne, Turkey. Cap of province in extreme NW, sit. at confluence of Rs. Maritsa and Tundzha. Manu. inc. textiles, carpets, leather, soap and perfumes. Pop. (1970C) 53,806.

Edjélé Algeria. Town 135 m. (216 km.) S of Ghadames. Centre of an important oil-producing district.

Edmond Oklahoma, U.S.A. City 12 m. (19 km.) N of Oklahoma city. Trading centre for an agric. and oil-producing area. Industries inc. manu. petroleum products, flour, animal feed, wood products and concrete blocks. Seat of the central State College. Pop. (1970C) 16,633.

Edmonds Washington, U.S.A. Town 15 m. (24 km.) N of Seattle on Puget Sound. Produces timber, dairy products and poultry. Pop. (1970C) 23,998.

Edmonton Alberta, Canada. Cap. of province sit. on N. Saskatchewan R. 192 m. (307 km.) N of Calgary. The industrial centre of a district concerned with coal, oil, agric. and furs. Industries inc. oil refining, tanning, meat packing, and the manu. of chemicals and clothing. Oil is transported E by the longest service

pipeline, more than 2,000 m. (3,200 km.). Pop. (1978E) 478,066.

Edmonton Greater London, England. District of N Lond. 8 m. (13 km.) N of city centre.

Edmundston New Brunswick, Canada. Town 65 m. (104 km.) ESE of Rivière du Loup opposite Madawaska, Maine, U.S.A. on mouth of Madawaska R. where it enters St. John R. The main industry is pulp-milling. Pop. (1971C) 12,365.

Edward, Lake *see* **Idi Amin Dada, Lake**

Efate New Hebrides, South West Pacific. Island 155 m. (248 km.) SE of Espiritu Santo. Area, 50 m. (80 km.) by 20 m. (32 km.). Chief towns Vila (cap. of the Anglo-French condominium), Havannah, an important harbour. Main products copra, coffee, cacao, sandalwood.

Egadi Islands Sicilia, Italy. Island group 6–23 m. (10–37 km.) off W Sicily. Area, 15 sq. m. (39 sq. km.). Main islands, Favignana, Marettimo, Levanzo. The main industry is tunny fishing.

Eger Heves, Hungary. Cap. of county sit. 63 m. (101 km.) NE of Budapest on Eger R. Noted for wine, and trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1978E) 60,093.

Egham Surrey, England. Town sit. 18 m. (29 km.) WSW of London on R. Thames. Mainly residential. Pop. (1973E) 30,320.

Egmont, Mount North Island, New Zealand. An extinct volcanic peak in SW, in Taranaki. 8,260 ft. (2,542 metres) a.s.l.

Egypt Arab Republic of, North Africa. Rep. in NE Africa and the Sinai peninsula, bounded W by Libya, S by Sudan, E by Red Sea, Gulf of Suez and Israel, N by Mediterranean. Area, 386,200 sq. m. (1m. sq. km.). Chief cities Cairo (cap.), Alexandria, Suez, Port Said, Ismailia. About 3½% of the land area is inhabited and cultivated, the rest being desert; the pop., agric. and industries being concentrated on Nile R. and Suez Canal ports. The R. and its marshes and Ls. cover 2,850 sq. m. (7,381 sq. km.). The country is divided into 25 governorates and two provinces, Upper and Lower Egypt. Upper Egypt consists of the land above the Nile delta and is mainly arid with infrequent rain. Rainfall is light even in the delta, and the economy depends heavily on irrigation, fed by the Nile. The main water-storage dams are at Aswan, Esna, Gebel Aulia, Nag'Hammadi, Asyut, Zifta, Mohammed Ali (below Cairo). The main crops raised are cotton, cereals, vegetables, sugar-cane. Raw cotton accounts for about 75% of agric. exports. Mineral resources inc. phosphates, sea salt, iron ore and petroleum. Industries are concentrated in the Delta and at Suez, and inc. oil refining, iron and steel, cotton ginning and manu. cotton textiles. Pop. (1976E) 39m.

Eider River Federal Republic of Germany. Rises 8 m. (13 km.) S of Kiel and flows 117 m. (187 km.) N to Kiel Canal, which flows through it as far as Rendsburg, then E on a meandering course to enter North Sea 3 m. (5 km.) below Tönning. Navigable for most of its course.

Eifel Rhineland-Palatinate, Federal Republic of Germany. A plateau of volcanic origin sit. between Rs. Rhine, Mosel, Ahr and Our.

Eigg (Egg) Island Scotland. Highland Region. Sit. 7 m. (11 km.) from mainland. Area, 6½ m. (10 km.) long and 4 m. (6 km.) broad. The highest point is the Scuir of Eigg. 1,289 ft. (397 metres) a.s.l. Pop. (1971C) 191.

Eilat Israel. Port sit. 174 m. (278 km.) S of Jaffa–Tel Aviv at head of Gulf of Aqaba, the E arm of the Red Sea. Pop. (1971E) 15,900.

Eildon Hills Scotland. Three high hills sit. 1 m. (1.6 km.) S of Melrose. 1,385 ft. (422 metres) a.s.l.

Eindhoven Noord-Brabant, Netherlands. Town in central S sit. on R. Dommel. Its main industry is radio, electronics and electrical equipment. Headquarters of Philips international organization. Other manu. inc. vehicles, plastics, textiles, cigars and matches. Pop. (1972E) 189,209.

Einsiedeln Schwyz, Switzerland. Town 20 m. (32 km.) SE of Zürich. Noted for its 10th cent. Benedictine Abbey. Pop. (1978E) 9,800.

Eire *see* **Irish Republic**

Eisenach Erfurt, German Democratic Republic. Town and resort in extreme W sit. at W end of the Thürinerwald. Manu. motor vehicles, machine tools and chemicals. J. S. Bach was born here in 1685. Pop. (1973E) 50,457.

Eisenhower, Mount Alberta, Canada. A peak sit. in Banff National Park, and in Rocky Mountains. 9,390 ft. (2,889 metres) a.s.l.

Eisenhüttenstadt Frankfurt, German Democratic Republic. Town and port sit. 15 m. (24 km.) SSE of Frankfurt-an-der-Oder on Oder R. It is the amalgamation of Stalinstadt and Fürstenberg together with numerous blast furnaces and steel works, and is terminus of Oder-Spree Canal. Pop. (1973E) 46,548.

Eisleben Halle, German Democratic Republic. Town 20 m. (32 km.) WNW of Halle. Industries inc. copper smelting, engineering, and the manu. of textiles, cigars and clothing. Martin Luther, 1483–1546, was born, and died, here. Pop. (1973E) 29,944.

Elâziğ Elâziğ, Turkey. (i) Province of E Turkey bounded N by Euphrates R., Murat R. and Peri R., also SW by Euphrates R. and SE by Taurus Mountains. Area, 3,554 sq. m. (9,205 sq. km.). Mountainous, producing lignite, chromium, cereals, vegetables and fruit cotton. Pop. (1975C) 417,751. (ii) Town 55 m. (88 km.) ENE of Malatya. Provincial cap. Rail terminus and centre of an agric. and fruit-growing area. Pop. (1970C) 108,337.

Elba Toscana, Italy. An island sit. in the Tuscan Arch. about 6 m. (10 km.) from mainland, and separated from it by Strait of Piombino. Area, 86 sq. m. (223 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous rising to Monte Capanne, 3,340 ft. (1,018 metres) a.s.l. Iron ore is mined and exported together with marble, lead, sulphur and alabaster. Agric. products inc. vines, olives, cereals and fruit and there are anchovy, sardine and tunny fisheries. Napoleon was exiled here 1814–15. Pop. 35,000.

Elbasan Elbasan, Albania. Cap. of district 20 m. (32 km.) SE of Tiranë sit. on Shkumbi R. Manu. textiles, olive oil, soap and leather. Trades in maize, olives and tobacco. Pop. (1970E) 42,000.

Elbe River Czechoslovakia/Germany. Rises in Riesengebirge 5 m. (8 km.) NW of Spindleruv Mlyn and flows 706 m. (1,130 km.) NW through NW Czechoslovakia, turns N into German Democratic Republic, forming the Czech.–G.D.R. border for *c.* 2 m. (3 km.); it flows N through the limestone mountains of Saxony to the N Germ. lowlands and meanders past Dresden, Torgau, Dessau and Magdeburg to Hamburg in Federal Republic of Germany; below the city it enters the North Sea at Cuxhaven at the mouth of a 60 m. (96 km.) estuary. Main tribs. Eger, Mulde, Ilmenan, Saale, Vlatva, Black Elster, Elde, Havel and Jizera Rs. Navigable for 500 m. (800 km.) and linked by Mitelland canal system with Weser and Rhine Rs., and by Havel-Hohenzollem and Plaue-Havel Spree systems with Oder R. Connected also with Lübeck and Kiel by Elbe-Trave and Kiel canals.

Elblag Gdańsk, Poland. Town and port sit. on Elblag R. and near coast of Gulf of Gdynia. Industries inc. shipbuilding, brewing and engineering. Pop. (1975E) 90,000.

El Bluff Zelaya, Nicaragua. Town 5 m. (8 km.) E of Bluefields on Caribbean, and forming its out-port.

Elbruz (El'brus) Mount Kabardino-Balkar/Georgia, U.S.S.R. The highest peak in the Caucasus Mountains, comprising two extinct volcanoes, the W 18,482 ft. (5,633 metres) a.s.l. and the E 18,356 ft. (5,595 metres) a.s.l.

El Callao Bolívar, Venezuela. Town 135 m. (216 km.) ESE of Ciudad Bolívar on Yuruari R. Gold mining centre.

Elche Alicante, Spain. Town 13 m. (21 km.) WSW of Alicante. Noted for large groves of date-palms which supply the whole of Spain with leaves for Palm Sun-

day. Manu. textiles, fertilizers, footwear and soap. Pop. (1970C) 122,663.

El Dorado Arkansas, U.S.A. City 110 m. (176 km.) SSW of Little Rock. An important centre of the oil industry with associated trades. Also deals in timber and cotton. Pop. (1970C) 25,283.

Eldoret Rift Valley, Kenya. Town 80 m. (128 km.) NW of Nakuru on Uasin Gishu Plateau. Trading centre for a farming area, with an airport. Pop. (1969C) 16,900.

Elektrostal Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic. U.S.S.R. Town 32 m. (51 km.) E of Moscow. Industries inc. heavy engineering, steel works and the manu. of stainless steel. Pop. (1977E) 135,000.

Elephanta Island Maharashtra, India. Sit. in Bombay Harbour about 5 m. (8 km.) from Bombay. Noted for its cave temples which are dedicated to Siva.

Eleuthera Island Bahamas. Island between Great Abaco and Cat Islands, its N point 50 m. (80 km.) NE of Nassau. Area, 80 m. (128 km.) by 6 m. (10 km.). Main settlements Governor's Harbour, Palmetto Point, Tarpum Bay. Main products tomatoes, pineapples, dairy products. Pop. (1970C) 6,247.

Elgin Scotland. Grampian Region. Town near N coast, sit. on R. Lossie. Industries inc. sawmilling, galvanising, brewing and whisky distilling. Pop. (1977E) 18,700.

Elgin Illinois, U.S.A. City sit. 35 m. (56 km.) WNW of Chicago on Fox R. Manu. watches, electrical equipment, motorcar accessories and pianos. Pop. (1970C) 55,691.

Elgon, Mount Kenya/Uganda. An extinct volcano 60 m. (96 km.) NE of L. Victoria. 14,178 ft. (4,321 metres) a.s.l. Coffee and bananas are grown on the lower slopes.

Elia Greece. *Nome* of W Peloponnesus bounded E by Alpheus R. and W by Ionian Sea. Area, 1,178 sq. m. (3,051 sq. km.). Cap. Pyrgos. Mainly mountainous with W coastal lowland producing currants, fruits, olives, vines. Cereals and stock farming are the main occupations on the mountain slopes. Industries are concentrated on Pyrgos. Pop. (1970C) 165,056.

Elisabethville *see* **Lubumbashi**

Elista Kalmyk Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 180 m. (288 km.) W of Astrakhan. Communications and trading centre. Cap. of the Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep. Industries inc. processing of farming products, esp. sheepskins, wool, meat, grain; manu. bricks and tanning extract. Pop. (1973E) 56,000.

Elizabeth New Jersey, U.S.A. City 5 m. (8 km.) SSW of Newark. Noted for Singer sewing machines since 1873. Also manu motorcar and aircraft accessories, printing machinery, electronic equipment and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 112,654.

Elkhart Indiana, U.S.A. City 135 m. (216 km.) N of Indianapolis sit. at confluence of R. Elkhart and St. Joseph. Manu. musical instruments, esp. wind and percussion, producing nearly 75% of the country's total. Also manu. machinery, metal, rubber and paper products. Pop. (1970C) 43,152.

Elk Island National Park Alberta, Canada. Sit. 21 m. (34 km.) E of Edmonton, it is the largest reserve in the country, 75 sq. m. (194 sq. km.) in area. Mainly forested providing a home for buffalo, moose, elk and deer.

Elko Nevada, U.S.A. City 200 m. (320 km.) W of Salt Lake City, Utah on Humboldt R. at 5,063 ft. (1,543 metres) a.s.l. Trading and distribution centre for cattle, sheep and wool. Industries inc. railway repair shops. Pop. (1970C) 7,621.

Ellesmere Salop, England. Town 15 m. (24 km.) NNW of Shrewsbury sit. on Ellesmere Canal which joins R. Severn with R. Mersey. Pop. (1973E) 2,370.

Ellesmere Island North West Territories, Canada. Arctic island sit. off NW Greenland. There is a meteorological station at Eureka Sound in the NW.

Ellesmere Port and Neston Cheshire, England. Port 9 m. (14 km.) SSE of Liverpool on Manchester Ship Canal. An important oil and petroleum centre with industries inc. engineering and the manu. of motorcars, chemicals and paper. Pop. (1977E) 84,400.

Ellice Islands *see* **Tuvalu**

Ellicott City Maryland, U.S.A. City 11 m. (18 km.) WSW of Baltimore on Patapsco R. Trading centre for an agric. area, handling wheat, corn and hay. Industries inc. manu. machinery, feed, flour mixes, clothing. Originally called Ellicott Mills, after the flour mills estab. in 1774. Pop. (1970C) 9,506.

Ellis Island New York, U.S.A. Sit. in Upper New York Bay, and formerly used as an immigrant station.

Ellsworth Mountains Antarctica. Range extending SSW from base of the Palmer Peninsula to Rockefeller Plateau.

Elmhurst Illinois, U.S.A. City 16 m. (26 km.) W of Chicago. There are limestone quarries in the vicinity. Pop. (1970C) 50,547.

Elmira New York, U.S.A. City sit. 85 m. (136 km.) SSE of Rochester on Chemung R. Manu. inc. firefighting equipment, bicycles, radiators and valves, glass and shoes. Pop. (1970C) 39,945.

El Mochito Santa Barbara, Honduras. Town 10 m. (16 km.) SE of Santa Barbara. Mining centre, esp. silver, gold, lead.

Elmont New York, U.S.A. Village immediately E of Jamaica on W Long Island. Mainly residential; manu. clothing. Pop. (1970C) 29,363.

Elmshorn Schleswig-Holstein, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 20 m. (32 km.) NW of Hamburg. Industries inc. shipbuilding, food processing and the manu. of textiles and leather goods. Pop. (1971E) 41,400.

El Muerto Chile/Argentina. Mountain peak in the Andes, 21,450 ft. (6,537 metres) a.s.l., 30 m. (48 km.) WSW of Cerro Incahuasi on the Chile/Argentina frontier.

El Obeid Kordofan, Sudan. City 230 m. (368 km.) SW of Khartoum. Railway terminus and communications centre for the oil-seed and gum-arabic region of W Sudan. Airport. Pop. (1968E) 67,000.

Elobey Chico Equatorial Guinea. Islet of Elobey group in Corisco Bay off mouth of Río Muni. Uninhabited.

Elobey Grande Equatorial Guinea. The largest islet of the Elobey group. Area, 9 sq. m. (23 sq. km.).

El Oro Ecuador. Province of S Ecuador on an inlet of the Pacific. Area, 3,134 sq. m. (8,117 sq. km.). Main cities Machala (cap.), Santa Rosa, Pasaje, Puerto Bolivar. Coastal plains rising to Andean highlands. The main occupation is mining; chief minerals gold (at Zaruma), silver, copper, lead. Agric. is also important, esp. cacao, coffee, sugar-cane, rice, fibres, rubber, fruit and nuts. Pop. 210,000.

El Paraíso Honduras. Dept. of S Honduras on Nicaragua border. Area, 3,310 sq. m. (8,573 sq. km.). Cap. Yuscarán. Mountainous, drained by the Jalán and Choluteca Rs. The main occupations are farming and mining, esp. gold at Agua Fría and silver at Yuscarán. Pop. (1973E) 149,599.

El Paso Texas, U.S.A. Port sit. on Rio Grande opposite Ciudad Juarez in Mexico. Industries inc. oil refining, copper smelting, meat packing and the manu. of glass and textiles. Trades in silver, copper, lead, meat, hides and wool. Pop. (1970C) 322,261.

Elphinstone Island Andaman Islands, Indian Ocean. Island 35 m. (56 km.) W of Mergui in lower Burma. Area, 13 m. (21 km.) long and 2–5 m. (3–8 km.) wide.

El Progreso Guatemala. (i) Dept. of E Central Guatemala sit. in Motagua R. valley and bounded N by the Chuacús and Sierra de las Minas. Area, 742 sq. m. (1,922 sq. km.). Mainly agric. producing maize, beans, sugar-cane and fodder crops, with some livestock farming. Pop. (1972E) 79,834. (ii) Town 35 m. (56

km.) ENE of Guatemala city on Guastatoya R. Dept. cap. Commercial centre trading in agric. produce. Pop. (1977E) 28,000.

El Progreso Yoro, Honduras. Town 37 m. (59 km.) SW of Tela on Ulúa R. Commercial centre for an agric. and fruit growing area, trading in bananas.

El Rahad Kordofan, Sudan. Town 45 m. (72 km.) SE of El Obeid, producing cotton, gum arabic, nuts, cereals.

El Saïd Egypt. Otherwise called 'Upper Egypt', one of the two main districts and comprising most of the country above the Nile delta, which comprises Lower Egypt.

El Salvador Rep. bounded to N and W by Guatemala, N and E by Honduras and E by Gulf of Fonseca. Divided into 14 depts. Cap. San Salvador. Area, 8,236 sq. m. (21,331 sq. km.). In 1839 the Central American Federation, which had comprised the states of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, was dissolved, and El Salvador declared itself formally an independent republic in 1841. There are volcanic mountains, fertile uplands and a hot, humid coastal belt. Chief crops are cotton, coffee, balsam (the world's main source), rice and maize. Agric. is the mainstay of the economy. Industries: coffee processing and sugar refining; manu. textiles and leather goods, mainly in San Miguel and Santa Ana. Pop. (1976E) 4 m.

El Seibo Dominican Republic. (i) Province in E bounded N by Samaná Bay and crossed W to E by the Cordillera Central. Area, 1,287 sq. m. (3,333 sq. km.). Fertile agric. area; main products being coffee, cacao, sugar-cane, rice, corn, fruit, livestock and dairy products. Pop. (1960C) 156,136. (ii) Town 60 m. (96 km.) ENE of Santo Domingo on Soco R. Provincial cap. and centre of an agric. area. Pop. (1969E) 144,517 (iii) Plain extending *c.* 100 m. (160 km.) E along Caribbean from Ozama R. to Mona Passage, and *c.* 20 m. (32 km.) wide. Fertile lowland producing sugar, cacao, rice, maize, livestock, coffee, tobacco and fruit.

Elsmere Delaware, U.S.A. Town immediately W of Wilmington in N Delaware. Mainly residential. Pop. (1970C) 8,415.

Eltham Greater London, England. Residential district of SE London.

Eltham North Island, New Zealand. Town 28 m. (45 km.) SSE of New Plymouth; centre of a dairy farming area. Pop. (1973E) 2,320.

El Tránsito Valle, Honduras. Town 7 m. (11 km.) W of Nacaome. Gold and silver mining centre.

Eluru Andhra Pradesh, India. Town 180 m. (288 km.) ESE of Hyderabad sit. at junction of Godavari and Krishna Rs. canal systems. Manu. carpets, textiles and leather goods. Trades in rice, oilseeds and tobacco. Pop. (1971C) 127,047.

Elvas Portalegre, Portugal. Town 20 m. (32 km.) W of Badajoz, Spain, near Spanish border. Trades in grain, wine, olive oil and plums. Pop. (1970C) 10,305.

El Wejh Hejaz, Saudi Arabia. Town 380 m. (608 km.) NW of Jidda on Red Sea. Trading centre and port with a good natural harbour. Sometimes called Al Wajh or Al Wijh.

Ely Cambridgeshire, England. Town 15 m. (24 km.) NNE of Cambridge on Ouse R. sit. on a hillock in surrounding drained fenland, called the Isle of Ely. Waterway cruising centre. Industries inc. processing sugar beet, engineering, agricultural machinery, clothing, tiles, chemicals and plastic products. Pop. (1977E) 10,190.

Elyria Ohio, U.S.A. City sit. 23 m. (37 km.) WSW of Cleveland on Black R. Manu. inc. aircraft, motorcars, pumps, electrical goods, chemicals and plastics. Pop. (1970C) 53,427.

Emba Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 110 m. (176 km.) SSE of Aktyubinsk on trans-Caspian railway. The main industry is metal-working.

Emba River U.S.S.R. Rises in S Mugodzhar Hills, Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic and flows 384 m. (614 km.) SW past Zharkamys to enter Caspian Sea

near Zhilaya Kosa. Its lower course flows through the Emba oil field. Main trib. Temir R.

Emden Lower Saxony, Federal Republic of Germany. Port in NW sit. on R. Ems estuary and Dortmund-Elms Canal. Industries inc. shipbuilding, oil refining, fishing and fish canning. Coal is exported. Pop. (1971E) 49,500.

Emek Hefer Israel. District in valley of Jezreel on coastal plain; the main agric. centre of Israel.

Emilia Romagna Italy. A region of N Italy. Area, 8,540 sq. m. (22,119 sq. km.). The Apennines are sit. along the S border with the fertile plains of R. Po lying to the N of them. Agric. products inc. cereals, sugar-beet, vines and fruit. The main occupation is food processing. Cap. Bologna. Pop. (1975E) 3,935,722.

Emirau Papua New Guinea. Island in the Mussau group of the Bismarck arch. 100 m. (160 km.) NW of New Ireland. Area, 20 sq. m. (52 sq. km.). Volcanic. Contains coconut plantations.

Emmen Drenthe, Netherlands. Town 32 m. (51 km.) SSE of Groningen. Manu. inc. agric. machinery, nylon, chemicals and cement. Pop. (1972E) 81,697.

Emmental Bern, Switzerland. A valley of upper Emme R. in W central Switzerland noted for cheese.

Empangeni Natal, Republic of South Africa. Town 90 m. (144 km.) NE of Durban. Railway junction in a fruit-growing area. The main industry is sugar milling.

Empoli Toscana, Italy. Town sit. on Arno R., between Florence and W coast. Manu. textiles, pottery, glassware, hosiery, macaroni and straw goods. Pop. 35,000.

Emporia Kansas, U.S.A. Town 50 m. (80 km.) SSW of Topeka. Railway and commercial centre for an extensive farming area, handling grain and livestock. Industries inc. meat packing, flour milling, dairying, railway repair shops. Pop. (1970C) 23,327.

Emsland Federal Republic of Germany. Region bounded E by Ems R. and W by Dutch border. Swampy area, much drained and with considerable oil resources.

Ems River Federal Republic of Germany. Rises 10 m. (16 km.) N of Paderborn and flows *c.* 250 m. (400 km.) E and N on a meandering course past Rheine to enter North Sea by a 20 m. (32 km.) estuary. Below Münster it is joined briefly by Dortmund-Ems Canal.

Encamp Andorra. Village 4 m. (6 km.) NE of Andorra la Vella on a headstream of Valira R. Main occupation livestock farming.

Encarnación Itapúa, Paraguay. Cap. of province and port on Alto Paraná R. in extreme SE. Industries inc. sawmilling and tanning. Exports inc. timber, cattle, hides, rice, cotton, tobacco and *maté*. Pop. (1970E) 35,000.

Endeavour Strait Queensland, Australia. Sit. between Cape York Peninsula and Prince of Wales Island, forming S part of Torres Strait.

Enderbury Island Phoenix Island, South Pacific. Island *c.* 2,000 m. (3,200 km.) SW of Honolulu near Canton Island. Area, 2.2 sq m. (6 sq. km.). Uninhabited.

Enderby Land Antarctica. Antarctic mainland extending from Ice Bay to Edward VIII Bay at 66° 50′ S lat.

Enfield Greater London, England. Town forming a suburb of NE Lond. 10 m. (16 km.) N of city centre, noted as the site of a royal small-arms factory manu. Enfield rifles. Also manu. metal products and plastics. Pop. (1976E) 260,500.

Enfield Connecticut, U.S.A. Town sit. 45 m. (72 km.) NNE of New Haven on Connecticut R. Manu. carpets, hardware, paper and wood products. Pop. (1970C) 46,189.

Engadine Graubünden, Switzerland. The upper valley of Inn R. in E Switzerland extending from Maloja Pass to Austrian frontier. It is divided into Upper Engadine and Lower Engadine, the latter containing the Swiss National Park.

Engelberg Obwalden, Switzerland Resort 18 m. (29 km.) SSE of Luzern, surrounded by mountains.

Engels Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic U.S.S.R. Town sit. on Volga R. opposite Saratov. Industries inc. railway engineering, meat packing, flour milling and the manu. of textiles and leather goods. Pop. (1977E) 163,000.

England North Europe. SE part and largest political division of the island of Great Britain bounded E by North Sea, S by English Channel, N by Scotland and W by Atlantic Ocean, Wales and Irish Sea. Area, 50,331 sq. m. (130,357 sq. km.). Chief cities London (cap.), Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Bristol, Plymouth, Sheffield, Leeds, Nottingham, Coventry, Wolverhampton, Southampton. Generally undulating lowland with downland and low hills in the S and E, rising to the Pennine range which extends centrally N to S, the high moorland of the SW and NE and the Cumbrian mountains, NW, which rise to Scafell Pike, 3,210 ft. (978 metres) a.s.l. Drained into North Sea by Tyne, Ouse, Trent, Norfolk Ouse and Thames Rs. and their tribs.; into Bristol Channel by Severn and Avon Rs. and into Irish Sea by Eden, Ribble, and Mersey Rs. The land surface is 32m. acres, of which 3m. acres are rough grazing land, 8m. permanent pasture and 13m. arable. The main products are cereals, vegetables, beef and dairy cattle, sheep. Mineral resources inc. coal (about ½ coming from the Yorkshire-Leicester-Nottingham field), off-shore petroleum, mainly in the North Sea, iron, building stone and clays. Heavy industries based on coal supplies inc. iron and steel, chemicals, textiles from natural and man-made fibres, paper making, engineering. Other industries inc. manu. vehicles, aircraft, electrical goods, agric. machinery. The conurbations of the Midlands form the main industrial area. Fishing is important on the E coast, esp. cod and herring. Pop. (1971C) 45,879,670.

Englewood Colorado, U.S.A. City forming a S suburb of Denver on South Platte R. Market centre for an irrigated agric. area. Industries inc. manu. tools, dairy products. Pop. (1970C) 33,695.

Englewood New Jersey, U.S.A. City 13 m. (21 km.) NNE of Jersey City. Manu. inc. elevators, electrical and leather goods. Pop. (1970C) 33,695.

English Channel England/France. A narrow sea between England and France; connected with North Sea by Strait of Dover which is the narrowest part, 21 m. (34 km.), and also the shallowest, 12–13 fathoms. It stretches W and joins Atlantic near Scilly Isles. Length, about 350 m. (560 km.). The Isle of Wight and the Channel Islands are in the Channel and the only important river flowing into it is the Seine. Mathieu first suggested the idea of a channel tunnel to Napoleon I.

Enid Oklahoma, U.S.A. City 66 m. (106 km.) NNW of Oklahoma City. A leading grain centre in an oil-producing region. Industries inc. oil refining and the manu. of oilfield equipment, and flour milling. Pop. (1970C) 44,088.

Enna Sicilia, Italy. Cap. of Enna province sit. 62 m. (99 km.) SE of Palermo. Trades in sulphur and rocksalt. Pop. 30,000.

Ennerdale Water England. L. 7 m. (11 km.) ESE of Whitehaven, on NW coast, which it supplies with water.

Ennis Clare, Irish Republic. Town sit. in W centre, on R. Fergus. Industries inc. distilling, brewing and flour milling. Pop. (1971C) 5,972.

Enniscorthy Wexford, Irish Republic. Town sit. in SE on R. Slaney. Industries inc. bacon curing, brewing, flour milling and the manu. of pottery. Pop. (1978E) 7,040.

Enniskillen Fermanagh, Northern Ireland. Town sit. on an island in R. Erne between Upper and Lower Lough Erne, in SW. Trades in cattle and agric. produce. Pop. (1971C) 6,553.

Enschede Overijssel, Netherlands. Town sit. near Federal Republic of Germany border and joined to Rs. Ijssel and Rhine by Twente Canal. A leading centre of the cotton trade and also manu. chemicals, paper and tyres. Pop. (1972E) 143,330.

Ensenada Baja California, Mexico. Port 65 m. (104 km.) SSE of San Diego, U.S.A. Industries inc. fishing, fish-canning and wine making. Cotton is exported. Pop. (1970E) 77,000.

Entebbe Buganda, Uganda. Town sit. on NW shore of L. Victoria. An administrative centre with an intern. airport. Pop. (1977E) 22,000.

Entre Minho e Douro, Portugal *see* **Minho**

Entre Ríos Argentina. Province of E Argentina bounded W by Paraná R. and E by Uruguay across Uruguay R. Area, 28,487 sq. m. (73,781 sq. km.). Main cities Paraná (cap.), Bajada Grande, Concordia, Concepción del Uruguay, Colón, Gualeguaychú. Low lying and swampy with fertile alluvial soil and a sub-tropical climate. Mainly a stock raising and farming area with associated industries and some lumbering and quarrying. Pop. (1970C) 812,000.

Entreves Val d'Aosta, Italy. Village at Italian end of Mont Blanc road tunnel, which links it with Les Pelerins, France (opened in 1965).

Enugu Anambra, Nigeria. Town in SE. Centre of the coalmining industry. Industries inc. railway engineering and sawmilling. Pop. (1972E) 138,457.

Eolie Islands *see* **Lipari Islands**

Epe Gelderland, Netherlands. Town 10 m. (16 km.) E of Apeldoorn. Market town trading in eggs and wooden shoes. Pop. (1974E) 31,134.

Épernay Marne, France. Town sit. in NE on Marne R. An important centre of the Champagne wine industry together with Reims. Vast wine cellars 30 m. (48 km.) long are hollowed out of the chalk hills. Manu. inc. corking equipment, corks, casks and bottles. Other industries are sugar refining and the manu. of textiles. Pop. (1975C) 31,108.

Epi New Hebrides, South West Pacific. Island 90 m. (144 km.) SE of Espiritu Santo. Area, 27 m. (43 km.) by 11 m. (18 km.). Main products copra, cacao.

Epinal Vosges, France. Cap. of dept. in E sit. on Moselle R. Manu. cotton, cheap engravings and lithographs, images, d'Épinal, and Kirsch liqueur. Pop. (1968C) 39,991.

Epirus Greece. *Nome* of NW Greece bounded NW by Albania, W by Ionian Sea, S by Gulf of Arta and E by Pindus R. system. Area, 3,495 sq. m. (9,052 sq. km.). Cap. Ioannina. Mainly a limestone area noted for stock farming, mainly goats and sheep, and producing also cereals, and fruit. It is divided administratively into 4 'nomes': Arta, Joannina, Preveza, Thesprotia. Pop. (1971E) 310,344.

Epping Greater London, England. Town forming a suburb of NE Lond. 15 m. (24 km.) NNE of city centre at the edge of the anc. Epping Forest, now reduced to about 5,600 acres and a public park. Pop. (1973E) 11,340.

Epsom and Ewell Surrey, England. Borough comprising the two towns sit. 14 m. (22 km.) SW of Lond. Noted for horse racing on Epsom Downs, esp. the 'Derby' and the 'Oaks'. Pop. (1977E) 70,100.

Equatoria Sudan. Province of S Sudan bounded S by Zaïre and Uganda, SE by Kenya and E by Ethiopia. Area, 76,995 sq. m. (199,417 sq. km.) Cap. Juba. Mainly savannah and tropical woodlands rising to Imatong Mountains, S. Drained by upper White Nile, here called Bahr el Jebel. The main occupation is farming, the main products being cotton, peanuts, sesame, durra and livestock. Pop. (1968E) 1.27m.

Equatorial Guinea West Africa. Rep. on Gulf of Guinea bounded S and E by Gabon, N and E by Cameroon. Area, 9,828 sq. m. (25,455 sq. km.). Chief towns Santa Isabel (cap.), Bata, Rio Benito. The rep. consists of the continental province Mbini, with the offshore islands of Corisco, Elobey Grande and Elobey Chico; the island province of Nguema off the coast of Cameroon. Rio Muni is heavily forested; the main occupations are lumbering and farming. In Nguema the main occupations are farming and fishing, with some fish processing. Pop. (1976E) 290,000.

Erciyas Dağil Turkey. An extinct volcano 13 m. (21 km.) S of Kayseri. 12,850 ft. (3,917 metres) a.s.l.

Ercolano Campania, Italy. Town 5 m. (8 km.) SE of Naples. Indust. inc. tourism, leather goods, glass and wine. Pop. (1970E) 52,451.

Erebus, Mount Ross Island, Antarctica. An active volcano. 13,202 ft. (4,024 metres) a.s.l.

Eregli Konya, Turkey. Town 90 m. (144 km.) ESE of Konya. The main industry is cotton textile manu.

Erfurt German Democratic Republic. Cap. of district of same name in SW sit. on Gera R. Manu. machinery, typewriters, electrical equipment, textiles and footwear. Trades in flowers, vegetables and seeds. It is one of the oldest G.D.R. towns. Pop. (1972E) 200,837.

Ergani Diyarbakir, Turkey. Village 36 m. (58 km.) NW of Diyarbakir on Tigris R., with important deposits of copper and some silver and chromium.

Ericht, Loch Scotland. L. in S Inverness and NW Perthshire extending 14 m. (22 km.) SW to NE along foot of Ben Alder. Its outlets are Ericht and Truim Rs. It forms part of the Lochaber hydroelectric system.

Erie Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Port and city in extreme NW of state sit. on L. Erie. Manu. inc. washing machines, refrigerators, electrical equipment, paper and textiles. Coal, petroleum, timber, fish and grain are exported. Pop. (1970C) 129,231.

Erie Canal New York, U.S.A. Waterway extending 350 m. (560 km.) from Albany on Hudson R. to Buffalo on L. Erie, now improved and widened as the New York State Barge Canal.

Erie, Lake U.S.A./Canada. Fourth in size of the Great Lakes, 241 m. (386 km.) long and 30–57 m. (48–91 km.) wide. Area, 9,940 sq. m. (25,745 sq. km.). Bounded N and half sit. in Ontario, Can., bounded S by New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, U.S.A., and Michigan, U.S.A. to the W. Fed by Detroit R. from L. Huron, drained by Niagara R. to L. Ontario, where the navigable Welland Canal by-passes Niagara Falls. It is connected with New York and Atlantic by Hudson R. and New York State Barge Canal. Ice-free April–mid December, but subject to violent winds. Chief ports on the U.S.A. side, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Erie, Conneaut, Ashtabula, Cleveland, Lorain, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit. Chief Can. ports, Port Colborne, Port Dover, Port Stanley, Leamington. The main islands are Bass, Kelleys Islands, Pelee Island.

Erigavo Somalia. Town 240 m. (384 km.) ENE of Hargeisa in Ogo highlands. Livestock farming centre.

Erith Greater London, England. Town 9 m. (14 km.) W of Gravesend on Thames R. Industries inc. chemicals; manu. explosives, paper, cables, radio equipment, lubricating oils, flour.

Eritrea Ethiopia. Territory bordering Red Sea. Area, 45,000 sq. m. (116,550 sq. km.). Cap. Asmara. Became part of Ethiopia in 1962.

Erlangen Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 10 m. (16 km.) N of Nuremberg sit. at confluence of Rs. Regnitz and Schwabach. Manu. textiles, electrical equipment, gloves, glass and beer, the latter being esp. well-known. Pop. (1971E) 85,800.

Ermelo Gelderland, Nederlands. Town 28 m. (45 km.) SSE of Amsterdam. The centre of a dairy-farming district.

Ernakulam Kerala, India. Town 110 m. (176 km.) NNW of Trivandrum, and joined by bridges to port of Cochin. Manu. inc. ropes, mats and soap.

Erne, Lough Fermanagh, Northern Ireland. L. consisting of two smaller Ls. joined by a 10 m. (16 km.) stretch of Erne R. Upper Lough Erne, SE is 30 sq. m. (78 sq. km.); Lower Lough Erne, NW is 90 sq. m. (233 sq. km.). There are numerous islands.

Erne River Irish Republic/Northern Ireland. Rises in Lough Gowna on border of Longford and Cavan, and flows 72 m. (115 km.) NW through Cavan, Fer-

managh, Donegal, through Lough Oughter and Lough Erne to enter the Atlantic in Donegal Bay. Used for hydroelectric power.

Erromanga New Hebrides, South Pacific. Island 240 m. (384 km.) SE of Espiritu Santo. Area, 345 sq. m. (894 sq. km.). Mainly savannah with extinct volcanoes. Main products copra, wool, sandalwood.

Ersekë *see* **Kolonje**

Erzgebirge Czechoslovakia/German Democratic Republic. A mountain range stretching WSW to ENE for about 90 m. (144 km.) along the frontier. The highest peak is Klinovec in Czech., 4,081 ft. (1,244 metres) a.s.l.

Erzincan Erzincan, Turkey. Cap. of province sit. near Euphrates R. in E central Turkey. Manu. textiles, copper goods and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 58,352.

Erzurum Erzurum, Turkey. Cap. of province sit. in NE and on Armenian plateau. Industries inc. iron and copper working, sugar refining and tanning. Trades in cattle, furs, grain and vegetables. Pop. (1970C) 134,655.

Esbjerg Ribe, Denmark. Port in SW on North Sea opposite Fanö Island. There is a steamer service to Britain. Industries inc. fishing and the manu. of rope and margarine. Dairy produce is exported. Pop. (1977E) 79,354.

Esbo *see* **Espoo**

Esch-Alzette Luxembourg. Town sit. 10 m. (16 km.) SW of Luxembourg on Alzette R. The second largest town and centre of the steel industry. Coal and iron are mined. Manu. inc. steel products and fertilizers. Pop. (1971E) 27,539.

Eschwege Hessen, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. 27 m. (43 km.) ESE of Kassel on Werra R. Manu. soap, footwear and textiles. Pop. (1971E) 23,400.

Eschweiler North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 8 m. (13 km.) ENE of Aachen. Industries inc. coalmining, engineering, brewing and tanning. Pop. (1971E) 38,800.

Escolín Mexico. Oilfield near the rich field at Poza Rica.

Escorial Madrid, Spain. Town 26 m. (42 km.) WNW of Madrid sit. at foot of Sierra de Guadarrama. Nearby is the famous El Escorial.

Escuintla Guatemala. (i) Dept. of S Guatemala on Pacific coast. Area, 1,693 sq. m. (4,385 sq. km.). Chief towns Escuintla, Santa Lucia, Palín, San José. Mainly a farming area, producing sugarcane, fruit, coffee, maize, cattle. Pop. (1972E) 426,498. (ii) Town 28 m. (45 km.) SW of Guatemala. Dept. cap., commercial centre of an agric. district. Main industries sugar milling, cotton ginning. Pop. (1970E) 62,500.

Esdraelon, Plain of Israel. Sit. between Mount Carmel and the Jordan valley. It is traversed by Kishon R. and is very fertile.

Esfáhán Esfáhán, Iran. Cap. of province in W central Iran sit. on Zayindeh R. It is the second largest town with many fine buildings and mosques. Manu. carpets, rugs, textiles and brocades. Pop. (1976C) 671,825.

Esher Surrey, England. Residential town 15 m. (24 km.) SW of London. Pop. (1977E) 5,750.

Eskilstuna Södermanland, Sweden. Town sit. just S of L. Malar. Centre of an important iron and steel industry noted for cutlery and swords. Other manu. inc. machinery, electrical equipment and precision instruments. Pop. (1976C) 92,158.

Eskişehir Eskişehir, Turkey. Cap. of province in NW. Industries inc. sugar refining and the manu. of agric. implements, cement and textiles. Trades in agric. produce. It is noted for hot sulphur springs. Pop. (1970C) 163,458.

Esk River England. Rises on Scafell and flows SW for 20 m. (32 km.) to enter Irish Sea near Ravenglass, 14 m. (22 km.) SSE of Whitehaven.

Esk River England. Rises in Cleveland Hills and flows E for 24 m. (38 km.) to enter North Sea at Whitby.

Esk River England/Scotland. Formed

by union of Black Esk and White Esk, flows SSE and SSW for 36 m. (58 km.) to enter Solway Firth 8 m. (13 km.) NNW of Carlisle.

Esk River Scotland. Rises in S foothills of Pentland Hills and flows NE for 21 m. (34 km.) to enter Firth of Forth at Musselburgh.

Esk River, North Scotland. Rises in Grampians and flows SE for 29 m. (46 km.) to enter North Sea 4 m. (6 km.) NNE of Montrose.

Esk River, South Scotland. Rises in Grampians and flows SE and E for 49 m. (78 km.) to enter North Sea at Montrose.

Esmeraldas Esmeraldas, Ecuador. Cap. of province and port in extreme NW sit. at mouth of Esmeraldas R. Timber and bananas are exported. Pop. (1977E) 60,000.

Esna, Egypt Town sit. 62 m. (99 km.) SSW of Qena on Nile R. Manu. pottery, cotton and shawls. There is an important R. barrage here.

Espaillat Dominican Republic. Province on N coast, crossed by the Cordillera Setentrional. Area, 433 sq. m. (1,121 sq. km.). Main towns Moca (cap.), Salcedo, Tenares, Veragua. Very fertile and populous area, producing coffee, cacao, tobacco, rice, corn. Pop. (1960C) 158,806.

Esperance Western Australia, Australia. Town 215 m. (344 km.) S of Kalgoorlie on Esperance Bay. Railway terminus, resort and port exporting gold. Pop. (1974E) 5,150.

Espírito Santo Brazil. A maritime state in SE. Area, 17,605 sq. m. (45,597 sq. km.). A low-lying coastal area rising to heavily forested mountains in the W. The chief R. is the Doce. Coffee, sugar-cane, timber and fruit are produced. Cap. Vitória. Pop. (1975E) 725,100.

Espiritu Santo New Hebrides, South West Pacific. Island in New Hebrides group, the most W and largest. Area, 1,485 sq. m. (3,846 sq. km.). British administration centre at Hog Harbour; French at Segond Canal. Volcanic, rising to 6,195 ft. (1,888 metres) a.s.l. Produces copra, cocoa, coffee.

Espoo Uusimaa, Finland. Village 10 m. (16 km.) W of Helsinki. Industries inc. granite quarrying.

Esquimalt British Columbia, Canada. Port and naval base sit. at S end of Vancouver Island, just W of Victoria. Industries inc. shipbuilding and salmon fishing.

Essaouira Morocco. Port sit. on Atlantic coast. Industries inc. sugar refining, fish canning and tanning. Wool and olive oil are exported.

Essen North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town in W, sit. between Ruhr R. and Rhine-Herne Canal. An important industrial centre of the Ruhr coalfield with large steel works. Other industries inc. railway engineering, and the manu. of textiles, chemicals, glass and furniture. Pop. (1971E) 691,800.

Essendon Victoria, Australia. Town 6 m. (10 km.) NW of Melbourne. Market centre for a farming area, trading in oats, barley.

Essequibo River Guyana, South America. Rises in Guiana Highlands near the Brazil border and flows 600 m. (960 km.) N to enter Atlantic by a wide estuary 13 m. (21 km.) WNW of Georgetown. Navigable for ocean-going craft up to Bartica *c.* 50 m. (80 km.), for small craft to Monkey Jump. Used extensively to carry the minerals and timber from the interior to the coast, although its course is much impeded by rapids which must be avoided by railway. Main tribs. Rupununi, Potaro and Mazaruni-Cuyuni Rs.

Essex England. Under 1974 reorganization the county consists of the districts of Uttlesford, Braintree, Colchester, Tendring, Harlow, Epping Forest, Chelmsford, Maldon, Brentwood, Basildon, Rochford, Thurrock, Castle Point, and Southend-on-Sea. Area, 1,530 sq. m. (3,963 sq. km.). It has long, flat coastline with shallow bays, occasionally fringed with marshland with important oyster beds. Inland it is undulated and wooded, much agricultural land devoted to grain production. Economic activities include electronics engineering in Chelmsford

and Harlow, motor manufacturing in Basildon and sand and gravel extraction throughout the county. The greatest numbers employed overall are in the service sector, including education and social services. Seasonal tourism is important in coastal resorts such as Southend-on-Sea and Clacton. Harwich has important continental traffic. The largest towns are Southend, Chelmsford, Colchester, Harlow, Basildon and Brentwood. Pop. (1977E) 1,425,900.

Esslingen Baden-Württemberg, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 6 m. (10 km.) ESE of Stuttgart on Neckar R. Manu. machinery, textiles, electrical equipment, leather goods and gloves. Pop. (1971E) 87,500.

Essonne France. Dept. sit. to S of Paris. Area, 699 sq. m. (1,811 sq. km.). Cap. Ivry. Pop. (1975C) 923,061.

Estelí Estelí, Nicaragua. Cap. of dept. 60 m. (96 km.) NNW of Managua. Industries are sawmilling and tanning. Pop. (1972E) 26,764.

Estevan Saskatchewan, Canada. Town 115 m. (184 km.) SE of Regina on Souris R. at mouth of Long Creek. The main industry is mining lignite-coal, also flour milling; manu. coal briquettes. Pop. (1976C) 8,754.

Esthwaite Water England. L. sit. between Coniston Water and L. Windermere, in the Lake District.

Eston Cleveland, England. Town sit. 4 m. (6 km.) ESE of Middlesbrough on estuary of R. Tees. Industries inc. shipbuilding, steelworks and the manu. of chemicals.

Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic U.S.S.R. Constituent rep. of U.S.S.R., bounded N by Gulf of Finland, S by Latvia, W by Baltic Sea and E by the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Rep. Area, 17,400 sq. m. (45,100 sq. km.). After a brief period of independence following the 1917 revolution, the secret protocol of the Soviet-German agreement in 1939 assigned Estonia to the Soviet sphere of interest. An ultimatum in 1940 led to the formation of a government acceptable to the U.S.S.R., which applied for Estonia's admission to the Soviet Union; this was effected by decree of the Supreme Soviet later that year. The incorporation has been accorded *de facto* recognition by the British Government, but not by the U.S. Government, which continues to recognize an Estonian consul-general in New York. Chief towns Tallinn (cap.), Paldiski. Mainly lowland rising to glacial moraine ridges in the S with poor, sandy soil and about 20% forest. Agric. is based on intensive dairy farming and cereals. Industries inc. distilling gas, petrol and asphalt from local oil shale of which deposits are considerable; textiles; shipbuilding; manu. matches, paper and furniture—all centred on Tallinn. The chief exports are dairy and oil-shale products. Pop. (1978E) 1.5m.

Estoril Lisboa, Portugal. Seaside resort 13 m. (21 km.) W of Lisbon. Pop. 50,000.

Estremadura Portugal. Province of central Portugal. Area, 2,064 sq. m. (5,346 sq. km.). Chief cities Lisbon (cap.), Setúbal, Caldas da Rainha. Mainly agric., esp. grain, vines, fruit and market gardening produce, rice. Drained by Tagus R. Natural resources inc. salt and cork; commerce and industry are concentrated in the Lisbon area. Tourism is important on the coast.

Estremadura Spain. Region of W Spain consisting of Cáceres and Badajoz provinces. Area, 16,059 sq. m. (41,593 sq. km.). Chief cities Cáceres, Badajoz. Mainly tableland with a few fertile areas separated by mountain ranges; the Sierra de Gata and Sierra de Gredos (N) and the lower Sierra Morena, S. In the E it rises to the central Spanish plateau, the Meseta. Mainly agric. with associated industries and some mining, esp. phosphates. Drained by Tagus and Guadiana Rs. but subject to severe drought. Pop. (1970C) 1.15m.

Esztergom Komárom, Hungary. Town sit. 22 m. (35 km.) NNE of Budapest on Danube R. almost opposite its confluence with Hron R. Manu. inc. machinery and textiles. Noted for thermal springs.

Etawah Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 70 m. (112 km.) ESE of Agra. Manu. textiles. Trades in cotton and agric. produce.

Ethiopia East Africa. Republic bounded N by Red Sea, NE by Djibouti, E by Somali Rep., S by Kenya and W by Sudan. Modern Ethiopia dates from the reign of the Emperor Theodore (1855–68). Eritrea was incorporated into N Ethiopia in 1962. The Emperor was deposed in 1974. Area, *c.* 395,000 sq. m. (1,023,050 sq. km.). Chief cities Addis Ababa (cap.), Asmara, Harar, Dire Dawa. It is divided into 14 provinces. Consists mainly of mountain plateau rising from the lowlands of the White Nile, W and divided into two blocks by the Great Rift Valley which extends NE to SW. The highlands descend gradually E across the semi-arid Ogaden plateau to the Indian Ocean. The Danakil desert occupies the NE. The N is drained into the Nile basin by Rs. inc. the Blue Nile and headstreams of the White Nile. The SE is drained into the Somali Rep. The climate and vegetation are divided into three zones according to altitude; below 5,500 ft. (1,676 metres) is hot and arid; from 5,500–8,000 ft. (1,676–2,438 metres) has an average temp. of 62°F and rainfall between 25 and 80 ins., supporting most of the country's pop. and agric.; above 8,000 ft. (2,438 metres) is cool, with extensive grazing lands and forests. The main crops are cereals, tobacco, cotton, plantains, coffee; main exports are coffee, beeswax, hides and skins, grain. There are deposits of gold and potash. Industry is little developed, and mainly centred on Addis Ababa and Asmara. It inc. processing cotton, cement, salt, food and tobacco products and oil, from the refinery at Assab. Pop. (1977E) 29,416,000.

Etna, Mount Sicilia, Italy. Volcano 18 m. (29 km.) NNW of Catania, the highest active volcano in Europe at 10,705 ft. (3,263 metres) a.s.l. It has four types of vegetation according to altitude; subtropical inc. citrus fruit, olives and figs; temperate, producing vines, almonds, hazelnuts, apples, pears; forest, producing chestnut, pine, birch and some cereals; desert, with lava and ash, snow-covered 9 months of the year. The area occupied by the mountain is *c.* 460 sq. m. (1,191 sq. km.).

Eton Berkshire, England. Town sit. on R. Thames opposite Windsor. Eton College was founded here in 1440. Pop. (1973E) 4,950.

'Eua Tongatabu, Tonga. Island of the Tongatabu group. Area, 33 sq. m. (85 sq. km.). Formerly called Middleburg.

Euboea Greece. The largest island and prefecture sit. off E coast in Aegean Sea. Area, 1,509 sq. m. (3,908 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous rising to Mount Delphi, 5,718 ft. (1,743 metres) a.s.l. Agric. products inc. cereals, vines and olives, and sheep and goats are raised. Cap. Chalcis, sit. 35 m. (56 km.) N of Athens. Pop. (1971C) 165,369.

Euclid Ohio, U.S.A. A suburb of Cleveland sit. on L. Erie. Manu. inc. tractors, metal goods and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970C) 71,552.

Euganean Hills Veneto, Italy. A range of volcanic hills sit. between Padua and Este. The highest point is Mount Venda, 1,980 ft. (604 metres) a.s.l.

Eugene Oregon, U.S.A. City in W centre of state, sit. on Willamette R. Industries inc. fruit canning and sawmilling. Pop. (1970C) 76,346.

Eupen and Malmédy Liège, Belgium. Towns respectively 20 m. (32 km.) E and 25 m. (40 km.) SE of Liège near the Federal Republic of Germany border and administratively united. Industries inc. wool spinning, weaving; manu. paper, tanning fluids, cables.

Euphrates River South West Asia. Formed from headstreams rising in Armenian highlands between Black Sea and L. Van: the W Euphrates rises 14 m. (22 km.) N of Erzurum; the Murat rises 40 m. (64 km.) SW of Mount Ararat. Flows *c.* 1,700 m, (2,720 km.) SW past Keban and Birecik to the Syrian border. Total course in Turkey, 685 m. (1,096 km.). It then swings S and SE across the Syrian Desert into Iraq and flows through central Iraq to join the Tigris R. 40 m. (64 km.) NW of Basra. The joint stream is called the Shatt al Arab and enters the head of the (Persian) Gulf. Not navigable except for shallow-draught vessels in Iraq. Used in Syria and Iraq for irrigation.

Eure France. Dept. in NW formed from part of Normandy. Area, 2,331 sq. m. (6,037 sq. km.). Mainly flat and wooded. The chief Rs. are Seine and Eure. Agric.

products inc. cereals, flax, fruit, cheese and cider. Cattle and horses are bred, the latter esp. famous. Industries inc. metal-working and textile manu. Cap. Évreux. Pop. (1975c) 422,952.

Eure-et-Loir France. Dept. in N formed from parts of Orléanais and Normandy. Area, 2,293 sq. m. (5,940 sq. km.). In the E is an undulating plain called the Beauce, and in the W are the Perche Hills, noted for Percheron horses. The chief Rs. are Eure and Loir. Agric. products inc. wheat, oats and apples. Cap. Chartres. Pop. (1975c) 335,151.

Eureka California, U.S.A. Port 235 m. (376 km.) NNW of San Francisco on Humboldt Bay. Pop. (1970c) 24,337.

Eure River France. Rises in Perche hills SW of La Ferté-Vidame and flows 140 m. (224 km.) ESE to Chartres, then N past Maintenon and Louviers to join Seine R. above Pont-de-L'Arche. Main tribs. Avre and Iton Rs.

Europe The most W and smallest continent of the old world forming an extensive peninsula of the Eurasian land-mass, occupying *c.* 8% of the earth's surface and supporting *c.* 25% of its pop. Bounded N and NE by Arctic Ocean, NW and W by Atlantic Ocean, S by Mediterranean. There is no well-defined E boundary, which has been variously placed between 65°E lat. and 45°E lat. through the U.S.S.R. in the Ural mountains. Area, *c.* 3.7m. sq. m. (9.58m. sq. km.). Politically divided into Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Irish Republic, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and parts of the U.S.S.R. (inc. the Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian Soviet Socialist Reps., the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Rep., the Ukrainian and Moldavian Soviet Socialist Reps. and the Transcaucasian Soviet Socialist Reps.), the United Kingdom, the Vatican and Yugoslavia. Because of the Atlantic drift current along the NW and the large amount of inland water Europe has a more temperate but more varied climate than any other continent. Pop. (1971E) 466m.

Evanston Illinois, U.S.A. City sit. on L. Michigan just N of Chicago. Manu. steel products, chemicals and paint. Pop. (1970c) 79,808.

Evansville Indiana, U.S.A. City sit. on Ohio R. near Illinois border, and 145 m. (232 km.) SSW of Indianapolis. Manu. agric. machinery, refrigerators and furniture. Pop. (1970c) 138,764.

Evenki National Area Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Sit. in Krasnoyarsk Territory, it consists mainly of tundra and coniferous forest. Area, 285,900 sq. m. (740,481 sq. km.). The chief Rs. are Lower Tunguska and Stony Tunguska. The principal occupations are reindeer breeding and fishing. Cap. Tura. Pop. (1970E) 13,000.

Everest, Mount Nepál/China. Part of the Great Himalayan Range and the highest peak in the world 29,028 ft. (8,864 metres) a.s.l., sit. on the Nepál/Tibet border. The summit was first reached by a British expedition in 1953.

Everett Massachusetts, U.S.A. City 3 m. (5 km.) N of Boston. Manu. pig-iron, steel, machinery, chemicals, electrical equipment and paper. Pop. (1970c) 42,485.

Everett Washington, U.S.A. Port sit. on Puget Sound at entrance to Snohomish R. Manu. inc. wood-pulp and paper. Timber and paper are exported. Pop. (1970c) 53,622.

Everglades Florida, U.S.A. A swampy sub-tropical region in the S. A large area has been reclaimed and planted with sugar-cane. There is an Everglades National Park with abundant wild life.

Evesham Hereford and Worcester, England. Town 13 m. (21 km.) SE of Worcester on R. Avon. Noted for fruit and vegetable growing and canning. Pop. (1978E) 14,355.

Évora Évora, Portugal. (i) District covering part of Alentejo province. Agric. inc. wheat and corn production, pigs and sheep raising. Area 2,854 sq. m. (7,393

sq. km.). Pop. (1970c) 179,744. (ii) Town, cap. of district of same name. Pop. (1970c) 23,665.

Évreux Eure, France. Cap. of dept. in central N France. Manu. inc. metal and rubber goods, chemicals and textiles. Pop. (1975c) 50,358.

Evros Thrace, Greece. A prefecture in NE bordering on Bulgaria and Turkey. It inc. the island of Samothrace. Area, 1,638 sq. m. (4,242 sq. km.). Wheat, cotton and tobacco are grown. Cap. Alexandroupolis. Pop. (1971c) 22,995.

Evrytania Greece. A prefecture sit. in central Greece. Area. 789 sq. m. (2,045 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous, and sheep and goats are reared. Cap. Karpenissi, sit. 114 m. (182 km.) NW of Athens. Pop. (1971c) 4,414.

Exe River England. Rises on Exmoor and flows SSE for 60 m. (96 km.) to enter English Channel at Exmouth.

Exeter Devon, England. City 43 m. (69 km.) NE of Plymouth on Exe R. Cathedral city and episcopal seat. Commercial and educational centre of farming and tourist area. Industries inc. manu. metal products, leather goods, wood products, agric. machinery, textiles, paper, food products and pharmaceutical goods. Seat of university. Pop. (1976e) 93,300.

Exmoor England. A high moorland rising to Dunkery Beacon, 1,706 ft. (520 metres) a.s.l. There are many Rs., inc. Exe and Barle, noted for trout fishing. Red deer and Exmoor ponies are numerous. It was estab. as a National Park in 1954.

Exmouth Devon, England. Port and resort sit. on estuary of R. Exe, in Lyme Bay. There are docks and harbour facilities and some light industry. Pop. (1978e) 30,000.

Exploits River Canada. Rises, as Lloyds R., in SW Newfoundland and flows 200 m. (320 km.) ENE through King George IV L., Lloyds L. and Red Indian L. to enter Bay of Exploits 5 m. (8 km.) S of Botwood. Used for hydroelectric power. Main trib. Victoria R.

Exuma Bahamas. Islands between Andros (W) and Eleuthera, Cat and Long Islands (E); the N end 38 m. (61 km.) ESE of Nassau. Area, 100 sq. m. (259 sq. km.). The group forms Exuma district and extends 140 m. (224 km.) NW to SE across the Tropic of Cancer. Pop. (1970c) 3,767.

Eyre, Lake South Australia, Australia. A shallow salt L. in NW quarter of state, 35 ft. (11 metres) b.s.l. It is dry except during the rainy season.

Eyre Peninsula South Australia, Australia. Sit. between Spencer Gulf and Great Australian Bight. Iron ore is mined in the Middleback Range in the NE. Wheat and barley are grown.

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Faenza Emilia-Romagna, Italy. Town in N central Italy. Noted for majolica ware since medieval times and possesses a museum of ceramics. Other manu. inc. textiles, furniture and ironware. Fruit and wine are exported. Pop. (1971E) 54,647.

Faeroe Islands Denmark. Group of islands in N Atlantic between Iceland (NW) and the Shetlands (SE) and forming an overseas part of Denmark. Area, 540 sq. m. (1,399 sq. km.). Cap. Thorshavn, on Stromo Island. Consists of 21 rugged, volcanic islands, 17 of them inhabited. Subject to a harsh climate and with sparse vegetation, they support sheep farming, fishing and whaling. The main islands are Stromo, Ostero. Pop. (1972E) 39,162.

Fagatogo American Samoa, South Pacific. Village on E Tutuila island. Pop. (1970E) 1,590.

Faial Azores, Atlantic Ocean. Westernmost island of Azores group 4 m. (6 km.) W of Pico Island across Faial Channel. Area, 66 sq. m. (171 sq. km.). Main town Horta. Volcanic, rising to Pico Gordo, 3,350 ft. (1,021 metres) a.s.l. Main products cereals, vines, fruit, livestock, dairy products, whale products. Noted for its flowers. Administered as a county. Pop. (1970C) 16,375.

Fairbanks Alaska, U.S.A. City in N centre of state. It is the terminus of the Alaska Railroad and the Alaska Highway. Industries are gold-mining and sawmilling. Pop. (1970C) 14,771.

Fairfield Connecticut, U.S.A. Town sit. *c.* 18 m. (29 km.) SW of New Haven on Long Island Sound. Manu. inc. motorcar accessories and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 56,487.

Fair Isle Scotland. A rocky island sit. between Shetland Islands and Orkney Islands. Area, 6 sq. m. (16.5 sq. km.). The principal occupations are fishing, sheep-rearing and the production of handmade multicoloured knitted goods.

Fairmont West Virginia, U.S.A. City 60 m. (96 km.) SSW of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on Monongahela R. Industries inc. coalmining, and the manu. of coke, mining machinery, chemicals, glass, textiles and aluminium. Pop. (1970C) 26,093.

Fairweather, Mount Canada/U.S.A. Mountain 17 m. (27 km.) NE of Cape Fairweather at SW end of Glacier Bay. National Park, on the Alaska/British Columbia border at 15,300 ft. (4,663 metres) a.s.l.

Faisalabad Pakistan. Town sit. 75 m. WSW of Lahore. Industries inc. engineering, cotton ginning, flour milling and oilseed milling. Pop. (1972E) 820,000.

Faiyûm Faiyûm, Egypt. Cap. of governorate sit. in a fertile oasis, in the NE. The principal occupations are cotton spinning and weaving, dyeing and tanning. Nearby is the anc. site of Crocodilopolis. Pop. (1974E) 167,700.

Faizabad Uttar Pradesh, India. Town sit. 80 m. (128 km.) E of Lucknow on Gogra R. Trades in sugar-cane, grain and oilseeds, and refines sugar. Pop. (1971C) 109,765.

Fakaofo Tokelau, South Pacific. Atoll 270 m. (432 km.) N of W Samoa consisting of 55 islets. Area, 700 acres. Main product coconuts. Pop. (1970E) 700.

Falaise Calvados, France. Town sit. 23 m. (37 km.) SSE of Caen on Ante R. Trades in livestock and cheese.

Falcón Venezuela. State of NW Venezuela bounded N by Gulf of Venezuela. Area, 9,575 sq. m. (24,799 sq. km.). Chief towns Coro (cap.), La Vela, Puerto Cumarebo, Tucacas. Coastal lowlands rise to spurs of the Andes. It has a

hot, dry climate with rains in the E, November–February. Its main product is oil, esp. in the W oil fields which are extensions of the Maracaibo field and linked by pipeline with Altagracia, also at Pueblo Cumarebo and on the Paraguaná Peninsula. There is coal at Coro and Pueblo Cumarebo, salt at Mitare. The agric. areas produce coffee, cacao, sugar-cane, maize, livestock, tobacco. Pop. (1971C) 407,957.

Falkirk Scotland. Central Region. Town sit. on Forth–Clyde Canal. It is the centre of an ironfounding industry with the Carron ironworks in the vicinity. Other manu. inc. aluminium, bookbinding and beer. Pop. (1974E) 36,589.

Falkland Islands South Atlantic. Island group 250 m. (400 km.) off SE coast of Argentina forming a British colony. Area, 4,618 sq. m. (11,961 sq. km.). Cap. Stanley. Consists of East Falkland and West Falkland separated by Falkland Sound which varies in width 1½–20 m. (2–32 km.). There are about 200 small islets. Its depends. extend to the S Pole and inc. South Georgia, South Sandwich Islands, South Orkney Islands, South Shetland Islands, Graham Land. Bleak and desolate with a cold climate, the islands support sheep farming and fishing. Main products are wool, skins, tallow and peat. Pop. (1976E) 1,903.

Fall River Massachusetts, U.S.A. City and port sit. at mouth of Taunton R. and 15 m. (24 km.) SE of Providence, Rhode Island. It is an important centre of the cotton industry. Other manu. inc. rubber, paper and brass goods, clothing and hats. Pop. (1970C) 96,898.

Falmouth Cornwall, England. Port and resort on E coast of county, and sit. on Carrick Roads. Industries are ship repairing and fishing, esp. oysters. Pop. (1973E) 17,530.

Falster Maribo, Denmark. An island sit. in Baltic Sea and linked to Zealand and Lolland by bridges. Area, 198 sq. m. (513 sq. km.). Mainly agric. producing sugar-beet and fruit. The chief town is Nyköbing.

Famagusta Cyprus. Port and resort sit. on E coast on Famagusta Bay, and 37 m. (59 km.) E of Nicosia. Manu. inc. footwear and clothing. Fruit and vegetables are exported. Considerable construction of hotels has taken place to cater for tourism but the resort has been evacuated since the Turkish invasion in 1974. Pop. (1973E) 38,960.

Fanning Island Line Islands, Pacific Ocean. Atoll 155 m. (248 km.) NW of Christmas Island. Area, 12.3 sq. m. (39 sq. km.). It was inc. in the British Colony of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands in 1916. Main product copra. Cable station connects Canada and Suva, Fiji.

Fanö North Frisian Islands, Denmark. An island sit. opposite Esbjerg. Area, 22 sq. m. (57 sq. km.). Fishing is the main occupation.

Fano Marche, Italy. Port and resort sit. on Adriatic Sea, Industries inc. fishing and the manu. of shoes and silk goods. Pop. (1971E) 48,259.

Farah Afghánistán. Province of SW Afghánistán bounded W by Iran, S by Baluchistan, Pakistan. Area, 30,000 sq. m. (77,700 sq. km.). Cap. Farah. Mainly desert, drained into Seistan L. depression by Harut Rud, Farah Rud, Khash Rud and Helmand Rs. Pop. and agric. are confined to oases in the depression and in the NE foothills of the Hindu Kush. There is some nomadic livestock rearing in the S. Pop. (1970E) 314,291.

Far East Term used to describe the countries on the Asian shores of the Pacific *i.e.* Soviet Far East, Manchuria, Korea (N and S), China, Japan. Often used to describe the countries of SE Asia generally; India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Burma, Thailand, Democratic Kampuchea, Malaysia, Singapore with Indonesia and the Philippines, Vietnam and Laos.

Fareham Hampshire, England. Town 6 m. (10 km.) NW of Portsmouth sit. on Portsmouth harbour. Industries inc. boatbuilding, engineering and strawberry growing. Pop. (1973E) 24,820.

Farewell, Cape Egger Island, Greenland. Sit. at S tip and rising to over 2,000 ft. (610 metres) a.s.l.; it is noted for bad weather.

Farewell, Cape South Island, New Zealand. Sit. at N tip, with a lighthouse.

Fargo North Dakota, U.S.A. City sit. on Red R. opposite Moorhead in Minnesota. It is the largest town in the state and manu. agric. machinery, electrical equipment, glass and food products. Pop. (1970C) 53,365.

Faridpur Bangladesh. Cap. of district sit. 31 m. (50 km.) WSW of Dacca. Industries inc. oilseed milling. Trades in rice, cane, jute and oilseeds. A noted Moslem shrine. Pop. (1971E) 28,300.

Farnborough Hampshire, England. Town 8 m. (13 km.) WNW of Guildford. Site of aeronautical research centre, the Royal Aircraft Establishment. Also site of biennial air displays. Pop. (1973E) 43,520.

Farne Islands (The Staples) England. A group of basaltic islets sit. in North Sea about 2 m. (3 km.) NE of the mainland. It is a bird sanctuary and a breeding station for Atlantic seals.

Farnham Surrey, England. Town sit. 10 m. (16 km.) WSW of Guildford on R. Wey. Pop. (1973E) 33,140.

Farnworth Greater Manchester, England. Town 3 m. (5 km.) SE of Bolton. Industries inc. textile manu., electrical and electronic engineering. Pop. (1973E) 26,110.

Faro Faro, Portugal. Cap. of district and port sit. on S coast near Cape Santa Maria. Industries inc. cork processing, basket making and fishing, esp. sardines and tunny. Wine, cork, figs and almonds are exported. Pop. (1970C) 20,470.

Farquhar Islands British Indian Ocean Territory. Atoll 200 m. (320 km.) NE of N tip of Madagascar in Indian Ocean. Length *c.* 3 m. (5 km.). Main products copra, fish.

Farrukhabad Uttar Pradesh, India. Town sit. 80 m. (128 km.) NW of Kanpur near Ganges R. Industries inc. sugar refining and the manu. of cotton and metal goods. Trades in sugar-cane, grain and oilseeds. Pop. (1971C) 111,373.

Fárs Iran. Province in SW bordering on the (Persian) Gulf. Area, 75,476 sq. m. (195,483 sq. km.). Mountain chains running parallel to the coast cross the province, interspersed with fertile valleys. Agric. crops inc. cereals, cotton, rice, olives, dates, tobacco and opium. Cap. Shiráz. Pop. (1971E) 1,500,000.

Fasher, El Darfur, Sudan. Cap. of province sit. in W central Sudan. A caravan centre trading in gum arabic. Pop. (1968E) 49,000.

Fatehpur Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 47 m. (75 km.) SE of Kanpur. Trades in cereals and oilseeds.

Fatshan Kwangtung, China. Town 11 m. (18 km.) SW of Kwangchow. Manu. inc. iron and steel, textiles, esp. silk, porcelain and matches.

Faversham Kent, England. Town and port 8 m. (13 km.) E of Sittingbourne sit. on Swale R. Industries inc. food processing, packing and distribution, iron-founding, oyster fishing, brewing and brickmaking. Pop. (1978E) 15,500.

Fayetteville North Carolina, U.S.A. City sit. 50 m. (80 km.) SSW of Raleigh on Cape Fear R. Industries inc. sawmilling, food processing and the manu. of textiles and furniture. Trades in cotton and tobacco. Pop. (1970C) 53,501.

Fear, Cape North Carolina, U.S.A. Sit. at the S tip of Smith Island in the Atlantic, and 27 m. (43 km.) S of Wilmington.

Fécamp Seine-Maritime, France. Resort and port in N sit. on English Channel. Noted for Bénédictine liqueur. Industries inc. boatbuilding, fish-curing and the manu. of fishing nets and cod-liver oil. Pop. (1975C) 22,228.

Fejer Hungary. County of W central Hungary bounded E by Danube R. Area, 1,494 sq. m. (3,869 sq. km.). Cap. Szekesfehervar. Rises to the Vertes Mountains in the NW. Mainly agric. producing grain, wine, potatoes, vegetables, livestock and dairy produce. There are bauxite deposits at Gant and Iszkaszentgyörgy. Manu. is concentrated in Szekesfehervar, Velence and Ercsi. Pop. (1972E) 396,000.

Felicité Seychelles, Indian Ocean. Island 2 m. (3 km.) NE of La Digne Island in the Indian Ocean. Area, 689 acres. Main products copra, fish.

Felixstowe Suffolk, England. Resort and port sit. on North Sea. Industries are flour milling and tourism. Pop. (1973E) 19,460.

Felling Tyne and Wear, England. Town 3 m. (5 km.) SE of Newcastle-upon-Tyne in a coalmining area. Industries inc. mining, metalworking. Pop. (1973E) 38,990.

Feltham Greater London, England. Town 13 m. (21 km.) WSW of London adjoining Heathrow airport. Industries inc. manu. vehicles, aircraft, cables, electrical goods.

Feni Islands Papua, New Guinea, South Pacific. Group in Bismarck Arch. Area, *c.* 45 sq. m. (117 sq. km.). Main islands are Ambitle and Babase. The main products are fish and coconuts.

Fens, The England. Flat marshy tract of land around the Wash of E England covering parts of Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, and extending *c.* 70 m. (112 km.) N to S and 35 m. (56 km.) E to W. Crossed by Witham, Welland, Nene and Ouse Rs. Formed from the gradual silting up of a former bay of the North Sea. The first attempted drainage was under the Romans; after A.D. 1621 major reclamation was carried out with Dutch help under Cornelius Vermuyden. The most successful drainage was the Earl of Bedford's in the 17th cent. The area is now under cultivation and produces vegetables, fruit, flowers and good grazing. Some areas are retained as fens forming reserves for wildfowl etc.

Feodosiya Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Port and resort sit. on Black Sea in SE Crimea, and 96 m. (154 km.) ENE of Sevastopol. Industries inc. fishing, fish-canning, flour milling, engineering and brewing. Wheat is exported. Pop. 60,000.

Ferghana Uzbekistan, U.S.S.R. (i) A region sit. in the Ferghana Valley and almost completely surrounded by mountains. The principal R. is Syr Darya. Crops inc. cotton, alfalfa and grapes. The chief towns are Andizhan and Namangan. (ii) Town in region of same name 145 m. (232 km.) ESE of Tashkent. Manu. inc. textiles and food products. Pop. 120,000.

Fermanagh Northern Ireland. County in SW. Area, 715 sq. m. (1,852 sq. km.). Mainly hilly in NE and SW rising to 2,188 ft. (667 metres) a.s.l. in Cuilcagh. The principal R. is Erne, and Upper and Lower Lough Erne are sit. in the centre. Mainly agric. producing potatoes. County town, Enniskillen. Pop. (1971C) 49,960.

Fermoy Cork, Irish Republic. Town sit. on R. Blackwater. The chief occupation is flour milling. Pop. (1971C) 3,237.

Fernando de Noronha Brazil. An island in the S. Atlantic 230 m. (368 km.) NE of Cape São Roque, on NE coast. Area, 10 sq. m. (26 sq. km.). Pop. (1975E) 1,300.

Fernando Póo *see* **Macías Nguema**

Ferozepore Punjab, India. Town 45 m. (72 km.) SSW of Lahore, Pakistan. The main occupation is cotton ginning. Trades in cotton and grain.

Ferrara Emilia-Romagna, Italy. Cap. of Ferrara province in NE. Manu. inc. fertilizers, plastics, beet-sugar, pottery and hosiery. Trades in wine, fruit and grain. There are many fine medieval buildings. Pop. (1971C) 153,163.

Ferrol, El Coruña, Spain. Port and naval base 13 m. (21 km.) NE of Corunna (Coruña.). Industries inc. boat-building, fishing and fish processing. Pop. (1970C) 87,736.

Fez Morocco. Town in central N. It is an important trading and religious centre with two noted mosques, and gave its name to the trad. red felt cap. Manu. inc. carpets, textiles, musical instruments, soap and leather goods. Pop. (1971C) 321,460.

Fezzan Libya. Division S of Tripolitania in Sahara desert. Bounded NW by Tunisia, W by Algeria and S by

Niger. Area, 280,000 sq. m. (725,200 sq. km.). Cap. Sebha. Desert, with pop. concentrated in oases and along the Tripolitania boundary. Mainly rock, gravel and sand dunes, with practically no rain. Some dates are produced and there are some handicraft industries.

Ffestiniog Gwynedd, Wales. Town in NW. Occupations inc. slate quarrying and tourism. Pop. (1973E) 810.

Fianarantsoa Fianarantsoa, Madagascar. Cap. of province in central E. Industries inc. rice processing and meat canning. Pop. (1972C) 58,818.

Fier Albania. Town 20 m. (32 km.) W of Berat at S edge of Myzeqe plain. Centre of an agric. area. The main industry is cotton ginning.

Fiesole Toscana, Italy. Town 4 m. (6 km.) NE of Florence sit. on a hill overlooking Arno R. Mainly a residential suburb making straw hats. There are Etruscan and Roman remains. Pop. (1974E) 14,440.

Fife Scotland. Region and former county of E Scot. forming a peninsula between the Firths of Tay and Forth. Under the re-organization of local government boundaries the region is conterminous with the former county. Area, 505 sq. m. (1,308 sq. km.). Chief towns Cupar, Leven, Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, Cowdenbeath, St. Andrews, Burntisland, Rosyth. Hilly, fertile in the centre and levelling towards the coast. Main occupations are farming and coal mining. Industries inc. steel milling, iron founding, textiles, blending and bottling whisky, paper-making, plastics, electronics, shipbuilding; manu. machinery, bricks and tiles. Pop. (1976E) 338,734.

Fiji South West Pacific. Island group 2,000 m. (3,200 km.) NE of Sydney, Australia, consisting of 250 islands. Area, 7,056 sq. m. (18,275 sq. km.). Cap. Suva. The Fiji Islands were discovered by Tasman in 1643 and visited by Capt. Cook in 1774, but first recorded in detail by Capt. Bligh after the mutiny of the *Bounty* (1789). Fiji was ceded to Britain in 1874, after a previous offer of cession had been refused, Fiji became an independent member of the Commonwealth in 1970. It consists of about 844 islands of which 106 are inhabited. The main islands are Viti Levu, Vanua Levu, Taveuni, Kandava, Koro, Ngau, Ovalau. The Koro Sea is in the centre with the Lau group of coral and limestone islets to the E, and the Yasawa and Mamanutha groups to the W. Volcanic, mountainous and with dense forests on their windward side, grassy plain on the leeward. Annual rainfall about 60 ins. Fertile. Main products sugar-cane, taro, rice, cotton, pineapple. Main exports sugar, gold, copra, bananas, timber. Pop. (1976C) 588,068.

Filey North Yorkshire, England. Resort on NE coast sit. on Filey Bay. Pop. (1973E) 5,660.

Finchley Greater London, England. District of N London 7 m. (11 km.) NNW of city centre. Mainly residential. Once noted as the resort of highwaymen.

Findhorn River Scotland. Rises in the Monadhliath Mountains and flows 62 m. (99 km.) NE past Forres to enter Moray Firth at Findhorn.

Findlay Ohio, U.S.A. City sit. 42 m. (67 km.) S of Toledo on Blanchard R. Manu. agric. machinery, rubber goods, beet sugar and pottery. Pop. (1970C) 35,800.

Finger Lakes New York, U.S.A. A group of narrow Ls. sit to W and SW of Syracuse.

Finistère France. Dept. in W bounded by English Channel, Bay of Biscay and Atlantic Ocean. Area, 2,713 sq. m. (7,029 sq. km.). Two mountain ranges run from E to W, the Montagnes d'Arrée and the Montagnes Noires. Heathland covers much of the surface but there are fertile valleys producing cereals and fruit, esp. cider apples, and vegetables. Horses and cattle are reared. Cap. Quimper. Pop. (1975C) 804,888.

Finisterre, Cape Coruña, Spain. A headland sit. on the NW coast.

Finland North Europe. Rep. of N Europe bounded E by U.S.S.R., N by Norway, W by Gulf of Bothnia and Sweden, S by Gulf of Finland. Area, 130,091

sq. m. (305,475 sq. km.). Chief cities Helsinki, Turku, Tampere, Lahti, Pori, Oulu, Vaasa, Kuopio, Jyväskylä, Kemi, Kotka, Hämeenlinna. Since the Middle Ages Finland was a part of the realm of Sweden. In the 18th cent. parts of SE Finland were conquered by Russia, and the rest of the country was ceded to Russia by the peace treaty of Hamina in 1809. After the Russian revolution Finland declared itself independent. Mainly low plateau at *c.* 500 ft. (152 metres) with numerous Ls., rising towards Lapland in the N and reaching 4,343 ft. (1,324 metres) in Mount Haltia. Rs. are important and extensively used for logging and hydroelectric power. About two-thirds of the land is forested. Agric. produces rye, oats, barley, potatoes, sugar beet, from *c.* 9% of the land area. Lapland (N) has nomadic livestock farming, esp. reindeer. Mineral resources inc. copper (at Outokumpu), iron (at Otanmäki). The main industries are lumbering and the manu. of the products; textiles and engineering; wood, wood pulp, paper and paper board are the chief exports. Pop. (1977E) 4,742,294.

Finland, Gulf of Small arm of the Baltic Sea. Ls. Lodoga and Onega drain into it. Generally shallow and of low salinity. It is 260 m. (416 km.) long and up to 80 m. (128 km.) wide.

Finnart Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Oil terminal sit. 2 m. (3 km.) N of Garelochhead. Linked to the Grangemouth refinery by 57 m. (91 km.) pipeline.

Finnmark Norway. County of N Norway, forming most N part of Scandinavian peninsula and bounded S by Finland, E by the U.S.S.R., N by Arctic Ocean. Area, 18,799 sq. m. (48,689 sq. km.). Cap. Vadso. Low-lying, with a climate mild enough for crops, but with no sun for 2 winter months and no darkness for 2 summer months. Reindeer rearing and fishing are the main occupations.

Finsbury Greater London, England. District of London 1½ m. (2 km.) N of Charing Cross. Mainly residential and commercial.

Finsteraarhorn Bernese Oberland, Switzerland. A peak 39 m. (62 km.) SE of Bern. 14,026 ft. (4,316 metres) a.s.l.

Firdan, El Canal Governorate, Egypt. Village 11 m. (18 km.) S of El Qantara on the Suez Canal.

Firozabad Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 25 m. (40 km.) E of Agra. Manu. glass bangles. Trades in grain and oilseeds.

Fishguard Dyfed, Wales. Town 13 m. (21 km.) N of Haverfordwest on Fishguard Bay. Passenger port, terminus of the cross-channel service from Rosslare, Ireland. Fishing port. Pop. (1978E) 3,075.

Fitchburg Massachusetts, U.S.A. City sit. 33 m. (53 km.) WNW of Boston on Nashua R. Manu. inc. machinery, paper, textiles, leather and electrical goods, footwear and saws. Pop. (1970C) 43,343.

Fitzroy River Queensland, Australia. Formed by union of the Dawson and Mackenzie Rs. and flows 174 m. (278 km.) N then SE past Rockhampton to enter Keppel Bay at Port Alma. Navigable below Rockhampton and used to transport wool, meat, gold, copper and coal.

Fitzroy River Western Australia, Australia. Rises at E end of King Leopold Mountains and flows 325 m. (520 km.) SW then NW through mountainous country to enter King Sound near Derby. Main tribs., Margaret and Christmas Rs.

Flamborough Head England. A chalk headland sit. at N end of Bridlington Bay.

Flanders France/Belgium. Area extending W of Scheldt R. along North Sea coast. Main cities Ghent, Bruges, Ypres, Courtrai, Lille. Many times disputed between powers, now divided between East and West Flanders (Belgian provinces) and French Flanders. Low-lying area, its main trad. source of prosperity was the cloth industry.

Fleetwood Lancashire, England. Port and resort on NW coast, sit. at mouth of the R. Wyre. There is a daily container service to Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic and there is a steamer service to the Isle of Man in the summer. Pop. (1977E) 28,970.

Flensburg Schleswig-Holstein, Federal Republic of Germany. Port in extreme N sit. at head of Flensburg Fjord. Industries inc. shipbuilding, metal working, paper making and fishing. Trades in coal, timber, cereals and rum. Pop. (1971E) 95,000.

Flinders Island Tasmania, Australia. Sit. in Bass Strait off NE coast. Area, 802 sq. m. (2,077 sq. km.). The chief settlement is Whitemark.

Flinders Range South Australia, Australia. Sit. between L. Frome and Torrens and rising to St. Mary Peak, 3,822 ft. (1,165 metres) a.s.l. There are deposits of uranium, copper and lead.

Flinders River Queensland, Australia. Rises W of Charters Towers in the Great Dividing Range and flows 520 m. (832 km.) W past Hughenden and Richmond then NW and N to enter Gulf of Carpentaria. Main tribs. the Saxby and Cloncurry Rs.

Flin Flon Manitoba, Canada. Town in E centre of province. A centre of mining and smelting concerned with gold, silver, copper and zinc. Pop. (1976C) 8,431.

Flint Michigan, U.S.A. City sit. 58 m. (93 km.) NW of Detroit on Flint R. An important centre of the motorcar industry. Pop. (1970C) 193,317.

Flint Clwyd, Wales. Town sit. 11 m. (18 km.) WNW of Chester on Dee R. estuary. Industries inc. coalmining, smelting, and the manu. of rayon and paper. Pop. (1973E) 15,070.

Flint Island Line Islands, Central Pacific Island 125 m. (200 km.) SW of Caroline Island. Area, 2.5 m. (4 km.) by ½ m. (0.8 km.). Once worked for guano, now abandoned and uninhabited.

Flintshire Wales. Now incorporated in Clwyd.

Florence Tuscany and Firenze, Italy. Sit. 145 m. (232 km.) NNW of Rome on Arno R. Industries inc. iron and steel; manu. vehicles, machinery, electrical goods, food products, textiles, chemicals, paper, furniture, leather goods, pottery, plastics, and fertilizers. Market centre for wine, olive oil, fruit, flowers, vegetables. The city is of outstanding historic, artistic and architectural interest, having reached its peak during the 14th–16th cents. Famous palaces include Palazzo Vecchio, Uffizi (containing many masterpieces in its galleries) connected to the Pitti Palace by the Ponte Vecchio. Tourism an important industry. Pop. (1971C) 461,737.

Florence Alabama, U.S.A. City sit. 100 m. (160 km.) NNW of Birmingham on Tennessee R. Industries inc. meat packing, coalmining and the manu. of textiles. Pop. (1970C) 34,031.

Florencia Caquetá, Colombia. Town 95 m. (152 km.) SSW of Neiva on Orteguaza R. Commissary cap. Trading centre for an agric. and forest area, trading in rice, cattle, rubber, gum, timber, resins, cacao. Pop. (1972E) 26,900.

Flores Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. An island sit. between the Flores Sea and the Sawu Sea. Area, 6,662 sq. m. (17,255 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous, with several active volcanoes, and heavily forested. The chief town and port is Ende. Sandalwood and copra are exported.

Flores Azores, Portugal. Island sit. in W. Area, 55 sq. m. (142 sq. km.). Noted for its flowers and hot springs. The chief town is Santa Cruz. Pop. (1970C) 5,630.

Flores Uruguay. Dept. of SW central Uruguay bounded N and NW by Yí R. and W by the Arroyo Grande. Area, 1,745 sq. m. (4,520 sq. km.). Cap. Trinidad. Crossed E to W by the Cuchilla Grande Inferior. Mainly a sheep raising area, with some agric. inc. cereals, fruit and vines. Pop. (1969E) 23,530.

Florianópolis Santa Catarina, Brazil. State cap. and port in the S, sit. on Santa Catarina island which is joined to the mainland by the longest steel suspension bridge in the country. Sugar, fruit and tobacco are exported. Pop. (1970E) 111,000.

Florida Solomon Islands, South Pacific. Island 15 m. (24 km.) N of Guadalcanal. Area, 20 m. (32 km.) by 10 m. (16 km.). Volcanic. The main product is copra.

Florida U.S.A. State of extreme SE U.S.A. extending as a peninsula between Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico. Area, 54,262 sq. m. (140,539 sq. km.). Chief cities Tallahassee, Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Fort Lauderdale, Hollywood, Hialeah. Mainly lowland with many coastal swamps and Ls., inc. the Everglades, the Big Cypress Swamp and L. Okeechobee in the S and the Okefenokee Swamp in the N. Drained by St. John's and St. Mary's Rs. to the Atlantic, and by numerous Rs. to the Gulf. Subtropical climate, with extensive forest, mainly pine, cypress and mangrove. The principal source of income is tourism. Resorts are mainly on the sandy Atlantic coast, inc. Miami, Palm Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Daytona Beach, St. Augustine. The next most important industry is market gardening and fruit growing esp. citrus fruits, with associated industries. Pop. (1970C) 6,789,443.

Florida Florida, Uruguay. City 50 m. (80 km.) N of Montevideo on Santa Lucía Chico R. Dept. cap. Centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. flour milling, sawmilling; manu. mosaics, textiles, hosiery. Pop. (1977E) 21,000.

Florida Keys Florida, U.S.A. Chain of coral limestone islands extending *c.* 150 m. (240 km.) around the tip of the Florida peninsula from Virginia Key, S of Miami Beach, to Key West. They separate Biscayne and Florida Bays from the Straits of Florida. Mainly scrub and mangrove swamps, but some islands are developed as resorts esp. Key Largo and Key West. Linked by a highway from Key West which crosses to the mainland at Key Largo, the largest island, 28 m. (45 km.) long.

Florina Greece. (i) A prefecture in Macedonia bordering on Yugoslavia and Albania. Area, 1,863 sq. m. (4,755 sq. km.). Mainly agric. Pop. (1971C) 52,264. (ii) Cap. of prefecture of same name 83 m. (133 km.) WNW of Thessaloníki. Trades in livestock, cereals and fruit. Pop. (1971C) 11,164.

Florissant Missouri, U.S.A. Town 13 m. (21 km.) NNW of St. Louis near Missouri R. Mainly residential. Pop. (1970C) 65,908.

Flushing *see* **Vlissingen**

Fly River Papua New Guinea. Rises in central Victor Emmanuel range and flows 650 m. (1,040 km.) SE to Gulf of Papua. Navigable for 500 m. (800 km.) from the mouth. Main tribs. Strickland and Tedi Rs.

Focşani Vrancea, Romania. Cap. of district sit. 105 m. (168 km.) NE of Bucharest on Milcov R. Manu. inc. leather and soap. Trades in cereals and wine. Pop. (1971E) 41,567.

Foggia Puglia, Italy. Cap. of Foggia province sit. in SE. Industries inc. engineering, flour milling, cheese and paper making and the production of olive oil and macaroni. Pop. (1971C) 142,146.

Fogo Cape Verde, Atlantic. Island 12 m. (19 km.) ENE of Brava in Leeward group. Area, 184 sq. m. (477 sq. km.). Chief town São Filipe. Circular in shape with an active volcano, Cano Peak, 9,280 ft. (2,829 metres) a.s.l. Main products beans, coffee, oranges, tobacco.

Foligno Umbria, Italy. Town in central Italy. Industries inc. sugar refining, brick and paper making, and the manu. of textiles, leather goods and soap.

Folkestone Kent, England. Resort and cross channel passenger port on the English Channel. Pop. (1973E) 45,610.

Fond du Lac Wisconsin, U.S.A. City 60 m. (96 km.) NNW of Milwaukee sit. at S end of L. Winnebago. Manu. inc. precision tools, refrigerators, machinery, textiles and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 35,515.

Fontainebleau Seine-et-Marne, France. Town sit. 36 m. (58 km.) SSE of Paris near Seine R. in the Forest of Fontainebleau. Noted for its palace where Napoleon signed his abdication in 1814. Pop. (1968C) 19,803.

Fontenoy Hainaut, Belgium. Village 4 m. (6 km.) SE of Tournai. Scene of battle in 1745 when France gained control of Flanders.

Foochow Fukien, China. Cap. of province and port sit. in E China on Minkiang

R. 35 m. (56 km.) from its mouth. Manu. inc. machinery, textiles, chemicals and paper. Timber, sugar-cane and bamboo shoots are exported.

Foraker, Mount Alaska, U.S.A. Mountain 130 m. (208 km.) NNW of Anchorage in Mount McKinley National Park, at 17,280 ft. (5,267 metres) a.s.l.

Forbach Moselle, France. Town 33 m. (53 km.) ENE of Metz near Saar border. Commercial centre at the edge of the Saar coalfield. Industries inc. manu. mining equipment, paper. Pop. (1972E) 24,000.

Foreland Point Devon, England. A headland 5 m. (8 km.) ENE of Ilfracombe.

Forest Hills New York, U.S.A. A residential district of New York City on Long Island. Noted for the West Side Tennis Club.

Forfar Angus, Scotland. Tayside Region. Town in E central Scot. Manu. jute, rayon, linen, ladders and soft drinks. Pop. (1973E) 11,179.

Forli Emilia-Romagna, Italy. Cap. of Forli province in E central Italy. Manu. inc. textiles, felt, footwear and furniture. Pop. (1971C) 105,033.

Formby Merseyside, England. Town 7 m. (11 km.) SW of Southport. Mainly residential. Pop. (1973E) 24,850.

Formosa *see* **Taiwan**

Formosa Formosa, Argentina. Cap. of province and R. port in NE sit. on Paraguay R. Industries inc. stock-breeding, meat packing and tanning. Pop. (1970E) 40,000.

Forres Scotland. Grampian Region. Town in central N Scot. sit. on R. Findhorn. Industries inc. engineering, whisky distilling, flour milling. Pop. (1973E) 6,737.

Forst Cottbus, German Democratic Republic. Town in extreme E sit. on Neisse R. Manu. machinery, chemicals and textiles.

Fortaleza Ceará, Brazil. State cap. and port sit. on NE coast. Industries inc. sugar refining, flour milling, and the manu. of textiles and soap. The principal exports are cotton, sugar, coffee, rice, hides and carnauba wax. Pop. (1975E) 1,109,837.

Fort Augustus Scotland. Highland Region. Village sit. 33 m. (53 km.) SW of Inverness on Caledonian Canal, at head of Loch Ness. The fort was built in 1730 and is now a religious house.

Fort Collins Colorado, U.S.A. City sit. 55 m. (88 km.) N of Denver. It is the centre of an agric. and cattle-rearing district with associated industries. Pop. (1970C) 43,337.

Fort-de-France Martinique. Cap. and port sit. on W coast on Fort-de-France Bay. Exports inc. sugar, rum and cacao. Pop. (1972E) 99,051.

Fort Dodge Iowa, U.S.A. City sit. 70 m. (112 km.) NNW of Des Moines on Des Moines R. There are local deposits of coal, clay and gypsum and manu. inc. gypsum products, bricks and tiles. Pop. (1970C) 31,263.

Fortescue River Western Australia, Australia. Rises 100 m. (160 km.) SSW of Nullagine and flows 340 m. (544 km.) NE then WNW to enter Indian Ocean 75 m. (120 km.) WSW of Roebourne. Its course is intermittent in dry weather.

Forth River Scotland. Formed at Aberfoyle, Perthshire, by confluence of Avondhu R. and Duchray Water, and flows 35 m. (56 km.) E along border between Stirling and Perthshire/Stirling and Clackmannan to Alloa. Here it widens to become the Firth of Forth which extends 51 m. (82 km.) E to enter the North Sea between Fife Ness (N) and Dunbar (S) by a mouth 19 m. (30 km.) wide. Chief towns on the R. are Kincardine, Grangemouth, Bo'ness, Burntisland, Edinburgh, Leith, Kirkcaldy, Leven, North Berwick, Crail. Connected to Clyde R. by Forth-Clyde canal. The Firth receives Leven, Esk, Almond, Avon and Carron Rs.

Fort Jameson *see* **Chipata**

Fort Knox Kentucky, U.S.A. An air base and military reservation 27 m. (43

km.) SSW of Louisville. The gold Bullion Depository is here. Pop. (1970C) 37,608.

Fort Lamy *see* **N'djamena**

Fort Lauderdale Florida, U.S.A. Resort on the SE coast near Everglades. Trades in fruit and vegetables. Pop. (1970C) 39,590.

Fort Rosebery *see* **Mansa**

Fort Smith Arkansas, U.S.A. City sit. 140 m. (224 km.) WNW of Little Rock on Arkansas R. It is the principal industrial centre in the state and manu. inc. metal products, wood and paper goods, textiles, glass, furniture and bricks. Pop. (1970C) 62,802.

Fort Victoria Rhodesia. Town sit. in S central Rhodesia. Industries inc. gold and asbestos mining. A tourist centre for Kyle Dam and Game Reserve, the Mushandike National Park and the Zimbabwe ruins. Pop. (1977E) 22,000.

Fort Wayne Indiana, U.S.A. City 105 m. (168 km.) NE of Indianapolis sit. at confluence of R. St. Mary's and St. Joseph. Manu. inc. pumps, tanks, mining, agric. and electrical machinery, radio and television equipment. Pop. (1970C) 177,671.

Fort William Scotland. Highland Region. Town in W sit. at NE end of Loch Linnhe near foot of Ben Nevis. Industries inc. whisky distilleries, aluminium works and paper mills. Pop. (1973E) 4,370.

Fort Worth Texas, U.S.A. City in NE of state. Industries inc. oil refining, meat packing, flour milling, engineering, tanning and the manu. of aircraft, agric. machinery, and woollen and cotton goods. Trades in livestock, cotton and grain. Pop. (1970C) 393,476.

Fougères Ille-et-Vilaine, France. Town in NW. Manu. footwear, glass and clothing. Pop. (1975C) 27,653.

Fowey Cornwall, England. Port and resort 22 m. (35 km.) W of Plymouth sit. on estuary of R. Fowey. The principal occupations are tourism, fishing and the exporting of china clay. Pop. (1978E) 2,400.

Foyers Scotland. Highland Region. Village 18 m. (29 km.) SW of Inverness sit. on E shore of Loch Ness at mouth of R. Foyers. An aluminium works is sit. here.

Foyle, Lough Northern Ireland/Irish Republic. An inlet of the Atlantic between Londonderry and Donegal.

Framlingham Suffolk, England. Town 15 m. (24 km.) NNE of Ipswich. Pop. (1973E) 2,005.

Francavilla Fontana Puglia, Italy. Town 19 m. (30 km.) ENE of Taranto. Trades in wheat, wine and olive oil.

France Western Europe. Rep. bounded NE by Belgium and Luxembourg, E by Federal Republic of Germany (across Rhine R.), Switzerland and Italy, S by Mediterranean and Spain, W by Atlantic Ocean and N by English Channel. Monaco forms an enclave in the SE and Andorra an enclave in the S. It inc. Corsica (Corse), *c.* 140 m. (224 km.) SE of Nice. Area, 212,659 sq. m. (550,787 sq. km.). inc. Corsica. Chief cities Paris (cap.), Marseilles, Lyons, Lille, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Nantes, Nice, Rouen, Toulon, Strasbourg, Grenoble, St. Etienne. There are 96 depts. divided into 22 regions. The land rises to 7 major mountain systems; the Ardennes (NE) extend into Belgium and Luxembourg; the Vosges (E) bordering the Rhine R. valley; the Armorican Massif (NW) in Brittany and Normandy; the Massif Central; the Alps (SE); the Jura (E) and the Pyrénnées (SW). The 3 extensive lowland areas are the Paris Basin, the Aquitaine Basin and the Rhône-Saône corridor. Other narrower valleys between the mountain systems have developed as important communications for strategic and commercial uses, mainly the Saverne Gap (N Vosges), the Col de Naurouze between the Massif Central and the Pyrénnées and the Belfort Gap between the Vosges and the Jura. The main Rs. are Seine (main tribs. Oise, Marne and Yonne Rs.), Loire, Allier, Garonne, Rhône, Saône, Doubs and Isère Rs., all watering the lowland areas; Meuse and Moselle Rs. which are part of the Rhine system. There is an extensive canal system. About 16.7m. hectares are under cultivation and 13.9m. are pasture. The main crops are wheat, rye, barley,

oats, potatoes, beet and maize. About 1.3m. hectares are under vines. Mineral resources inc. iron ore, coal, potash, lignite, bauxite, oil (mainly from Parentis), natural gas and sulphur (mainly from Lacq). The main industries are engineering; manu. wine and food products, oil refining, chemicals, textiles and tourism. Pop. (1978E) 53,196,000.

Franche-Comté France. Region of E France, once a province, bounded E by Switzerland, S and W by Burgundy and N by the Vosges, and consisting of the Jura, Doubs and Haute-Saône depts. Lowland along the upper Saône R., rising to the central Jura (N). Main occupations farming, lumbering; main industries manu. clocks, machinery and plastics, centred on Besançon, Dôle, Lons-le-Saunier, Vesoul, Pontarlier.

Francisco Morazán Honduras. Dept. of S central Honduras. Area, 3,870 sq. m. (10,023 sq. km.) Cap. Tegucigalpa. Mountainous, spanning the continental divide and rising to the Sierre de Comayagua (NW) and the Sierra de Lepaterique (centre). Mainly agric., producing cereals, coffee, sugar-cane, cotton, plantains, fruit, dairy products and poultry. Industry is concentrated at Tegucigalpa and Comayagüela, and inc. tanning, milling and manu. food products. There is now little gold or silver mining; there is some iron (at Agalteca) and limestone. Pop. (1973E) 483,200.

Frankfort Kentucky, U.S.A. Town 50 m. (80 km.) E of Louisville on Kentucky R. Commercial centre of a 'Bluegrass' agric. and stone quarrying region, trading in tobacco, livestock, dairy products, grain. Industries inc. distilling, sawmilling; manu. vehicles, concrete products, furniture, clothing, hemp twine. Pop. (1970C) 21,356.

Frankfurt German Democratic Republic. (i) A district formed from part of Brandenburg. Area, 2,774 sq. m. (7,185 sq. km.). Pop. (1971E) 684,442. (ii) Cap. of district of same name sit. on Oder R. Industries inc. engineering, sugar refining, vegetable canning, and the manu. of machinery, textiles, furniture, leather goods and sausages. Pop. (1973E) 65,644.

Frankfurt-am-Main Hessen, Federal Republic of Germany. Town and port in central F.R.G. sit. on Main R. It is an important transportation, industrial and commercial centre. Industries inc. printing and publishing, engineering, metalworking, and the manu. of chemicals, textiles, electrical equipment and food products. There are many fine buildings and it is noted for trade fairs. Pop. (1970E) 666,179.

Franklin North West Territories, Canada. A district comprising the Canadian Arctic Arch. and the peninsulas of Melville and Boothia. Area, 549,253 sq. m. (1,422,565 sq. km.). The main occupation is fur trapping.

Franz Josef Land Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Arch. of *c.* 85 islands in Arctic Ocean off Novaya Zemlya and N of the Barents Sea. Area, 8,000 sq. m. (20,720 sq. km.). Three main sections are separated by the British Channel (W) and Austrian Sound (E); main islands are Aleksandra, George, Wilczek, Graham Bell, Hooker and Rudolf Islands. Formed of basalt and almost covered by glacier ice and lichen, the land rises to 2,410 ft. (735 metres) a.s.l. on Wilczek Land. There are govt. observation stations with permanent settlements.

Frascati Lazio, Italy. Town and resort 12 m. (19 km.) SE of Rome. Tourist centre and noted for its white wine. Pop. (1971E) 19,500.

Fraserburgh Scotland. Grampian Region. Port in N Scot. sit. near Kinnaird Head on North Sea. Noted for herring fishing, curing and canning. Pop. (1977E) 11,262.

Fraser River British Columbia, Canada. Rises in Rocky Mountains at Yellowhead Pass and flows 850 m. (1,360 km.) NW to end of Cariboo Mountains, then S to Hope, then W to enter the Strait of Georgia by a delta 10 m. (16 km.) S of Vancouver. Main tribs. Nechako, Quesnel, Thompson, Chilcotin, Blackwater and Lillooet Rs. Navigable below Yale; above Yale it enters a canyon between mountains rising to 3,000 ft. (914 metres) a.s.l.

Fray Bentos Río Negro, Uruguay. Cap. of dept. and port in extreme W sit. on Uruguay R. An important meat-packing centre with allied trades. Pop. (1970E) 14,000.

Fredericia Jutland, Denmark. Port sit. at N end of the Little Belt, and 13 m. (21 km.) SE of Vejle. Industries inc. iron and silver works, and the manu. of fertilizers and cotton goods. Pop. (1977E) 45,226.

Fredericton New Brunswick, Canada. Cap. of province sit. at head of navigation on St. John R. Industries inc. sawmilling, wood-working and the manu. of plastics and footwear. Pop. (1971C) 40,480.

Frederiksberg Copenhagen, Denmark. Suburb and separate commune in Copenhagen city, noted for the 17th cent. Frederiksberg Palace. Pop. (1974E) 95,870.

Frederikstad Östfold, Norway. Port in SE sit. at mouth of Glomma R. on Oslo Fjord. Industries inc. sawmilling, shipbuilding, fishing and fish-canning. Timber is exported. Pop. (1971E) 29,671.

Freeport Illinois, U.S.A. City 107 m. (171 km.) WNW of Chicago. Manu. inc. food products, esp. cheese, patent medicines, toys and hardware. Pop. (1970C) 27,736.

Freeport New York, U.S.A. Resort sit. on SW coast of Long Island. A fishing centre with manu. of furniture and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 40,374.

Freetown Sierra Leone. City 500 m. (800 km.) SSE of Dakar on Atlantic coast and N shore of the Sierra Leone Peninsula. Commercial centre and port trading in palm products, piassava, ginger, kola nuts, diamonds, platinum, gold, chromite. Industries inc. fish processing, soap manu. ship repair. There is a naval station. Pop. (1970E) 179,000.

Freiberg Karl-Marx-Stadt, German Democratic Republic. Town 18 m. (29 km.) WSW of Dresden sit. at foot of the Erzgebirge. Manu. inc. machinery, textiles, precision instruments, leather goods and porcelain. Pop. (1973E) 50,750.

Freiburg-im-Breisgau Baden-Württemberg, Federal Republic of Germany. Town in SW sit. on W edge of the Black Forest. Manu. inc. textiles, chemicals, metal goods, paper, furniture and wine. Pop. (1971E) 168,200.

Freising Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. 20 m. (32 km.) NNE of Munich on Isar R. Manu. inc. tractors, gloves and hosiery. It has one of the oldest breweries in the world. Pop. (1971E) 29,300.

Freital Dresden, German Democratic Republic. Town 5 m. (8 km.) SSW of Dresden. Manu. glass, musical instruments and cameras. Pop. (1973E) 40,741.

Fréjus Var, France. Town 33 m. (53 km.) SW of Nice. Produces wine, olive oil and cork. There are some fine Roman remains. Pop. (1975C) 30,607.

Fremantle Western Australia, Australia. Port and railway terminus on W coast. Manu. inc. iron and steel goods, fertilizers, soap and food products. Exports inc. timber, wheat, wool and fruit. Pop. (1974E) 25,100.

Fremont Ohio, U.S.A. City 30 m. (48 km.) SE of Toledo on Sandusky R. Commercial centre of an agric. area, trading in cereals, sugar beets and market gardening produce. Industries inc. manu. vehicle parts, clothing, cutlery, electrical goods, rubber goods; sugar refining. Pop. (1970C) 18,490.

French Guiana South America. Overseas dept. of France on the Atlantic coast of NE South America, bounded W by Surinam, E and S by Brazil. Area, 35,135 sq. m. (91,000 sq. km.) Cap. Cayenne. Mainly forest with rich mineral resources which are little exploited. There are deposits of iron, copper, silver, lead, mercury, platinum, diamonds and alluvial gold. The coastal lowlands are cultivated and produce sugar-cane, coffee, cacao, rice, cassava, maize, spices and fruit from about 15 sq. m. (39 sq. km.). Chief exports gold, balata, rosewood extract, hides, glue. Devils Island is among the islets off the coast (N). Pop. (1974E) 57,600.

French Island Victoria, Australia. Island N of Phillip Island in the Bass Strait off S Victoria. Extends 11 m. (18 km.) E to W and 7½ m. (12 km.) N to S. Low-lying, marshy and uninhabited.

French Polynesia South Pacific. Overseas territory of France, comprising 5 main arch. Area, 1,522 sq. m. (3,941 sq. km.). Main groups the Society Islands, Marquesas Islands, Tubuai Islands, Tuamotu Islands, Gambier Islands. Cap. Papeete on Tahiti, Society Islands. An important product is copra (coconut trees cover the coastal plains of the mountainous island and the greater part of the low-lying islands). Other products for export are coffee, vanilla and mother-of-pearl. Fruit is grown for local consumption. Tourism is extremely important. Pop. (1977C) 137,382.

French Shore France. Part of the coastline of N France extending from Cape Bonavista (N) to Cape Ray and so-called because France has gained fishing rights along it by treaty with the United Kingdom.

French Southern and Antarctic Territories An overseas territory of France formed in 1955 and consisting of Saint Paul and Nouvelle Amsterdam islands, the Kerguelen and Crozet archs. and Terre Adélie. The Kerguelen Arch. is at 48°–50° S lat., 68°–70° E long. in the Southern Ocean S of the Indian Ocean. Total area, 2,700 sq. m. (6,993 sq. km.). Chief settlement Port aux Francais. There are scientific stations. Cold climate supporting reindeer and sheep. The Crozet arch. is at 46° S lat., 50°–52° E long. in the Southern Ocean S of the Indian Ocean. Total area, 116 sq. m. (300 sq. km.), in two groups. The W group inc. Apostles, Pigs and Penguins Islands; the E, Possession and Eastern Islands. There is a scientific station. Saint Paul is at 38° S lat. 77° E long. Area, 2.7 sq. m. (7 sq. km.). Uninhabited. Nouvelle Amsterdam is at 37° S lat. 70° E long. Area, 25 sq. m. (65 sq. km.). There is a research station. Terre Adélie comprises the Antarctic mainland between 136°–142° E long. S of 60° S lat. There is a research station at Dumont d'Urville.

French Territory of the Afars and Issas *see* **Djibouti**

Fresnillo Zacatecas, Mexico. Town in central Mexico. An important mining and agric. centre, with deposits of gold, silver, lead, copper, tin and zinc. Pop. (1970E) 101,400.

Fresno California, U.S.A. City in centre of state sit. in a rich farming district producing grain, olive oil and fruit, esp. figs and grapes for raisins. Industries inc. fruit canning and packing, and the manu. of agric. machinery, bricks and pottery. Pop. (1970C) 165,970.

Fribourg Switzerland. (i) Canton in the W sit. to the NW of the Bernese Oberland. Area, 645 sq. m. (1,670 sq. km.). Mainly hilly but principally agric. producing cereals, sugar-beet and cheese, esp. Gruyère. It joined the Confederation in 1481. Pop. (1978E) 181,100. (ii) Cap. of canton of same name 18 m. (29 km.) SW of Bern. Manu. inc. agric. and electrical equipment, sewing machines, fertilizers and chocolate. Pop. (1978E) 39,300.

Friedrichshafen Baden-Württemberg, Federal Republic of Germany. Town and port 78 m. (125 km.) SE of Stuttgart sit. on N shore of L. Constance. Manu. cars. Pop. (1971E) 49,000.

Friendly Islands *see* **Tonga**

Friesland Netherlands. Province in N bounded by Wadden Zee and Ijsselmeer. Area, 1,278 sq. m. (3,311 sq. km.). Mainly flat with many canals and noted for Friesian cattle. Cap. Leeuwarden, sit. 70 m. (112 km.) NNE of Amsterdam. Pop. (1971E) 532,524.

Frinton and Walton Essex, England. Town consisting of the adjacent resorts of Frinton-on-Sea and Walton, 8 m. (13 km.) S of Harwich. The main industry is tourism. Pop. (1977E) 14,358.

Frisian Islands North Sea. Chain of islands extending parallel to the N coasts of the Netherlands, Federal Republic of Germany and Denmark, at 3–20 m. (5–32 km.) off-shore. Low-lying, their area being affected by erosion as well as by land reclamation, and long subject to serious flooding. Consist of 3 main groups: the West Frisian Islands are Dutch, and inc. Texel, Vlieland, Terschelling, Ameland and Schiermon-

nikoog. Main occupation sheep and cattle farming; the East Frisian Islands are in F.R.G. and inc. Baltrum, Borkum, Juist, Langeoog, Norderney, Spikeroog, Wangerooge. Main occupation tourism: the North Frisian Islands are divided between Federal Republic of Germany and Denmark and inc. Amrum, Föhr, Sylt, Romo, Fano, Mano, Trischen and Hallig Islands. Main occupation cattle grazing.

Friuli Italy/Yugoslavia. Region between Carnic Alps and Adriatic Sea extending through Friuli-Venezia-Giulia region of NE Italy and Slovenia in NW Yugoslavia. Mainly fertile plain rising to Alpine foothills. Chief cities Udine, Gorizia.

Friuli-Venezia-Giulia Italy. Region of NE Italy bounded N by Austria, E by Yugoslavia, W by Veneto and S by the Adriatic. Area, 2,948 sq. m. (7,635 sq. km.). Cap. Udine. Mainly fertile plain rising to the Carnic Alps (N). Pop. (1975E) 1,244,595.

Frome Somerset, England. Town in the SW sit. on R. Frome. Industries inc. light engineering and printing. Pop. (1973E) 13,780.

Frosinone Lazio, Italy. Cap. of Frosinone province sit. 50 m. (80 km.) ESE of Rome. Trades in agric. produce.

Frunze Kirghizia, U.S.S.R. Cap of Kirghizia sit. 120 m. (192 km.) WSW of Alma Ata in Chu R. valley. Industries inc. meat packing, flour milling, tanning and the manu. of agric. machinery and textiles. Pop. (1977E) 511,000.

Fuenterrabía Guipúzcoa, Spain. Port and resort sit. at mouth of Bidassoa R. on Bay of Biscay, W of, and opposite, Hendaye, France. The main occupations are fishing and boat building. Pop. 8,500.

Fuerteventura Canary Islands, Spain. Island of the Canaries group nearest to the African mainland, 65 m. (104 km.) W of Cape Juby, Morocco. Area, 666 sq. m. (1,725 sq. km.). Chief town, Puerto de Cabras. Mainly arid plain with volcanic peaks dividing more fertile areas. Main products cereals, vegetables, fruit, livestock, fish (tuna), alfalfa, lime, gypsum, cochineal. Pop. (1970E) 18,200.

Fujairah United Arab Emirates. Sheikhdom and part of the federation of UAE. Area 450 sq. m. (1,170 sq. km.). Oil has been produced since 1966 but agric is the chief economic activity. Pop. (1976E) 26, 498.

Fujian *see* **Fukien.**

Fujisawa Honshū, Japan. Town 11 m. (18 km.) SW of Yokohama on N shore of Sagami Bay. Centre of an agric. area, trading in potatoes and wheat. Pop. (1977C) 274,000.

Fujiyama Honshū, Japan. An extinct volcano 68 m. (109 km.) WSW of Tōkyō in Shizuoka prefecture. 12,395 ft. (3,778 metres) a.s.l.

Fukien (Fujian) China. A maritime province in the E on Formosa Strait. Area, 47,500 sq. m. (123,100 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous and forested with an important timber trade, esp. fir, pine and camphor. The principal R. is Minkiang. Crops inc. rice, tea, sugar-cane and fruit. Cap. Foochow. Pop. (1970E) 18m.

Fukui Honshū, Japan. Cap. of Fukui prefecture sit. 78 m. (125 km.) NNE of Kyōto. Noted for silk and rayon. Also manu. leather goods, food products and paper.

Fukuoka Kyūshū, Japan. Cap. of Fukuoka prefecture and port sit. 90 m. (144 km.) NNE of Nagasaki. Industries inc. shipbuilding, and the manu. of textiles, chemicals, paper, pottery and metal goods. Machinery and porcelain are exported. Pop. (1977C) 981,000.

Fukushima Honshū, Japan. Cap. of Fukushima prefecture sit. 150 m. (240 km.) NNE of Tōkyō. It is an important centre of the silk industry. Pop. (1977C) 251,000.

Fukuyama Honshū, Japan. Town 53 m. (85 km.) ENE of Hiroshima at mouth of Ashida R. on Hiuchi Sea. Manu. dyes, rubber products, cotton textiles, sake. Port exporting textiles, mats, fertilizers and sugar. Pop. (1977C) 337,000.

Fulda Hessen, Federal Republic of Germany. Town in the central E sit. on Fulda R. Manu. inc. textiles, chemicals,

ball bearings and tyres. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1971E) 44,800.

Fulda River Federal Republic of Germany. Rises on the Wasserkuppe and flows 95 m. (152 km.) N past Fulda, Hersfeld and Kassel to join Werra R. at Münden; together they form Weser R. Navigable for small boats below Hersfeld. Main trib. the Eder.

Fulham Greater London, England. Suburb of SW Lond. on N shore of Thames R. 5 m. (8 km.) SW of Charing Cross. Mainly residential.

Fullerton California, U.S.A. City 22 m. (35 km.) SE of Los Angeles. Industries inc. petroleum production, and fruit packing, canning and processing. Pop. (1970C) 85,826.

Funabashi Honshū, Japan. City 13 m. (21 km.) E of Tōkyō on N shore of Tokyo Bay. Industries inc. fish hatcheries, woodworking, flour milling; manu. fountain pens. Pop. (1977C) 427,000.

Funafuti Tuvalu, South West Pacific. Atoll forming the cap. of Tuvalu and comprising 30 islets on a 13 m. (21 km.) reef. The main settlement is on the largest island. Funafuti, on the E side of the atoll. Infertile, but produces palms and coconuts.

Funchal Madeira. Cap. of the autonomous region of Madeira sit. on SE coast. The chief port and commercial centre of the island. Tourism is the main economic activity and Madeira wines are exported. Pop. (1970C) 38,340.

Fundy, Bay of Canada. An inlet of the Atlantic Ocean separating New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Noted for the extreme tides.

Furka Pass Valais/Uri, Switzerland. One of the highest passes in Europe, connecting Andermatt and Gletsch, in central E Switzerland. 7,971 ft. (2,453 metres) a.s.l.

Furneaux Islands Tasmania, Australia. Sit. in Bass Strait, the principal islands are Flinders, Clarke and Cape Barren. The main occupation is sheep-farming.

Furness Lancashire, England. Peninsula between Duddon estuary and Morecambe Bay. Hilly, with some iron deposits. Chief towns Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton-in-Furness.

Fürstenwalde Frankfurt, German Democratic Republic. Town sit. 20 m. (32 km.) W of Frankfurt on Spree R. Manu. inc. electrical equipment, tyres and footwear. Pop. (1973E) 30,979.

Fürth Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany. Town in S central F.R.G. Manu. inc. textiles, chemicals, electrical equipment, toys and mirrors. Pop. (1971E) 93,900.

Fuse *see* **Higashiosaka**

Fushun Liaoning, China. Town in NE. Industries are coalmining and the manu. of mining equipment and cement. Pop. (1965E) 1m.

Futuna Wallis and Futuna Islands, Pacific. Island in Hoorn group 120 m. (192 km.) SW of Wallis Islands. Area, 40 sq. m. (104 sq. km.). Volcanic, rising to 2,500 ft. (762 metres) a.s.l. Main products coconuts, breadfruit, timber.

Fylde Lancashire, England. Area of W Lancashire on Irish Sea coast, between Wyre and Ribble estuaries. Low-lying, mainly agric. with dairy and poultry farming. Tourism important. Chief towns Blackpool, Fleetwood, Lytham St. Anne's.

Fyn Denmark. The second largest island sit. between the Kattegat, the Little Belt and the Great Belt. Area, 1,150 sq. m. (2,978 sq. km.). Mainly flat and fertile producing cereals, sugar-beet and dairy produce. Cap. Odense.

Fyne, Loch Scotland. A sea loch in the W, extending N and NE for about 40 m. (64 km.) from the Sound of Bute. Noted for herring fishing.

G

Gabès Tunisia. Town 200 m. (320 km.) S of Tunis sit. on Gulf of Gabès. Industries inc. fishing and fruit growing in the oasis. Sea port exporting dates. Pop. (1975C) 40,585.

Gabès, Gulf of Tunisia. Inlet of Mediterranean Sea between Sfax to N and Djerba Island to S.

Gabon Rep. bounded W by Atlantic Ocean, N by Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon, E and S by Congo. Area, 103,000 sq. m. (267,000 sq. km.). Cap. Libreville. Mainly rain forest. The main products are manganese ore, petroleum and tropical hardwoods. Pop. (1974E) 950,000.

Gaborone Botswana. Town in SE; became cap. of the rep. 1964. The main occupation is govt. service. Pop. (1971C) 18,436.

Gabrovo Gorna Oryakhovitsa, Bulgaria. Town 50 m. (80 km.) SE of Pleven on Yantra R. Railway terminus. Industries inc. flour and sawmilling, woodworking, woollen, cotton and linen textiles; manu. knitwear, metal-ware, gunpowder, furniture, leather goods. Pop. (1972E) 87,035.

Gadag Karnataka, India. Town 230 m. (368 km.) SW of Hyderabad. Market town trading in textiles and grain. Industries inc. manu. cotton goods and leather.

Gadsden Alabama, U.S.A. Town in NE of state sit. on Coosa R., in a coalmining area. Industries inc. iron and steel, and textiles; manu. tyres. Pop. (1970C) 53,928.

Gaeta Lazio, Italy. Town on W coast of S central Italy sit. on Bay of Gaeta. Industries inc. fishing, glass making and tourism.

Gafsa Tunisia. Town sit. 115 m. (184 km.) WSW of Sfax on the Sfax–Tozeur railway, in a phosphate mining region, and with an oasis producing dates, olives and fruit. Pop. (1975C) 42,225.

Gagry Abkhaz Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 45 m. (72 km.) NW of Sukhumi on Black Sea. Health resort and port. Industries inc. distilling, sawmilling, metal working. Coast guard station.

Gainesville Florida, U.S.A. City 62 m. (99 km.) SW of Jacksonville. Industries inc. meat packing; manu. electronic equipment and wood products. Pop. (1970C) 64,510.

Gainsborough Lincolnshire, England. Town 15 m. (24 km.) NW of Lincoln sit. on Trent R. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. flour milling; manu. machinery, wood products and clothing. Pop. (1973E) 17,440.

Gairdner, Lake South Australia, Australia. Salt L. lying N of Eyre Peninsula, extending 100 m. (160 km.) N to S and 30 m. (48 km.) E to W at its widest, and sometimes dry in summer.

Gairloch Scotland. Highland Region. Sea loch on NW coast, N of L. Torridon, extending 5 m. (8 km.) inland, and 3 m. (5 km.) wide at its entrance.

Galápagos Islands Ecuador. Island group 600 m. (960 km.) W of Ecuador and lying across the Equator. Area, 2,868 sq. m. (7,428 sq. km.). There are 12 large islands and many islets; the largest are Isabela, 75 m. (120 km.) long, and San Cristóbal. There are unique wild life forms, for which the group has been made a sanctuary. Pop. (1970E) 3,550.

Galashiels Scotland. Borders Region. Town in SE, in NE Selkirk, on the border with Roxburgh. The main industry is manu. tweed and woollen cloth. Pop. (1974E) 12,788.

Galati Galati, Romania. Cap. of district in E sit. on Danube R. Industries inc. textiles and chemicals; manu. hardware. Naval base and R. port exporting grain and timber. Pop. (1972E) 187,010.

Galesburg Illinois, U.S.A. Town 43 m. (69 km.) WNW of Peoria, sit. in a coal-mining area. Industries inc. manu. agric. implements, washing machines and hardware. Pop. (1970C) 36,290.

Galicia Poland/U.S.S.R. Region extending N from the Carpathian Mountains across SE Poland and NW Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Rich in minerals, esp. oil and natural gas.

Galicia Spain. Region in NW Spain bounded N by Bay of Biscay, W by Atlantic Ocean and S by Portugal. Comprises the provinces of La Coruña, Lugo, Orense and Pontevedra. Mountainous, rising to 6,000 ft. (1,829 metres) a.s.l. in the E. Drained by Miño R. The main occupations are farming and sardine fishing. Main products are maize, potatoes, cattle and pigs.

Galilee Israel. Region in N Israel bounded N by Lebanon, and E by Syria and Jordan. Hilly in the N, lower and more fertile in the S. Chief towns, Tiberias and Nazareth.

Galilee, Sea of, (Lake Tiberias) Israel. L. in E Galilee extending 13 m. (21 km.) N to S along the Syrian border at 696 ft. (212 metres) b.s.l. Fed and drained by Jordan R.

Gallarate Lombardia, Italy. Town 25 m. (40 km.) WNW of Milan. Industries inc. textiles. Pop. (1973E) 44,803.

Galle Southern Province, Sri Lanka. Town 65 m. (104 km.) SSE of Colombo sit. on SW coast. Commercial centre and port exporting coconut products. Pop. 70,000.

Gällipoli Turkey. (i) Peninsula extending 55 m. (88 km.) SW between Dardanelles Strait and Gulf of Saros. (ii) Town of same name sit. on neck of Gallipoli Peninsula. Trading centre for grain and livestock. Industries inc. fishing.

Gällivare Norrbotten, Sweden. Town in central N. The main industry is iron mining. Pop. (1976C) 25,279.

Galloway Scotland. District of SW Scot. comprising the counties of Wigtown and Kirkcudbright. The main occupation is dairy farming. Noted for Galloway cattle.

Galt Ontario, Canada. Part of the city of Cambridge 23 m. (37 km.) WNW of Hamilton sit. on Grand R. Industries inc. textiles; manu. shoes and machinery. Pop. (1972E) 38,000.

Galveston Texas, U.S.A. City in SE of state sit. at entrance to Galveston Bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico. Industries inc. rice milling, flour milling, meat packing, brewing and chemicals; manu. metal goods and hardware. Port handling sulphur, cotton and wheat. Pop. (1970C) 61,809.

Galway Irish Republic. (i) County in W bounded W by Atlantic Ocean, and S by Galway Bay and County Clare. Area, 2,293 sq. m. (5,939 sq. km.). Chief towns Galway, Ballinasloe and Tuam. Mountainous in the W, with bogs and L. and almost divided N to S by Lough Corrib; to the E of the L. it is low-lying, and fertile in parts. The main occupation is farming. Pop. (1971C) 149,223. (ii) County town of (i) sit. at the mouth of Corrib R. on Galway Bay. Industries inc. flour milling and tourism esp. for salmon fishing. Manu. fishing nets, rope and furniture. Pop. (1978C) 38,000.

Gambia, The State within the British Commonwealth, bounded W by Atlantic Ocean and on all other sides by Senegal, and extending 200 m. (320 km.) inland up both banks of Gambia R. Area, 4,008 sq. m. (10,381 sq. km.). Cap. Banjul, formerly named Bathurst. The main products are groundnuts and groundnut derivatives. Pop. (1975E) 524,000.

Gambeila Wallaga, Sudan. Town 65 m. (104 km.) W of Gore on Baro R. Commercial and distribution centre at the head of navigation on the Baro-Sobat-White Nile system. Trades in coffee, beeswax, hides, salt, cotton, tinned goods.

Gambia River West Africa. Rises in the Fouta Djallon plateau, Guinea, and

flows 700 m. (1,120 km.) NW into Senegal, and W through Gambia and past Georgetown to enter Atlantic by an estuary below Banjul. Navigable to ocean-going vessels for *c.* 200 m. (320 km.).

Gambier Islands Pacific Ocean. Group of Islands SE of the Tuamotu Islands. Area, 12 sq. m. (31 sq. km.). There are four main islands and several islets, forming a French depend. The main island is Mangareva; the chief town, Rikitea. Chief products are copra, coffee and mother of pearl.

Gamlakarleby Vaasa, Finland. Town 70 m. (112 km.) NE of Vaasa on Gulf of Bothnia. Railway junction and sea port. Industries inc. woodworking; manu. machinery, leather products. Port exports timber and timber products. About half the pop. speaks Swedish; Gamlakarleby is the Swedish name; Finnish is Kokkola. Pop. (1972E) 22,104.

Gamu-Gofa Ethiopia. Province of S Ethiopia bounded S by Kenya. Area, 15,000 sq. m. (38,850 sq. km.). Cap. Chancha. Sit. in Great Rift Valley between Galana Sagan (E) and Omo (W) Rs. Mountainous and forested, rising to 13,780 ft. (4,200 metres) a.s.l. in Mount Gughe. Main occupation farming; main products cereals, plantain, cotton, tobacco, livestock. Pop. (1970E) 850,000.

Gander Newfoundland, Canada. Town in extreme E with a major airport. Pop. (1971C) 7,748.

Ganges Canals Uttar Pradesh, India. Upper Ganges Canal leaves Ganges R. at Hardwar and travels in two branches to Kanpur and Jumna R. Lower Ganges Canal leaves Ganges R. near Dibai and splits into several branches. Both canals are used for irrigation.

Ganges River India/Bangladesh. Formed in Himalayas, in N Uttar Pradesh, India, by union of R. Bhagirathi and Alaknanda. Flows 1,557 m. (2,491 km.) SW past Hardwar, then SE through Uttar Pradesh to enter Bihar above Patna; E through Bihar past Bhagalpur to cross the narrow neck of W. Bengal. It forms the frontier with Bangladesh for *c.* 70 m. (112 km.) and then continues SE, receiving Brahmaputra R., and enters Bay of Bengal by a broad delta. It begins to divide into the streams that make up this delta *c.* 220 m. (352 km.) from its many mouths. The main stream, Meghna R. formed by Ganges R. main stream and Brahmaputra R., is to the E of the delta. Used extensively for irrigation. Regarded as the most sacred R. by the Hindus.

Gangtok Sikkim, India. Cap. of Sikkim sit. in SE, 30 m. (48 km.) NE of Darjeeling, India. Commercial trading centre in rice, maize and fruit. Pop. (1971E) 15,000.

Gansu *see* **Kansu**

Ganta Central Province, Liberia. Town 140 m. (224 km.) NE of Monrovia on border with French Guinea. Trading centre for cacao, palm oil, kernels, kola nuts.

Gao Mali. Town 240 m. (384 km.) NW of Niamey (Niger) on Niger R. and trans-Saharan road. Trading centre for butter, hides, wool, livestock, in a farming area. R. and airport. Pop. (1970E) 15,400.

Gard France. Dept. in S, bounded E by R. Rhône delta and S by Gulf of Lions. Area, 2,270 sq. m. (5,879 sq. km.). Chief towns Nîmes, the cap. and Alès. Flat land in S, marshy and with lagoons, rising to hills in the NW over 5,000 ft. (1,524 metres) a.s.l. The main occupation is growing olives, mulberries, vines and fruit; industries are concentrated in Nîmes and Alès and inc. metal working, textiles and paper. Pop. (1975C) 494,575.

Garda, Lake Lombardia/Veneto, Italy. L. in central N. Area, 143 sq. m. (370 sq. km.). Fed from N by Sarca R., and drained to SE by Mincio R. There are several resorts sit. on its banks.

Garden Grove California, U.S.A. Village immediately NW of Santa Ana in S California. The main occupation is growing fruit, vegetables and walnuts. Pop. (1970C) 122,524.

Garden of the Gods Colorado, U.S.A. Tourist area immediately NW of Colorado Springs, with eroded sandstone in bizarre shapes.

Garden Reach West Bengal, India.

Town 4 m. (6 km.) WSW of Calcutta on Hooghly R. Industries inc. jute and cotton processing, tanning, docks.

Gardez Afghánistán. Cap. of province 55 m. (88 km.) S of Kabul on Kandahar road. Commercial centre. Pop. (1965E) 46,000.

Gardner Island Phoenix Islands, South Pacific. Atoll 230 m. (368 km.) S of Canton. Area, 1.5 sq. m. (4 sq. km.). The only product is copra.

Garfield New Jersey, U.S.A. City sit. 10 m. (16 km.) NNE of Newark on Passaic R. Industries inc. textiles, chemicals and rubber products. Pop. (1970C) 30,722.

Garian Tripolitania, Libya. Town 50 m. (80 km.) S of Tripoli on Gebel Nefusa plateau. Railway terminus. Industries inc. flour milling, olive oil processing, weaving.

Garibaldi Park British Columbia, Canada. Provincial park in SW Brit. Columbia in Coast Mountains, NE of Vancouver. Area, 973 sq. m. (2,520 sq. km.). Tourist area.

Garland Texas, U.S.A. City forming a suburb of Dallas 12 m. (19 km.) NE of city centre. Industries inc. manu. aircraft, seismic instruments, vehicles. Pop. (1970C) 81,437.

Garmisch-Partenkirchen Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 52 m. (83 km.) SW of Munich near the Austrian border. Mountain resort. Industries inc. tourism and woodworking. Pop. (1971E) 27,200.

Garmsar Second Province, Iran. Town 50 m. (80 km.) ESE of Tehrán. Railway junction for Bándár Sheh on the Caspian Sea and Meshed.

Garonne France. Dept. of S France bounded S by Spain, and extending across E part of Aquitaine Basin. Area, 2,458 sq. m. (6,366 sq. km.). Prefecture Toulouse. Drained by Garonne and Ariège Rs. and rising S to Pyrénées. Mainly agric. producing cereals, vines, fruit, vegetables and livestock. Industry is centred on Toulouse and inc. food processing, chemicals, textiles; manu. machinery. Pop. (1975C) 777,431.

Garonne River France. Rises in the Val d'Aran in the central Pyrénées, and flows 360 m. (576 km.) first NE to Toulouse, then NW to Bordeaux. It joins the Dordogne R. *c.* 20 m. (32 km.) below Bordeaux, and enters the Atlantic by the Gironde estuary. Main tribs. are Rs. Ariège, Tarn and Lot. Linked to the Mediterranean at Toulouse by the Canal du Midi.

Garoua Benoué, Cameroon. Town 400 m. (640 km.) NNE of Yaoundé on Benoué R. Regional cap. Port and market handling peanuts, cotton. Pop. (1970E) 28,000.

Gartok Tibet, China. Town in W Tibet, at foot of Kailas Range, at 15,000 ft. (4,572 metres) a.s.l. Trading centre for wool, barley and salt.

Garut Java, Indonesia. Town 105 m. (168 km.) SE of Djakarta. Commercial centre for an agric. area trading in tea, rubber and cinchona. Industries inc. tourism.

Gary Indiana, U.S.A. Town sit. at S end of L. Michigan in NW Indiana. The main industry is steel; also manu. tin plate, chemicals and cement. Pop. (1970C) 175,415.

Garzan River Turkey. Rises in the Bitlis Mountains 12 m. (19 km.) SE of Mus and flows 65 m. (104 km.) S past Besiri to join Tigris R. 22 m. (35 km.) SW of Siirt.

Gaspé Peninsula Quebec, Canada. Peninsula between St. Lawrence R. to N and Chaleur Bay to S. Area, 11,000 sq. m. (28,500 sq. km.). Mountainous, rising to 4,160 ft. (1,268 metres) a.s.l. in Mount Jacques Cartier, and wooded. The main occupations are fishing and lumbering; the main industry is pulp milling.

Gastèin Salzburg, Austria. Valley in W central Austria at E end of Höhe Tauern at 3,000–3,500 ft. (914–1,067 metres) a.s.l., with health resorts and spas, inc. Bad Gastein and Hof Gastein.

Gastonia North Carolina, U.S.A. City 19 m. (30 km.) W of Charlotte. Industries

inc. textiles, esp. cotton. Pop. (1970c) 47,142.

Gateshead Tyne and Wear, England. Town sit. on S bank of Tyne R. opposite Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Industries inc. engineering, glass, paints, plastics, rope, printing, textiles, rubber, electrical engineering, metal working and chemicals. Pop. (1978E) 217,500.

Gatineau River Canada. Rises on Laurentian Plateau in SW Quebec, and flows 230 m. (368 km.) SSW, through Baskatong Reservoir, to join Ottawa R. below Ottawa. Used for logging and hydroelectric power.

Gatooma Salisbury, Rhodesia. Town 85 m. (136 km.) SW of Salisbury in a farming and cotton growing area. Industries inc. cotton milling, processing agric. products; manu. bricks, timber products. There is a cotton research station. Pop. (1977E) 69,000.

Gatwick West Sussex, England. Village 6 m. (10 km.) SSE of Reigate. Important intern. airport.

Gauhati Assam, India. Town 218 m. (349 km.) ESE of Darjeeling sit. on Brahmaputra R. Commercial centre trading in rice, jute and cotton. Industries inc. oil refining, cotton and flour milling. Pop. (1971c) 122,981.

Gävle Gävleborg, Sweden. Cap. of county in W sit. at mouth of the Gavle R. on the Gulf of Bothnia. Industries inc. shipbuilding, fish canning, chemicals, textiles, pulp milling and paper making. Sea port exporting iron, timber, wood pulp and paper. The port is ice-free for 9 months a year. Pop. (1976c) 87,408.

Gaya Bihar, India. Town 58 m. (93 km.) S of Patna. Commercial centre trading in rice, oilseeds and sugar-cane. Important place of pilgrimage for Hindus. Pop. (1971c) 179,826.

Gaza Israel. Town 40 m. (64 km.) SSW of Tel Aviv at NW extremity of Negev desert. Noted as the anc. Philistine city whose temple was destroyed by Samson. The Gaza Strip was established in 1948. Pop. (1971E) 118,300.

Gaziantep Gaziantep, Turkey. Cap.of province in S, 110 m. (176 km.) E of Adana. Market town trading in agric. produce. Industries inc. textiles. Pop. (1970c) 227,652.

Gbarnga Central Province, Liberia. Town 105 m. (168 km.) NE of Monrovia. Market for palm products, rice.

Gdańsk Gdańsk, Poland. Cap. of province sit. near mouth of Vistula R. on Gulf of Gdańsk. Industries inc. shipbuilding, food processing, distilling, paper making and pulp milling; manu. machinery. Sea port exporting coal, grain and timber. Pop. (1972E) 378,000.

Gdynia Gdańsk, Poland. City sit. on Gulf of Gdańsk. Sea port exporting coal and timber. Pop. (1972E) 201,000.

Gedaref Kassala, Sudan. Town 120 m. (192 km.) SW Kassala. Trading centre for cotton, wheat, barley, fruit and livestock.

Geelong Victoria, Australia. City in central S of state, sit. on W shore of Corio Bay, an inlet of Port Phillip Bay. Industries inc. oil refining, textiles and agric. engineering; manu. cars, chemicals and cement. Port exporting wool, wheat and meat. Pop. (1977E) 122,080.

Geislingen Baden-Württemberg, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 32 m. (51 km.) ESE of Stuttgart sit. in Jura Mountains. Industries inc. manu. cutlery and other metal goods and glassware. Pop. (1971E) 27,500.

Gela Sicilia, Italy. Town sit. on S coast, 60 m. (96 km.) W of Syracuse. Industries inc. fishing.

Gelderland Netherlands. Province in central Neth. bounded N by province of Overijssel, and E by F.R.G. Area, 1,937 sq. m. (5,017 sq. km.). Chief towns Arnhem (the cap.), Nijmegen and Apeldoorn. Pop. (1977E) 1,668,251.

Geldrop North Brabant, Netherlands. Town 4 m. (6 km.) E of Eindhoven. Industries inc. manu. wool, cotton and linen textiles, bicycles.

Geleen Limburg, Netherlands. Town 55 m. (88 km.) ESE of Antwerp, Belgium,

sit. in a coalmining area. Industries inc. textiles, chemicals and fertilizers. Pop. (1974E) 36,784.

Gelligaer Mid Glamorgan, Wales. Town 5 m. (8 km.) N of Cardiff sit. on the South Wales coalfield. Industries inc. mining. Pop. (1973E) 33,820.

Gelsenkirchen North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town immediately NE of Essen. An important coalmining centre; also manu. steel, machinery, chemicals and glass. Pop. (1971E) 344,600.

Gemas Negri Sembilan, Malaysia. Town 45 m. (72 km.) ESE of Seramban. Railway junction serving a rubber growing area.

Gembloux Namur, Belgium. Town 11 m. (18 km.) NW of Namur. Railway junction. The main industry is manu. cutlery; also sugar refining. Agric. college.

Gemsah Egypt. Town on Red Sea 65 m. (104 km.) NNW of Safaga.

Geneva Switzerland. (i) Canton in SW Switz. almost encircled by France. Area, 109 sq. m. (282 sq. km.). The main occupations in the rural districts are viticulture and farming. Pop. (1978E) 336,700. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. at SW end of L. Geneva on Rhône R. Commercial centre and centre for intern. agencies. Manu. watches, clocks, jewellery and precision instruments. Pop. (1978E) 150,100.

Geneva, Lake France/Switzerland. L. in SW Switz. with most of its S shore in Haute-Savoie, France. It is crescent-shaped, area 223 sq. m. (577 sq. km.), about 45 m. (72 km.) long and 8 m. (13 km.) at its widest point. It is fed and drained by Rhône R.

Genk Limbourg, Belgium. Town 23 m. (37 km.) N of Liège sit. in a coalmining area. Manu. mining machinery. There are reserves of natural gas in the area. Pop. (1971E) 58,240.

Gennevilliers Hauts-de-Seine, France. Suburb of NW Paris sit. in loop of Seine R. Manu. aircraft and electrical equipment. R. port.

Genoa Liguria, Italy. Cap. of Genoa province sit. on Gulf of Genoa. Industries inc. shipbuilding, oil refining, engineering, food canning, brewing, sugar refining and iron and steel; manu. textiles, aircraft and paper. Important sea port exporting olive oil, wine and textiles. Pop. (1971C) 812,491.

Gentofte Copenhagen, Denmark. Suburb of N Copenhagen, mainly residential. Pop. (1974E) 72,917.

George, Lake New York, U.S.A. L. in NE of state and in Adirondack Mountains. It is a narrow L., 32 m. (51 km.) long and up to 3 m. (5 km.) wide. There is an outlet in the N to L. Champlain. Summer resort.

Georgetown Guyana. Cap. of Rep. sit. at mouth of Demerara R. on the Caribbean Sea. Sea port exporting bauxite, sugar and rice. Pop. (1975E) 182,000.

George Town Cayman Islands, West Indies. Town on the W end of Grand Cayman Island, 210 m. (336 km.) WNW of Montego Bay, Jamaica. Port exporting tortoise shells, sharkskins, rope, mahogany, cedar. There is a meteorological station. Pop. (1970C) 3,975.

George Town Tasmania, Australia. Town 30 m. (48 km.) NW Launceston on Tamar R. estuary. Resort.

Georgia U.S.A. State in SE bounded E by Atlantic, N by Tennessee and N. Carolina, W by Alabama and S by Florida. Area, 58,876 sq. m. (152,489 sq. km.). Chief towns Atlanta (the cap.), Savannah, Columbus, Augusta, Albany and Macon. Coastal plain with swamp and forest, rising on the Appalachian Mountains in the NW with Brasstown Bald in the NE, 4,768 ft. (1,453 metres) a.s.l. Humid, subtropical climate. Mainly agric. The chief products are maize, cotton, tobacco, groundnuts and kaolin. Pop. (1970C) 4,589,575.

Georgian Bay Ontario, Canada. The NE arm of L. Huron, in central S of province. Area, 5,800 sq. m. (15,022 sq. km.). A summer resort area.

Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic U.S.S.R. Constituent rep. in SW U.S.S.R.,

bounded W by Black Sea and SW by Turkey. Area, 26,900 sq. m. (69,670 sq. km.). Chief towns Tbilisi (the cap.), Kutaisi, Batumi, Sukhumi, Poti, Rustavi and Gori. Georgia inc. the Abkhaz Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep., Adzhar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep. and S. Ossetian Autonomous Rep. Mountainous in the N and S, sloping to central valleys, drained by Rs. Kura and Rion. The main products are manganese, coal, oil, baryta, tobacco, tea, fruit and wines. Pop. (1978E) 5m.

Gera German Democratic Republic. (i) District created in 1952 from part of the *Land* of Thuringia. Area, 1,546 sq. m. (4,004 sq. km.). Pop. (1972E) 740,810. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. on White Elster R. Industries inc. textiles and engineering; manu. carpets and furniture. Pop. (1972E) 112,226.

Geraldton Western Australia, Australia. Town in central W of state sit. on Indian Ocean. Industries inc. brewing, crayfish canning and tourism; manu. super-phosphates. Sea port exporting products of the Murchison goldfield and an agric. hinterland. Pop. (1974E) 16,100.

Germantown Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Suburb of NW Philadelphia. Mainly residential.

Germany, East German Democratic Republic came into being following the estab. of the Federal Republic of Germany. Bounded on W and S by F.R.G., S by Czechoslovakia, E by Poland, N by Baltic Sea. Area, 108,178 sq. m. (280,181 sq. km.). In 1952 the 5 *Länder* of Mecklenburg. Saxony-Anhalt, Brandenburg, Saxony and Thuringia were replaced by 14 *Bezirke*. Chief towns, East Berlin (cap.), Leipzig, Dresden and Karl-Marx-Stadt. Two-thirds of N G.D.R. is low-lying and forms part of the great N plain of Europe. The S is hilly. Agric. is extensive and is organized in collective or state farms. Important crops are wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes and sugarbeet. There are rich mineral resources and coal and lignite predominate but uranium, cobalt, bismuth, arsenic and antimony are being exploited. Industry produces over 60% of the national income. Iron and steel production, chemicals, fertilizers, cement, textiles and footwear are growing industries. Pop. (1972E) 17,011,343.

Germany, West Federal Republic of Germany became a sovereign independent country in 1955. Bounded on N by Denmark; in the E by G.D.R. and Czechoslovakia; in S by Austria and Switzerland; and in W by France, Luxembourg, Belgium and the Netherlands. Area, 248,599 sq. m. (643,871 sq. km.). F.R.G. is divided into the *Länder* of Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg, Lower Saxony, Bremen, North Rhine-Westphalia, Hessen, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Saarland, and West Berlin. Chief towns, Bonn (cap.), West Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Cologne, Essen, Frankfurt, Dortmund, Düsseldorf, Stuttgart and Bremen. Physically F.R.G. is divided into 3 areas: the lowlands of the N, the tableland of the S and the basin of the middle R. Rhine. The chief drainage basins are R. Danube to S and R. Rhine to W and R. Elbe to N. Most Rs. are navigable for the greater part of their length and together with the canal system make an important communication system. Agric. is important and the chief crops are wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, sugarbeet. There is considerable cattle rearing and wine manu. Forestry is also of great importance. Coalmining is important and other minerals include lignite, iron ore, potash and oil. The manu. industries employ the majority of the pop. and the industries include textiles, steel, precision instruments and optical goods, printing and publishing, cars, locomotives, beer, paper and sugar. Pop. (1976E) 61,442,000.

Germiston Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town in SW of province. The main industry is refining gold from the Witwatersrand mines. Also manu. textiles, chemicals and steel products. Pop. (1970E) 132,273.

Gerona Spain. (i) Province in NE Spain bounded N by Pyrénées and E by Mediterranean. Area, 2,272 sq. m. (5,884 sq. km.). From the Pyrénées it descends to fertile plain and the Costa Brava. Pop. (1970C) 414,397. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. 55 m. (88 km.) NE of Barcelona on Ter R. at its confluence with Oñar R.

Industries inc. flour milling, textiles and chemicals. Pop. (1970c) 50,338.

Gers France. Dept. in SW France, bounded N by Garonne R. Area, 2,428 sq. m. (6,288 sq. km.). Chief towns Auch, the cap. and Condom. Drained by tribs. of Garonne R. and by Adour R. Mainly agric. The chief products are Armagnac brandy, cereals and fruit. Pop. (1975c) 175,366.

Gersoppa Falls Kharnataka, India. Falls on Sharavati R. 192 m. (307 km.) NW of Bangalore, inc. 4 cascades, the highest 829 ft. (253 metres). Used for hydro-electric power.

Getafe Madrid, Spain. Town 8 m. (13 km.) S of Madrid on a wide plain near Los Angeles hill, the geographical centre of Spain. Industries include manu. electrical equipment, pharmaceutical goods, aircraft, radio and telephones, boxes, brushes, alcohol and flour.

Gettysburg Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Town 48 m. (77 km.) NNW of Baltimore, Maryland noted for the battle of July 1863 when Confederate forces were defeated by Federal forces during the American Civil War. Pop. (1970c) 7,275.

Gevelsberg North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 7 m. (11 km.) ENE of Wuppertal. Industries inc. manu. stoves, locks and bicycles. Pop. (1971E) 33,200.

Gezira, El Sudan. Plain between Rs. White and Blue Nile above their confluence at Khartoum. Irrigated to grow cotton.

Ghadames Libya. Town in extreme W sit. in an oasis. Route centre near the frontiers of Libya, Tunisia and Algeria.

Ghana Rep. within the British Commonwealth. Ghana came into existence in 1957 when the former colony of the Gold Coast and the Trusteeship Territory of Togoland attained dominion status. Bounded N by Upper Volta, E by Togo, W by the Ivory Coast and S by the Gulf of Guinea. Area, 92,010 sq. m. (238,305 sq. km.). Chief towns Accra (the cap.), Takoradi and Kumasi. Drained by Volta R. flowing through the extensive L. Volta in E. Ghana. Savannah in the N, otherwise mainly tropical rain forest. Cocoa is by far the most important crop and covers about 5m. acres. Coffee, improved types of oil palm and coconut are being planted on an increased scale and production from these crops is increasing. Progress has been made in the planting of Clonal rubber in south-west Ghana. In the south-east coastal belt irrigation works have been constructed and black-clay farming is being successfully undertaken in the Accra plains. Of the main foodstuffs in south and central Ghana, maize, rice, cassava, plantain, groundnuts, yam and cocoyam predominate. Tobacco is proving an attractive and very important cash crop in food-crop-producing areas. In northern Ghana the chief food crops are groundnuts, rice, maize, guinea corn, millet and yams, with tobacco as an important cash crop. The fishing industry employs 150,000. The chief minerals are gold, diamonds, manganese and bauxite. Pop. (1976E) 9.6m.

Gharbîya Egypt. Province in Nile Delta bounded N by L. Burullus and Mediterranean Sea, W by Rosetta branch of Nile. Area, 2,711 sq. m. (7,021 sq. km.). Chief towns, Tanta (cap.), El Muhalla el Kubra. Drained by branches of Nile and by canals. Agric. produce inc. mainly cotton, also cereals and fruit. Cotton ginning and manu. of cotton textiles (at El Muhalla el Kubra) are the main industries. Pop. 2m.

Ghardaka Red Sea Frontier, Egypt. Town 100 m. (160 km.) NE of Qena on Red Sea at entrance to Gulf of Suez. The main industry is crude oil production.

Ghat Fezzan, Libya. Town 240 m. (384 km.) WSW of Murzuk in a Saharan oasis. Caravan centre with some handicraft industries.

Ghats India. Two mountain ranges in S India forming W and E boundaries of central plateau. The Western Ghats extend NNW to SSE from the Tapti R. to the S coast, at an average 3,000 ft. (914 metres) a.s.l. rising to 8,840 ft. (2,694 metres) a.s.l. at Anai Mudi. The Eastern Ghats extend NNE to SSW from S Orissa to join the Western Ghats in the Nilgiri Hills, in W Tamil Nadu. Average height

1,500 ft. (457 metres) a.s.l. rising to Doda Betta, 8,640 ft. (2,633 metres) a.s.l.

Ghazipur Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 45 m. (72 km.) ENE of Varanasi sit. on Ganges R. Industries inc. flour and oilseed milling.

Ghazni Afghánistán. Town in central Afghánistán sit. on Kandahar road. Trading centre for wool and fruit.

Gheg *see* **Vlonë**

Ghent East Flanders, Belgium. Cap. of province in NW, sit. on Scheldt R. at its confluence with Lys R. Industries inc. brewing, sugar refining, flour milling and tanning; manu. fertilizers, glassware, paper, textiles and chemicals. Port linked by canal to Terneuzen. Pop. (1972E) 146,227.

Ghor Herat, Afghánistán. Town 130 m. (208 km.) E of Sabzawar on trib. of Farah Rud in the Hindu Kush foothills. Route and trading centre of the Gorat district. The nearby ruined town of Ghor was the seat of a ruling dynasty in the 12th cent.

Ghor, El Jordan/Israel. Depression 2–15 m. (3–24 km.) wide extending across Jordan and Israel between Dead Sea and Sea of Galilee, and bounded S by Gulf of Aqaba. A part of the Great Rift Valley.

Gialam Bacninh, Vietnam. Town opposite Hanoi on Red R. Industries inc. paint manu. Site of Hanoi airport.

Giant's Causeway Antrim, Northern Ireland. Promontory on N coast of Antrim made of columnar basalt, and inc. several thousand pillars.

Gibraltar British colony ceded to Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It is bounded by the extreme S tip of Spain and at the entrance to the Mediterranean. Area, 2½ sq. m. (6½ sq. km.). Joined to the Spanish mainland by a sandy isthmus, and consisting of the Rock, 1,396 ft. (426 metres) a.s.l., the town to the W, and the harbour. Free port and naval base, also a resort. Pop. (1977E) 29,278.

Gibraltar, Strait of Africa/Europe. Channel extending for 36 m. (58 km.) W to E between Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean, and between Spain and Gibraltar in N to Morocco in S. 8 m. (13 km.) at its narrowest point.

Giessen Hessen, Federal Republic of Germany. Town in central F.R.G. sit. on Lahn R. Manu. machine tools, rubber, leather and tobacco products. Pop. (1971E) 78,100.

Gifu Honshū, Japan. Cap. of Gifu prefecture 66 m. (106 km.) ENE of Kyoto. Manu. textiles, cutlery and paper goods; some tourism for cormorant fishing. Pop. (1973E) 394,000.

Gijón Oviedo, Spain. Town sit. on Bay of Biscay. Industries inc. iron and steel, chemicals and oil refining. Port exporting coal and iron ore. Pop. (1970C) 187,612.

Gilan Iran. Former province now inc. in the First Province which is frequently referred to by this name. Sit. on SW Caspian shore and bounded S by the Alburz Mountains. Sub-tropical climate favouring agric. but unhealthy. The main commercial crops are silk, rice, tea, fruit and olives. Chief towns, Resht, Pahlevi, Fumen, Lahijan.

Gila River U.S.A. Rises in SW New Mexico and flows 650 m. (1,040 km.) SW across Arizona to join Colorado R. near Yuma. Used for irrigation, esp. at the Coolidge Dam.

Gilbert Islands *see* **Kiribati**

Gilboa Israel. Mountainous district of N Israel on border with Jordan, between Plain of Esdraelon and Jordan R. Noted in biblical history as the scene of King Saul's defeat.

Gilead Jordan. District of NW Jordan sit. E of Jordan R. Mountainous, rising to Mount Gilead, 3,652 ft. (1,113 metres) a.s.l.

Gilgil Rift Valley Province, Kenya. Town 18 m. (29 km.) NNW of Naivasha in Great Rift Valley. Centre of a farming area. Railway junction serving Thomson's Falls.

Gilgit Kashmir. Mountainous district of NW Kashmir in area claimed by Pakistan. Area, 14,680 sq. m. (38,021 sq. km.). Rises to Nanga Parbat, 26,660 ft. (8,126 metres) a.s.l., and Rakaposhi, 25,550 ft. (7,788 metres) a.s.l. Drained by Rs. Gilgit and Indus.

Gillingham Dorset, England. Town 23 m. (37 km.) NNE of Dorchester sit. on Stour R. Town serving an agric. area. Pop. (1978E) 6,200.

Gillingham Kent, England. Town immediately NE of Chatham on Medway R. estuary. The main industries are associated with Chatham dockyard. Pop. (1977E) 94,100.

Gippsland Victoria, Australia. District of SE Victoria with fertile plains in S rising to wooded mountains in N. There are extensive lignite deposits in the Latrobe valley. Other important products are dairy produce, cereals and hops.

Girardot Colombia. Town in W centre sit. on Magdalena R. in a coffee growing area. Industries inc. manu. textiles, leather and tobacco products. R. port exporting coffee, cattle and hides. Pop. (1970E) 50,000.

Giresun Turkey. (i) Province of N Turkey on Black Sea coast. Area, 2,630 sq. m. (6,812 sq. km.). Drained by Kelkit and Harsit Rs. Heavily forested with deposits of copper and zinc; some agric. produces maize. Pop. (1975C) 462,449. (ii) Town 110 m. (176 km.) NE of Sivas on Black Sea. Provincial cap., port and trading centre for agric. and forest products. Pop. (1970C) 32,522.

Girga Egypt. (i) Province of central Upper Egypt, in Nile Valley. Area, 609 sq. m. (1,577 sq. km.). Chief towns Sohag (cap.), Akhmim, El Balyana, Giheina, Tahta, Tema, Girga, El Manshah. Mainly agric., chief products cotton, cereals, dates, sugar. The main industries are cotton ginning, silk and cotton weaving, sugar milling. (ii) Town 53 m. (85 km.) WNW of Qena on W bank of Nile R. Industries inc. cotton ginning, pottery, dairying.

Gironde France. Dept. in SW France bounded W by Bay of Biscay. Area, 4,140 sq. m. (10,723 sq. km.). Chief towns Bordeaux (the cap.), Archachon and Libourne. Drained by Rs. Garonne and Dordogne uniting to form the Gironde estuary. The main occupations are viticulture and farming. Industries are concentrated in Bordeaux. Pop. (1975C) 1,061,474.

Girvan Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town in SW sit. on Firth of Clyde. Industries inc. tourism and fishing. Pop. (1974E) 7,660.

Gisborne North Island, New Zealand. Town on E coast sit. at N end of Poverty Bay. Sea port exporting wool, meat and dairy produce. Pop. (1974E) 31,820.

Giuba Somali Republic/Ethiopia. R. formed in Ethiopia at Dolo by the confluence of Ganale Dorya and Dawa and flowing 545 m. (872 km.) S into the Somali Rep. to enter the Indian Ocean 10 m. (16 km.) NE of Kismayu. Navigable for small craft up to Bardera. Its course supports the chief agric. area of the Somali Rep.

Giurgiu Ilfov, Romania. Town 38 m. (61 km.) SSW of Bucharest sit. on Danube R. Industries inc. boat building, sugar refining, brewing and flour milling. Exports are petroleum from the Ploeşti oilfield, grain and timber.

Giza, El Giza, Egypt. Cap. of governate sit. opposite Cairo on Nile R. Manu. textiles and footwear. Pop. (1974E) 853,700.

Gizan Asir, Saudi Arabia. Town 80 m. (128 km.) S of Abha on Red Sea. Industries inc. boat building, fishing, pearling, salt extraction. Port shipping grain, sesame, dried fish, dates. Sometimes called Qizan, Jizan.

Gizo Solomon Islands, South West Pacific. Volcanic island 20 m. (32 km.) W of New Georgia. Area, 10 sq. m. (26 sq. km.).

Gjirokastër Albania. Town 45 m. (72 km.) SE of Valona on Drin R. Market centre trading in dairy products, tobacco and wine. Industries inc. tanning, silver smithing. Centre of the Bektashi Moslems.

Gjovik Opland, Norway. Town 60 m. (96 km.) N of Oslo on NW shore of L. Mjosa. Industries inc. manu. motors, snowploughs, wallboard, flour, dairy products. Pop. (1973E) 25,569.

Glace Bay Nova Scotia, Canada. Town on E coast of Cape Breton Island, 9 m. (14 km.) ENE of Sydney, sit. in a coal-mining area. Industries inc. mining and fishing. Pop. (1976C) 21,484.

Glacier National Park Montana, U.S.A. Park in Rocky Mountains in NW Montana, bounded N by Canada. Area, 1,560 sq. m. (4,040 sq. km.). Contains glaciers, L. and forests, and rises to Mount Cleveland. Together with the Waterton L. National Park in Alberta, Canada, it forms the Waterton-Glacier Intern. Peace Park.

Gladstone Queensland, Australia. Town 60 m. (96 km.) SE of Rockhampton on Port Curtis inlet. Port, exporting coal. The main industry is cotton. Pop. (1972E) 15,750.

Glamorgan, Mid *see* **Mid Glamorgan**

Glamorgan, South *see* **South Glamorgan**

Glamorgan, West *see* **West Glamorgan**

Glarus Switzerland. (i) Canton in E central Switz. Area, 264 sq. m. (684 sq. km.). The main occupation is dairy farming. Pop. (1978E) 35,300, (ii) Cap. of (i) 36 m. (58 km.) SE of Zürich sit. on Linth R. Industries inc. textiles and woodworking.

Glasgow Scotland. Strathclyde Region. City in SW sit. on Clyde R., at the head of navigation for ocean-going vessels. The main industry is shipbuilding, also engineering, textiles, chemicals, and whisky blending. Pop. (1977E) 832,097.

Glastonbury Somerset, England. Town 22 m. (35 km.) SW of Bath sit. on Brue R. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. tanning; manu. footwear and sheepskin goods. Pop. (1977E) 6,850.

Glauchau Karl-Marx-Stadt, German Democratic Republic. Town 7 m. (11 km.) NNE of Zwickau. Industries inc. textiles; manu. machinery. Pop. (1973E) 31,313.

Glen Canyon Arizona, U.S.A. Dam across SW end of L. Powell, which lies mainly in Utah, built for hydroelectric power and irrigation.

Glencoe Scotland. Highland Region. Valley of Coe R. in central Scot. between Rannoch Moor and Loch Leven; scene of the massacre of the Clan Macdonald in 1692.

Glendale California, U.S.A. Suburb of N Los Angeles. Industries inc. manu. aircraft, optical instruments, furniture and pottery. Pop. (1970C) 132,752.

Glendalough, Vale of Wicklow, Irish Republic, Valley in E 15 m. (24 km.) SSW of Bray, noted for its ecclesiastical ruins and great natural beauty.

Glenelg South Australia, Australia. Resort sit. immediately SW of Adelaide on Spencer Gulf.

Glenelg River Australia. Rises in the Grampians in SW Victoria and flows 280 m. (448 km.) W then SW past Casterton to enter Discovery Bay at the border with South Australia.

Glenorchy Tasmania, Australia. town 1 m. (2 km.) N of Hobart on Derwent R. Distribution centre for wool, sheepskins, hides and fur.

Glenrothes Scotland. Fife Region. Town 6 m. (10 km.) N Kirkcaldy developed since 1948 as a 'new town'. Pop. (1978E) 34,950.

Gliwice Katowice, Poland. town in SW sit. on Klodnica R. Industries inc. coal-mining, steel, chemicals and food processing; manu. machinery. Pop. (1972E) 174,000.

Glomma River Norway. Rises in SE, in a L. 58 m. (93 km.) SE of Trondheim and flows 350 m. (560 km.) S past Röros, Elverum and Kongsvinger, into L. Öyeren and thence into the Skagerrak at Frederikstad. Used for logging and hydroelectric power.

Glossop Derbyshire, England. Town 12 m. (19 km.) ESE of Manchester. Industries inc. cotton spinning and textile printing. Pop. (1973E) 24,820.

Gloucester Gloucestershire, England. County town in W sit. on Severn R. Market town trading in timber and grain. Principally a business and shopping centre. R. port. Pop. (1973E) 90,550.

Gloucester Massachusetts, U.S.A. City sit. 27 m. (43 km.) NE of Boston on Atlantic coast. Industries inc. boat building, fishing and fish processing; manu. fishing equipment. Pop. (1973E) 27,941.

Gloucestershire England. County in SW Midlands bounded W by Gwent, N by Hereford and Worcester, and Warwickshire, E by Oxfordshire and S by Wiltshire and Avon and drained SW by Severn R. estuary into the Bristol Channel. Under 1974 re-organization its districts are Tewkesbury, Forest of Dean, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Cotswold and Stroud. Chief towns are Gloucester (the county town), Cheltenham and Stroud. Considerable industrial and commercial growth has taken place in and near these towns in recent years. Elsewhere the economy is mainly agricultural especially dairy and sheep farming and fruit growing with extensive arable farming on the Cotswold Hills. Pop. (1977E) 493,000.

Gloversville New York, U.S.A. City 40 m. (64 km.) NW of Albany. The main industry is tanning and glovemaking; also manu. other leather goods. Pop. (1970C) 19,677.

Glynde East Sussex, England. Village 2 m. (3 km.) ESE of Lewes noted for Glyndebourne Opera House.

Gmünd Baden-Württemberg, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 28 m. (45 km.) E of Stuttgart sit. on Rems R. The main industry is working in precious metals; also manu. precision instruments and clocks.

Gmunden Upper Austria, Austria. Town in central N sit. in the Salzkammergut on the Traunsee. Industries inc. tourism, brewing and wood carving. Pop. (1974E) 12,270.

Gniezno Poznań, Poland. Town in central W. Industries inc. brewing, sugar refining and flour milling.

Goa, Daman and Diu India. Union Territory on the W coast. Goa is bounded N by Maharashtra, and E and S by Karnataka; Daman is 340 m. (544 km.) NNW on the border of NW Maharashtra and S Gujarat; Diu is *c.* 125 m. (200 km.) WNW of Daman across the Gulf of Cambay. Total area, 1,426 sq. m. (3,693 sq. km.). Cap. Panjim, 250 m. (400 km.) SSE of Bombay. Main products are rice, copra, timber, manganese and fish. Pop. (1971C) 857,180.

Gobi Central Asia. Desert extending from the Pamirs to Manchuria, esp. the E end, extending 1,000 m. (1,600 km.) W to E at 3,000–5,000 ft. (914–1,524 metres) a.s.l., and up to 600 m. (960 km.) S to N. Part sand, part stone, part steppe with some livestock rearing.

Godalming Surrey, England. Town 4 m. (6 km.) SSW of Guildford. Residential with some industries inc. light engineering. Pop. (1973E) 18,840.

Godavari River India. Rises at N end of the Western Ghats *c.* 90 m. (144 km.) NE of Bombay, flows 900 m. (1,440 km.) ESE across Deccan plateau, through the Eastern Ghats by a gorge, and into Bay of Bengal by a delta below Rajahmundry.

Godesberg North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. immediately S of Bonn on Rhine R. Spa with some industries, inc. manu. pharmaceutical products.

Godthaab Greenland. Settlement in SW Greenland at entrance to Godthaab Fjord. Sea port.

Godwin Austen (K2) India. Mountain peak in the Karakoram Range, Kashmir, at 28,250 ft. (8,611 metres) a.s.l. the second highest in the world.

Goes Zeeland, Netherlands. Town 14 m. (22 km.) ENE of Flushing on South Beveland Island. Market centre for an agric. area; industries inc. manu. paints, organ parts. Pop. (1974E) 27,485.

Gogra River China/Nepál/India. Rises

Warner Robins, Georgia

in Himalayas, SW of Rakas L., Tibet, China, flows 600 m. (960 km.) SE into Nepál, then S into Uttar Pradesh, India and ESE to join Ganges R. near Chapra.

Goiânia Goiás, Brazil. State cap. in S central Braz. sit. on central plateau. Market town trading in coffee and livestock. Pop. (1975E) 518,469.

Goiás Brazil. State in central Braz., bounded W by Araguaia R. and enclosing, in SE, the Federal District of Brasília. Area, 247,848 sq. m. (641,926 sq. km.). Cap. Goiânia. Forest in N, savannah in S. The main products are coffee, tobacco and rice. Pop. (1970C) 2,997,570.

Gojjam Ethiopia. Province of NW Ethiopia bounded N by Sudan. Area, 24,300 sq. m. (62,937 sq km.). Cap. Debra Markos. Forested plateau, rising to 13,625 ft. (4,153 metres) a.s.l. in the Choke Mountains (E), dropping to grasslands (W). Mainly agric., producing cereals, honey, coffee, with livestock farming. Pop. 1.6 m.

Golcük, Lake Turkey. L. 15 m. (24 km.) SE of Elazig in E central Turkey. Area, 27 sq. m. (70 sq. km.). Source of Tigris R.

Gold Coast Africa *see* **Ghana**

Gold Coast Queensland, Australia. Town 40 m. (64 km.) SE of Brisbane sit. on E coast. With its surrounding area, it is a major tourist resort. Pop. (1971C) 66,558.

Golden Gate California, U.S.A. Strait, 5 m. (8 km.) long and up to 2 m. (3 km.) wide between San Francisco Bay and the Pacific, forming the entrance to the Bay, and crossed by the Golden Gate Bridge.

Goldsboro North Carolina, U.S.A. City sit. 45 m. (72 km.) SE of Raleigh on Neuse R. Market centre for tobacco. Industries inc. textiles. Pop. (1970C) 26,810.

Golfito Puntarenas, Costa Rica. Town 40 m. (64 km.) SE of Peurto Cortés on an inlet of the Golfo Dulce on the Pacific coast. Major banana port.

Gomel Belorussia, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Gomel region sit. on Sozh R. Industries inc. railway engineering; manu. electrical goods, agric. implements, footwear, textiles and furniture. Pop. (1977E) 360,000.

Gomera Canary Islands, Atlantic Ocean. Island of the Canaries group 20 m. (32 km.) W of Tenerife. Area, 146 sq. m. (378 sq. km.). Chief town San Sebastián. Volcanic and mountainous, with a sub-tropical climate but little water. Main occupations are farming, fishing, lumbering. Main products are vegetables, fruit, cereals, tobacco and sugar-cane.

Gonaïves Artibonite, Haiti. Town 70 m. (112 km.) NNW of Port-au-Prince on NE shore of Gulf of Gonaïves. Port exporting agric. produce of the Artibonite plain, esp. coffee, bananas, cotton, sugarcane, rice; also timber, beeswax, hides and skins. Pop. (1970E) 14,000.

Gonda Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 70 m. (112 km.) ENE of Lucknow. Industries include rice and sugar milling. Trading centre for grain and oilseeds. Pop. (1971E) 53,000.

Gondar Ethiopia. Town in NW sit. 25 m. (40 km.) N of L. Tana on the motor road between Addis Ababa and Asmara. Pop. (1971E) 30,734.

Good Hope, Cape of Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Headland at SW tip of the province along W side of False Bay.

Goodwin Sands England. Sandbanks 6 m. (10 km.) off E coast of Kent and extending 10 m. (16 km.) N to S. They protect The Downs roadstead but form a hazard to shipping. They are partly exposed at low tide.

Goole Humberside, England. Town in E sit. 47 m. (75 km.) from North Sea at confluence of Rs. Ouse and Don. Industries inc. flour milling, shipbuilding and chemicals; manu. machinery. Port exporting coal and woollen goods. Pop. (1973E) 17,920.

Goose Bay Labrador, Canada. Settlement at mouth of Goose R. at SW end of

L. Melville, SE Labrador. Intern. airport. Pop. (1971C) 7,748.

Gopalpur Orissa, India. Village 9 m. (14 km.) ESE of Berhampur on Bay of Bengal. Resort and port exporting rice, oilseeds, fish and forest products; importing vegetable oils, manu. goods.

Göpping Baden-Württemberg, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. 22 m. (35 km.) ESE of Stuttgart on Fils R. Industries inc. textiles; manu. machinery, precision instruments and toys.

Gordo, Cerro Mexico. Mountain pass in the Sierra Madre Oriental, 60 m. (96 km.) WNW of Veracruz.

Gorey Jersey, Channel Islands. Village 4 m. (6 km.) ENE of St. Helier. Main occupations fishing, tourism. Noted for 12th cent. Mont Orgueil Castle.

Gorgol Mauritania. R. formed by union of Gorgal Blanc and Gorgol Noir Rs., and flowing 40 m. (64 km.) W to join Senegal R. at Kaédi. Navigable for small craft between August and October.

Gorinchem Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Town 13 m. (21 km.) E of Dordrecht on Upper Merwede R. Railway junction. Industries inc. manu. steel and copper wire, machinery, cement, footwear; shipbuilding, sugar refining, fish processing. Pop. (1974E) 27,827.

Gorj Romania. Province of SW Romania. Cap. Targu-Jiu. Mainly a farming and lumbering area. Industry is concentrated on the cap. and inc. tanning, brick making, wood-working; manu. cloth, furniture. Pop. (1972E) 322,110.

Gorkhpur Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 105 m. (168 km.) NNE of Varanasi. Industries inc. railway engineering, textiles and paper making. Pop. (1971C) 230,701.

Gorgonzola Lombardia, Italy. Town 11 m. (18 km.) ENE of Milan, noted for cheese. Pop. (1971E) 13,000.

Gori Georgia, U.S.S.R. Town 40 m. (64 km.) WNW of Tbilis. Sit. in a horticultural area. Industries inc. fruit and vegetable canning and sawmilling. Pop. (1973E) 51,000.

Gorizia Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Italy. Cap. of Gorizia province in NE, on Yugoslav border. Industries inc. textiles, chemicals, machinery and tourism. Pop. (1971E) 45,000.

Gorky Formerly Nizhni Novogorod. Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. (i) Region drained by Volga R. Area, 28,900 sq. m. (74,851 sq. km.). Coniferous forests in the N and wooded steppe in the S. Industrial area with power from peat, wood, oil and coal. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. at confluence of R. Volga and Oka. Industries inc. shipbuilding, sawmilling, oil refining, chemicals and textiles; manu. locomotives, aircraft, cars, machine tools and electrical goods. Pop. (1977E) 1,319,000.

Görlitz Dresden, German Democratic Republic. Town in SE sit. on Neisse R. where it forms the border with Poland. Industries inc. railway engineering, chemicals and textiles; manu. glass and machinery. Pop. (1973E) 86,034.

Gorlovka Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town 20 m. (32 km.) NNE of Donetsk sit. in the Donbas coalfield. Industries inc. mining; manu. mining machinery, chemicals and fertilizers. Pop. (1977E) 342,000.

Gorna Dzhumaya *see* **Blagoevgrad**

Gorno-Altai Autonomous Region Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Region in the Altai Mountains on the Mongolian frontier. Area, 35,740 sq. m. (92,567 sq. km.). Cap. Gorno-Altaisk. Forested. Main occupations lumbering, cattle rearing and gold-mining; some 133,000 hectares are under crops. The main industries are mining (gold, mercury and brown coal) and chemicals. Pop. (1972E) 166,000.

Gorno Altaisk Gorno Altgai Autonomous Region, U.S.S.R. Cap. of region 140 m. (224 km.) SE of Barnaul. Industries inc. meat packing and textiles; manu. furniture. Pop. (1970E) 98,000.

Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region Tadzhikstan, U.S.S.R. Autonomous region in the Pamirs between

the borders of China and Afghánistán. Area, 24,590 sq. m. (63,688 sq. km.). Cap. Khorog, sit. 165 m. (264 km.) SE of Dunsanbe. Mountainous. The chief occupations are farming esp. cattle and sheep, cereals and fodder crops, and mining esp. gold, coal, salt, mica and rock crystal. Pop. (1972) 163,000.

Gorzó Wielkopolski Zielona Góra, Poland. Town 48 m. (77 km.) SE of Szczecin sit. on Warta R. Industries inc. textiles and chemicals; manu. wood products.

Gosanthain Tibet, China. Mountain peak on Nepál/Tibet border, 26,291 ft. (8,013 metres) a.s.l. called in Tibetan, Shisha Pangma.

Gosforth Tyne and Wear, England. Suburb of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop. (1978E) 27,000.

Goslar Lower Saxony Federal Republic of Germany. Town 25 m. (40 km.) S of Brunswick sit. on NW slope of the Harz Mountains. Industries inc. mining and tourism; manu. chemicals, furniture and clothing. Pop. (1971E) 40,300.

Gosport Hampshire, England. Town opposite Portsmouth, sit. on Portsmouth Harbour. Industries inc. engineering and yacht building. Port and naval base. Pop. (1973E) 80,830.

Göta Canal Sweden. Canal system extending 54 m. (86 km.) between Göteborg on the Kattegat, in the SW, and Söderköping in the SE, on the Baltic Sea coast. The W reach makes use of Göta R. and L. Väner, then a canal passes through small L. to L. Vätter. A second canal leads from L. Vätter through L. Rox to the Baltic.

Göteborg Göteborg and Bohus, Sweden. Cap. of county sit. at mouth of Göta R. on the Kattegat, in the SE. Industries inc. shipbuilding, engineering and textiles; manu. cars and ball-bearings. Important ice-free sea port. Pop. (1972E) 441,552.

Gotha Erfurt, German Democratic Republic. Town in SW. Industries inc. railway engineering and textiles; manu. food products and machinery. Pop. (1973E) 57,098.

Gotland Sweden. Island and county in Baltic Sea. Area, 1,225 sq. m. (3,173 sq. km.). Cap. Visby. The main occupations are farming and tourism. Pop. (1972E) 53,922.

Göttingen Lower Saxony, Federal Republic of Germany. Town in central NW sit. on Leine R. Industries inc. manu. machinery and precision instruments. Noted for its university, founded 1724. Pop. (1971E) 111,300.

Gottwaldov Moravia, Czechoslovakia. Town 48 m. (77 km.) E of Brno. The main industry is shoe-making. Pop. (1970C) 65,000.

Gouda Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Town 12 m. (19 km.) NE of Rotterdam. Industries inc. manu. pottery. Noted for its cheese-market. Pop. (1974E) 49,145.

Gough Island Tristan da Cunha, Atlantic. Islet 250 m. (400 km.) SSE of Tristan da Cunha. Area, 30 sq. m. (78 sq. km.). Volcanic and uninhabited. Valuable for guano.

Goulburn New South Wales, Australia. Town in SE of state sit. on Hawkesbury R. Market centre for wool and livestock. Industries inc. granite quarrying. Pop. (1972E) 21,740.

Goulburn River Victoria, Australia. Rises in the Great Dividing Range and flows 345 m. (552 km.) NW to join Murray R. near Echuca, at the New South Wales border. Used for irrigation.

Goulette, La Tunisia. Town sit. 7 m. (11 km.) ENE of Tunis on a sand bar, between Lake of Tunis and Gulf of Tunis. Industries inc. fishing and tourism. Port exporting iron ore.

Gouré Niger. Town 85 m. (136 km.) E of Zinder near Nigerian border. Trading centre for gum, peanuts, cotton and livestock.

Gourock Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town 2 m. (3 km.) WNW of Greenock sit. on S shore of Firth of Clyde. Industries inc. marine engineering, yacht building and tourism. Pop. (1973E) 11,192.

Gower West Glamorgan, Wales.

Peninsula between Swansea Bay and Burry Inlet, with holiday resorts.

Gozo Malta. Island off NW coast of Malta, in the Mediterranean. Area, 26 sq. m. (67 sq. km.). Chief town Victoria. Moderately fertile. The main occupations are growing fruit and vegetables; fishing and tourism. Pop. (1975E) 24,000.

Graaff-Reinet Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town 140 m. (224 km.) NNW of Port Elizabeth sit. on Sundays R., and in an irrigated horticultural area in a dry veld.

Gracias Lempira, Honduras. Town 18 m. (29 km.) SE of Santa Rosa de Copán. Dept. cap. Trading centre for an agric. area.

Graciosa Azores, Atlantic Ocean. Island 35 m. (56 km.) NW of Terceira and N most of the Azores. Area, 23 sq. m. (91 sq. km.). Chief port, Santa Cruz. Volcanic and fertile. The main occupation is farming. Pop. (1970C) 7,180.

Graciosa Canary Islands, Atlantic Ocean. Islet immediately N of Lanzarote across the El Río channel. Area, 10½ sq. m. (27 sq. km.). Volcanic; mainly covered in Sahara sand and uninhabited.

Grafton New South Wales, Australia. Town in NE of state sit. on Clarence R. Trading centre for a farming area. Industries inc. brewing. Pop. (1972E) 16,460.

Graham Land Antarctica. Peninsula on W side of the Weddell Sea, 650 m. (1,040 km.) S of Cape Horn, Chile, forming part of British Antarctic Territory. It is barren and mountainous.

Grahamstown Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town sit. on SE coast and noted for its Anglican and Roman Catholic centres. Pop. (1971E) 41,000.

Grain, Isle of Kent, England. Island between R. Thames and Medway in N Kent. Area, 5 sq. m. (13 sq. km.). Connected to mainland across Yantlet Creek, and is the site of an oil refinery. Pop. (1978E) 1,213.

Grampian Scotland. Region of NE Scotland. Area, 3,300 sq. m. (8,550 sq. km.). It consists of the former county of the City of Aberdeen, the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, Kincardine and most of Moray. Pop. (1974E) 447,935.

Grampian Mountains Scotland. Mountain system extending from S central W to NE across Scotland. The highest points are Ben Nevis, the highest peak in Great Britain, 4,406 ft. (1,343 metres) a.s.l., Ben Macdhui, 4,296 ft. (1,309 metres) a.s.l., Braeriach, 4,248 ft. (1,295 metres) a.s.l., and Cairn Gorm, 4,084 ft. (1,245 metres) a.s.l. Rs. flowing N inc. Spey, Don, Dee and Findhorn; those flowing S inc. Esk, Tay and Forth.

Granada Granada, Nicaragua. Cap. of dept. sit. 35 m. (56 km.) SE of Managua on NW shore of L. Nicaragua. Trading centre for coffee and sugar-cane. Industries inc. distilling; manu. furniture, clothes and soap. Pop. (1970E) 41,000.

Granada Spain. (i) Province in S Spain bounded S by Mediterranean. Area, 4,838 sq. m. (12,530 sq. km.). Mountainous in the S, with the Sierra Nevada rising to 11,421 ft. (3,481 metres) a.s.l. in Mulhacén. Fertile on the coastal plain and in the valleys. The main crops are cereals, tobacco and sugar-cane. Pop. (1970C) 733,375. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. on Genil R. Industries inc. textiles, distilling and sugar refining; manu. leather and soap. Noted for the Alhambra palace and other Moorish features. Pop. (1970C) 190,429.

Granby Quebec, Canada. Town 42 m. (67 km.) E of Montreal. Industries inc. manu. textiles, plastic and rubber products, and furniture.

Gran Chaco South America. Extensive plain bounded W by Andes, E by R. Paraguay and Paraná and extending through N Argentina, Paraguay and E Bolivia. Area, *c.* 250,000 sq. m. (*c.* 650,000 sq. km.). Drained by R. Pilcomayo and Berkejo into Paraná R. Hot wet summers with extensive floods and mild, dry winters. Mainly scrub forest and grassland, with some useful timber, and some ranching.

Grand Bahama Bahama Islands, West Indies. Island immediately W of Great Abaco Island and 110 m. (176 km.) NNW

of Nassau. Area, 430 sq. m. (1,114 sq. km.). Chief town, West End. Main occupations lumbering and fishing, esp. turtles, sponge. Pop. (1970C) 25,859.

Grand Banks North Atlantic. Section of the N. American continental shelf extending *c.* 500 m. (800 km.) SE from Newfoundland at between 50 and 100 fathoms. Important fishing ground, esp. for cod.

Grand Caicos Turks and Caicos Islands, West Indies. Island immediately W of East Caicos and the largest of the group. Area, 73 sq. m. (189 sq. km.). The main occupation is growing cotton.

Grand Canal China. Canal in the E, 1,000 m. (1,600 km.) long, linking Tientsin in N with Hangchow in S. The central section between Rs. Yangtse and Hwangho dates from the 6th cent. A.D.; the S section from the 7th cent., and the N from the 13th cent. The S section is still in use, but much of the rest is silted up.

Grand Canary Canary Islands, Spain. Main island, between Tenerife and Fuerteventura. Area, 592 sq. m. (1,533 sq. km.). Cap. Las Palmas. Volcanic and fertile. The main occupations are farming and tourism.

Grand Canyon Arizona, U.S.A. Gorge of the Colorado R. in N Arizona extending 218 m. (349 km.) E to W from Little Colorado R. to L. Mead. It is up to 15m. (24 km.) wide and in places over 1 m. (2 km.) deep. Part of it constitutes the Grand Canyon National Park.

Grand Cayman Cayman Islands, West Indies. Westernmost and largest Cayman Island 190 m. (304 km.) WNW of Jamaica. Area, 71 sq. m. (184 sq. km.). Chief town, George Town, cap. of the Cayman Islands. Main occupations are lumbering, fishing, fruit growing. Pop. (1970E) 8,932.

Grand Combin Valais, Switzerland. Mountain peak of the Pennine Alps 10 m. (16 km.) SE of Orsières and 4 m. (6 km.) E of Bourg St. Pierre, near the Italian border. Height 14,164 ft. (4,317 metres) a.s.l.

Grande, Río Mexico/U.S.A. Known in Mexico as Río Bravo del Norte, and in U.S.A. as Río Grande. Rises in the San Juan Mountains in SW Colorado, U.S.A. and flows 1,880 m. (3,008 km.) SE across Colorado, then S through New Mexico, U.S.A., and SE to El Paso to form the Mexico/U.S.A. frontier, emptying into Gulf of Mexico between Brownsville, U.S.A and Matamoros, Mexico. Used for storage, irrigation and power, particularly at Elephant Butte Reservoir, New Mexico, U.S.A. The main trib is Pecos R.

Grande Chartreuse France. Massif in the SE between Grenoble and Chambéry rising to 6,847 ft. (2,087 metres) a.s.l. in Chamechaude. Limestone cliffs and gorges. The monastery of La Grande Chartreuse is 13 m. (21 km.) NNE of Grenoble.

Grande Comore Comoros, Indian Ocean. Island 200 m. (320 km.) off the coast of Mozambique in the Mozambique channel. Area, 442 sq. m. (1,145 sq. km.). Chief town, Moroni. Volcanic. The main occupations are farming and lumbering; main products vanilla, cacao, cloves, copra, rice, vegetables, oilseeds, timber. Pop. (1972E) 135,000.

Grande Prairie Alberta, Canada. Town 250 m. (400 km.) NW of Edmonton on Bear R. near its confluence with Wapiti R. Distribution centre for a farming and lumbering area. Pop. (1978E) 18,429.

Grande-Terre Guadeloupe, West Indies. The E half of Guadeloupe, separated from Basse-Terre (W) by the Rivière Salée channel. Area, 219 sq. m. (567 sq. km.). Chief town Point-à-Pitre. Arid limestone surface. The main product is sugar-cane.

Grand Falls Newfoundland, Canada. Town 220 m. (352 km.) NW of St. John's sit. on Exploits R. Industries, powered by the Falls, inc. manu newsprint. Pop. (1971C) 7,677.

Grand Forks North Dakota, U.S.A. City in NE of state sit. at confluence of Red. R. of the North and Red Lake R. on the Minnesota border. Trading centre for wheat and livestock. Industries inc. meat packing and flour milling. Pop. (1970C) 39,008.

Grand Island Nebraska, U.S.A. City in centre of state. Industries inc. railway engineering, beet sugar refining and flour milling. Pop. (1970C) 31,269.

Grand Prairie Texas, U.S.A. City 12 m. (19 km.) WSW of Dallas. The main industry is manu. aircraft, and also rubber products. Pop. (1970C) 50,904.

Grand Rapids Michigan, U.S.A. City in the SW of state sit. at the rapids on the Grand R. The main industry is furniture making; also manu. motor car parts, electrical goods, hardware, paper and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 193,878.

Grand Turk Turks and Caicos Islands, West Indies. Island 135 m. (216 km.) NNW of Cap Haïtien, Haiti. Area 9.4 sq. m. (24 sq. km.). Cap., Grand Turk. The main occupations are fishing, salt panning. Cable station. Pop. (1973E) 3,000.

Grangemouth Scotland. Central Region. Town 2 m. (3 km.) ENE of Falkirk sit. on Firth of Forth. It is the E terminus of the Forth-Clyde Canal. The main industry is oil-refining, also chemicals, shipbuilding and engineering. Pop. (1973E) 24,430.

Grange-over-Sands Cumbria, England. Resort in NW sit. on N shore of Morecambe Bay. Pop. (1973E) 3,520.

Granite City Illinois, U.S.A. Sit. 7 m. (11 km.) NNE of St. Louis. The main industries inc. iron and steel, chemicals and railway engineering; manu. tinplate. Pop. (1970C) 40,440.

Gran Paradiso Italy. Mountain peak of the Graian Alps 16 m. (26 km.) SSE of Aosta, at 13,323 ft. (4,061 metres) a.s.l. Centre of a national park.

Grantham Lincolnshire, England. Town in E central Eng. Industries inc. engineering; manu. agric. machinery and road-making machinery. Pop. (1977E) 29,110.

Grasmere Cumbria, England. Village and lake 8 m. (13 km.) NNW of Windermere town. Tourist resort. Pop. (1973E) 1,029.

Grasse Alpes-Maritimes, France. Town in SE. Centre of a horticultural area, producing perfumes from the flowers grown there, esp. roses. Pop. (1975C) 35,330.

Graubünden Switzerland. Canton in E Switz. bounded NE by Austria, and SE and S by Italy. Area, 2,744 sq. m. (7,107 sq. km.). Chief towns Chur (the cap.), Davos, St. Moritz, and Arosa. Very mountainous. The main occupations are farming and tourism. Pop. (1978E) 162,800.

Graves France. Area in Gironde dept. in SW, along S bank of Garonne R. from Bordeaux in NW to Langon in SE. Noted for wines made from the grapes grown on its gravel soil.

Gravesend Kent, England. Town sit. on Thames R. opposite Tilbury. Industries inc. printing, engineering and papermaking. Port and customs and pilot station for the Port of London. Pop. (1976E) 52,900.

Graz Styria, Austria. City in SE sit. on Mur R. Commercial centre. Industries inc. iron and steel, and textiles; manu. paper, glass, leather and precision instruments. Resort and spa. Pop. (1971C) 248,500.

Great Australian Bight Australia. Wide bay of the Southern Ocean on the S coast of Australia, extending 700 m. (1,120 km.) W to E between Cape Pasley, Western Australia, and Cape Carnot, South Australia.

Great Barrier Reef Australia. Coral reef off the coast of Queensland extending about 1,200 m. (1,920 km.) SSE through the Coral Sea from Torres Strait. The largest coral reef in the world.

Great Basin U.S.A. Area bounded W by the Sierra Nevada and the Cascade Range, California, E by the Wasatch Range and the Colorado Plateau. Area, *c.* 200,000 sq. m. (520,000 sq. km.). Extends N to S from S Oregon and S Idaho through most of Nevada, W Utah and SE California; consists of about 100 drainage basins divided by mountains, deserts and salt L. Arid, and only cultivated through irrigation.

Great Bear Lake Northwest Territories, Canada. L. in NW Mackenzie District. Area, 12,275 sq. m. (31,792 sq. km.). Drained by Great Bear R into Mackenzie R. Navigable for 4 months a year.

Great Belt Denmark. Strait extending 40 m. (64 km.) NNW to SSE between the islands of Fyn and Zealand, linking the Kattegat with the Baltic Sea.

Great Britain Largest of the British Isles, comprising England, Scotland and Wales and inc. the Isle of Wight, Scillies, Hebrides, Orkneys and Shetlands. Total area, 88,752 sq. m. (229,868 sq km.). Bounded N, NW and SW by Atlantic, E by North Sea, S by English Channel and W by St. George's Channel, Irish Sea and North Channel. Greatest length N to S is 605 m. (968 km.), greatest width 325 m. (520 km.). The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are not included administratively.

Great Dividing Range Australia. Range running parallel to E coast, extending almost the length, N to S, of the country, and comprising the Australian Alps, Gourock Range, Cullarin Range, Blue Mountains, Hunter Range, Liverpool Range, Hastings Range, New England Range, Atherton Plateau and the Great Divide ranges of Queensland. Watershed between R. flowing to the Coral and Tasman Seas, and those flowing W.

Great Dunmow Hertfordshire, England. Town 19 m. (30 km.) ENE of Hertford, sit. on Chelmer R. Market town for an agric. area. Pop. (1973E) 3,827.

Greater London England. Local government for London was re-organized in 1965. The former London County Council was extended and with a number of surrounding authorities formed the Greater London Council. Greater London consists of London, the City of London, parts of Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Middlesex and Surrey. The London boroughs are Barking, Barnet, Bexley, Brent, Bromley, Camden, Croydon, Ealing, Enfield, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith, Haringey, Harrow, Havering, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Kingston-upon-Thames, Lambeth, Lewisham, Merton, Newham, Redbridge, Richmond-upon-Thames, Southwark, Sutton, Tower Hamlets, Waltham Forest, Wandsworth and the City of Westminster. Area, 610 sq. m. (1,580 sq. km.). Pop. (1976E) 7,028,000.

Greater Manchester England. Metropolitan county in NW Eng. bounded N by Lancashire, W by Merseyside, S by Cheshire, and E by Derbyshire and W. Yorkshire. Created by 1974 reorganization as a metropolitan county inc. the districts of Wigan, Bolton, Bury, Rochdale, Salford, Oldham, Manchester, Trafford, Stockport and Tamesside. Pop. (1977E) 2,696,810.

Great Falls Montana, U.S.A. City in W centre of state, sit. on Missouri R. in an agric. and mining area. Industries inc. refining oil, copper and zinc; manu. electrical equipment, copper and aluminium wire and cables. Pop. (1970C) 60,091.

Great Lake Australia. L. in Tasmania on the central plateau. Area, 44 sq. m. (114 sq. km.). It has been dammed on the S shore by the Miena Dam.

Great Lakes Canada/U.S.A. Group of 5 L. on the Can./U.S.A. frontier. L. Michigan is entirely in the U.S.A., but the frontier divides the other 4 L. The St. Lawrence Seaway passes through them, making them accessible to ocean-going ships for 8 months a year. The furthest W is L. Superior, then L. Michigan, L. Huron, L. Erie and L. Ontario. Total water area, 95,000 sq. m. (246,000 sq. km.).

Great Plains Canada/U.S.A. Region E of the Rocky Mountains extending S from Alberta and Saskatchewan, Canada, to New Mexico and Texas, U.S.A. Width *c.* 380 m. (608 km.).

Great Rift Valley Middle East/East Africa. Depression extending S from Jordan R. valley in Syria through the Dead Sea and the Gulf of Aqaba to the Red Sea and into Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi and Mozambique. In E Afr. It contains a chain of L. The altitude varies from 6,000 ft. (1,829 metres) a.s.l. in S Kenya to 1,286 ft. (392 metres) b.s.l. on the bed of the Dead Sea.

Great Salt Lake Utah, U.S.A. Salt L. between the Wasatch Range and the Great Salt Lake Desert in NW Utah. Salinity is about 25%, the area alters with evaporation and there is no outlet.

Great Slave Lake Northwest Territories, Canada. L. in S Mackenzie District. Area, 11,000 sq. m. (28,000 sq. km.). Fed by Yellowknife, Slave and Hay R. and drained by Mackenzie R. Navigable for 4 months a year.

Great Torrington Devon, England. Town sit. 10 m. (16 km.) SSW of Barnstaple on the Torridge R. Market town for an agric. area. Manu. dairy products and gloves.

Great Wall China. Defensive wall system extending *c.* 1,500 m. (2,400 km.) from the E coast, on the Gulf of Liaotung, across N China to N Kansu province. Built by Shih Huang Ti in the 3rd cent. B.C. and restored by Hsientung in the 15th cent. A.D. The E half is well preserved.

Great Yarmouth Norfolk, England. Town in East Anglia sit. on a small peninsula between North Sea and Yare R. and its tribs. Industries inc. oil and gas supply services, engineering, tourism, food processing and flour milling. Pop. (1973E) 49,410.

Greece Rep. occupying the S part of the Balkan Peninsula, bounded N by Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, E by Turkey and Aegean Sea, S by Mediterranean Sea and W by Ionian Sea. Area, 50,534 sq. m. (130,833 sq. km.). Chief cities Athens (the cap.), Thessaloníki, Larisa, Volos and Patrai. The coastline is high, rocky and much indented. N consists of Macedonia and Thrace, farther S is Thessaly. Greece is traversed on W by the Pindus Mountains and along the E coast a ridge runs through Olympus, Pelion and Euboea, enclosing the plain of Thessaly. The lower courses of Rs. Stuma and Vardar are in N Greece. Of the total area 33% is cultivable. Among crops cultivated are cereals, fodder, cotton, tobacco, citrus fruits, grapes, olives, vegetables, fruits. Tobacco represents 17% of Greece's total exports. Fishing is important, also for sponges. A variety of minerals are mined including iron, manganese and chromite. There is little coal but oil was found in 1963. Industries include fruit and vegetable canning, wire, beer, textiles, footwear, chemicals etc. Pop. (1977E) 9.2m.

Greeley Colorado, U.S.A. City 50 m. (80 km.) NNE of Denver. Commercial centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. vegetable canning and refining beet sugar. Pop. (1970C) 38,902.

Green Bay Wisconsin, U.S.A. City sit. at head of Green Bay, L. Michigan. Industries inc. engineering and paper making; manu. clothing and furniture. Port handling dairy products. Pop. (1970C) 87,809.

Greencastle Indiana, U.S.A. City 40 m. (64 km.) WSW of Indianapolis. Trading and communications centre for a farming area. Industries inc. manu. zinc, crushed stone, cement, sawmilling. Pop. (1970C) 8,852.

Greenland Large island off NE Canada, sit. mainly in the Arctic Circle, and being part of the Kingdom of Denmark. Area, 840,000 sq. m. (2,176,000 sq. km.). Cap. Godthaab. At the NW extremity it is separated from Ellesmere Island, Can., by the narrow Nares Strait. Mainly ice-cap in the form of a depression, with a coastal mountain ring rising to Mount Gunnbjorn, 12,139 ft. (3,700 metres) a.s.l. in the SE. Inhabited mainly on the W coast; the main occupations are cod and halibut fishing, with some sheep farming. There are deposits of cryolite at Ivigtut. Pop. (1970C) 46,530.

Greenland Sea Arctic Ocean. The S part of the Arctic Ocean between Greenland to the W and Spitsbergen to the E. Mainly ice-covered.

Greenock Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town sit. on S bank of Clyde R. estuary. The main industry is shipbuilding, also engineering, sugar refining and chemicals; manu. aluminium ware and woollen goods. Claimed to be the wettest town in Scot., annual rainfall 64 in. (163 cm.). Pop. (1978E) 69,957.

Greensboro North Carolina, U.S.A. City 83 m. (133 km.) NE of Charlotte. Industries inc. manu. textiles, chemicals,

stoves and hosiery. Pop. (1970C) 152,252.

Greenville Sinoe, Liberia. Town 155 m. (248 km.) SE Monrovia on Atlantic coast at mouth of Sinoe R. Port handling palm and coconut products.

Greenville Mississippi, U.S.A. City sit. 100 m. (160 km.) NW of Jackson on Mississippi R. in a cotton growing area. Industries inc. manu. cottonseed oil, metal goods and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 39,648.

Greenville South Carolina, U.S.A. City in NW of state sit. on Reedy R. Commercial centre. Industries inc. chemicals and textiles; manu. metal goods. Pop. (1970C) 61,208.

Greenwich Greater London, England. Town sit. on S bank of Thames R. forming a district of SE London. Site of the original Royal Observatory, now at Herstmonceux; the source of the Greenwich Mean Time, and the point from which longitude is reckoned. Pop. (1977E) 208,900.

Greenwich Connecticut, U.S.A. Town 7 m. (11 km.) NE of New York. Industries inc. boatbuilding; manu. marine engines and pumps. Pop. (1970C) 59,755.

Greenwich Village New York, U.S.A. Part of Manhattan, New York City, bounded W by Hudson R. Residential area with artistic and literary associations.

Greifswald Rostock, German Democratic Republic. Town in NE sit. on Ryck R. Industries inc. textiles and brewing. Pop. (1973E) 50,949.

Greiz Gera, German Democratic Republic. Town in S sit. 18 m. (29 km.) SSE of Gera on Elster R. Industries inc. engineering, textiles and paper making. Pop. (1973E) 38,100.

Grenada West Indies. Independent country since 1974. The most southerly island in the Windward Islands Group. Area, 120 sq. m. (311 sq. km.). Cap. St. George's. Mountainous, rising to 2,756 ft. (840 metres) a.s.l. in Mount St. Catherine. The main occupations are farming and cotton ginning. Industries also inc. distilling rum. Tourism is of growing importance. Pop. (1970E) 106,219.

Grenadines West Indies. Chain of small islands extending for 60 m. (96 km.) between St. Vincent and Grenada and being depends. of them. The largest island is Carriacou, area, 11 sq. m. (28 sq. km.).

Grenoble Isère, France. Cap. of dept. in SE sit. on Isère R. Manu. kid gloves, paper, cement, ferro-alloys, turbines, electrical equipment and machine tools. Pop. (1975C) 169,740.

Gretna Green Scotland. Dumfries and Galloway Region. Village 9 m. (14 km.) NW of Carlisle on the English border. Once famous as the place where runaway couples from Eng. could be married, usually by the village blacksmith, until it became illegal in 1940. Pop. (1971E) 3,016.

Grevena Kozane, Greece. Town 24 m. (38 km.) SW of Kozane on a trib. of Aliakmon R. Route centre in farming area, trading in wheat, tobacco, dairy products, timber products.

Greymouth South Island, New Zealand. Town sit. at mouth of Grey R. on the border between Westland and Nelson districts, and on the NW coast. Port exporting coal and timber. Pop. (1973E) 7,750.

Grimsby Humberside, England. Town sit. on S shore of R. Humber estuary, near its mouth in the North Sea. The main industry is fishing, also manu. nets, ice, fertilizers, chemicals and food products. Port handling coal, grain and timber. Pop. (1978E) 93,600.

Grindelwald Bern, Switzerland. Town in S central Switzerland. Mountain resort and climbing centre at the foot of the Eiger. Pop. 4,000.

Grinnell Iowa, U.S.A. City 50 m. (80 km.) ENE of Des Moines. Industries inc. processing maize, dairy products, poultry; manu. cosmetics, wood products, metal products, concrete blocks, leather products. Pop. (1970C) 8,402.

Gris-Nez, Cap Pas-de-Calais, France. Limestone headland on the N coast of France, 13 m. (21 km.) SW Calais, at the narrowest part of the Strait of Dover. Height 180 ft. (55 metres) a.s.l.

Grisons *see* **Graubünden**

Grodno Belorussia, U.S.S.R. Town 96 m. (154 km.) SW of Vilnius near Polish border, sit. on Neman R. Industries inc. sugar refining and textiles; manu. fertilizers, leather goods and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970E) 132,000.

Groningen Netherlands. (i) Province in the NE. Area, 899 sq. m. (2,328 sq. km.). Fertile region; the main occupations are dairy farming and growing vegetables. Pop. (1977E) 547,706. (ii) Cap. of (i). Industries inc. sugar refining and chemicals; manu. clothing and furniture. Pop. (1977E) 160,537.

Groote Eylandt Gulf of Carpentaria, Australia. Largest island in the Gulf, 25 m. (40 km.) off NE Australia. Area, 950 sq. m. (2,461 sq. km.). Barren and rocky. Aboriginal settlement.

Grootfontein South West Africa/Namibia. Town 220 m. (352 km.) NNE of Windhoek in a mining area, esp. copper, lead, zinc, vanadium.

Grosseto Toscana, Italy. Cap. of Grosseto province in central Italy. Market town in a reclaimed swamp area, trading in cereals, olive oil and wine. Industries inc. agric. engineering. Pop. 60,000.

Gross Glockner Austria. Mountain peak of the Hohe Tauern at 12,460 ft. (3,798 metres) a.s.l., the highest in Austria. The source of the Pasterze glacier.

Groton Connecticut, U.S.A. Town opposite New London on Long Island sound. Submarine base. Industries inc. building submarines; manu. wood and paper products. Pop. (1970C) 38,523.

Grozny Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Checkeno-Ingush Autonomous S.S.R. sit. W of Caspian Sea. Oilfield centre connected by pipelines with the oil fields and oil ports of Makhachkala on the Caspian Sea, and Tuapse on the Black Sea. Manu. oil-drilling machinery and chemicals. Pop. (1977E) 387,000.

Grudziaz Bydgoszcz, Poland. Town in NW sit. on Vistula R. Industries inc. chemicals and agric. engineering; manu. glass and footwear. Pop. 75,000.

Gruyère Fribourg, Switzerland. District in W Switz. in the R. Saane valley, noted for the cheese which originated there.

Guabito Bocas del Toro, Panama. Village 26 m. (42 km.) NW of Bocas del Toro on Sixaola R. opposite Sixaola, Costa Rica. Centre of a farming area, producing bananas, cacao, abacá, tobacco, coffee and rubber.

Guadalajara Jalisco, Mexico. State cap. in W central Mex. Sit. on the central plateau. Commercial and communications centre. Industries inc. flour milling, tanning and textiles; manu. soap, vegetable oils and clothing, pottery and glass. Pop. (1970C) 1,196,200.

Guadalajara Spain. (i) Province in central Spain. Area, 4,705 sq. m. (12,186 sq. km.). The main products are cereals, olives and vines from the valleys, and salt. Pop. (1970C) 147,732. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. on Henares R. Commercial centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. tanning and flour milling.

Guadalcanal Solomon Islands, Pacific Ocean. Largest island in the Solomon Islands. Protectorate. Area, 2,500 sq. m. (6,475 sq. km.). Mountainous and forested, rising to 8,000 ft. (2,438 metres) a.s.l. The main product is copra.

Guadalquivir River Spain. Rises in the Sierra de Segura in Jaén province, and flows 360 m. (576 km.) WSW through Córdoba to Seville, then divides into branches across the swamps of Las Marismas, and unites again to enter the Gulf of Cádiz by an estuary above Sanlúcar de Barrameda, 33 m. (53 km.) NNE of Cádiz. Used for irrigation between Córdoba and Seville; navigable below Seville.

Guadalupe, Sierra de Spain. Range in W Spain extending 30 m. (48 km.) SW to NE through Cáceres province between R.

Tagus and Guadiana. Rises to 4,734 ft. (1,443 metres) a.s.l.

Guadarrama, Sierra de Spain. Range in central Spain extending *c.* 110 m. (176 km.) SW to NE along the border between Madrid and Segovia provinces, rising to 8,100 ft. (2,469 metres) a.s.l. Developed for timber, and as a winter resort.

Guadeloupe West Indies. Two islands in the Leeward Islands group, forming part of an overseas dept. of France. Area of dept., 657 sq. m. (1,702 sq. km.). The main towns are Basse-Terre (the cap.), sit. on Guadeloupe, and Point-à-Pitre, sit. on Grande Terre. The two main islands, Guadeloupe or Basse-Terre, and Grand Terre, are separated by the Rivière Salée strait. Guadeloupe in the W rises to 4,869 ft. (1,484 metres) a.s.l. at La Soufrière which is a dormant volcano. The main occupation is farming. Main products are bananas, sugar, rum and coffee. Pop. (1972E) 334,000.

Guadiana River Spain/Portugal. Rises in headstreams which join near Ciudad Real, Spain, and flows 510 m. (816 km.) W to Badajoz, then S along the Spanish-Portuguese boundary, SSW into Portugal above Mourão, then SSE back to the frontier above Alcautum, and S to enter the Gulf of Cádiz below Ayamonte, Spain, which is sit. close to the frontier.

Guahan *see* **Guam**

Guairá Paraguay. Dept. of S Paraguay. Area, 1,236 sq. m. (3,201 sq. km.). Cap. Villarrica. Fertile lowland drained by Tebicuary-mi R. Mainly a lumbering and agric. area. Main products sugar-cane, maté, cotton, tobacco and fruit. Pop. (1972E) 124,424.

Guaira, La Venezuela, Federal District. Chief port N of Caracas, sit. on Caribbean Sea. Exports coffee, tobacco and cacao.

Gualeguay Entre Rios, Argentina. Town 80 m. (128 km.) ESE of Rosario with a port, Puerto Ruiz, sit. 5 m. (8 km.) S on Gualeguay R. Trading centre for livestock and cereals. Pop. (1970C) 20,401.

Gualeguaychú Entre Rios, Argentina. Town sit. on Gualeguaychú R. 7 m. (11 km.) from its confluence with Uruguay R., and opposite Fray Bentos, Uruguay. Industries inc. tanning and meat packing. Pop. (1970C) 40,661.

Guam Marianas Islands, Pacific Ocean. An outlying territory of the U.S.A. Largest of the Marianos group, lying in the W Pacific, and the most southerly. Area, 209 sq. m. (541 sq. km.). Cap. Agaña. Mountainous and volcanic in the S, rising to 1,334 ft. (407 metres) a.s.l., low-lying in the N. Major U.S. naval and air base. Main agric. products are maize, sweet potatoes, taro, bananas, citrus and sugar-cane. Guam is the only U.S. territory with complete 'free trade'. Pop. (1970C) 84,996.

Guanabara Brazil. State in SE Braz. created in 1960 to inc. the metropolitan area of Rio de Janeiro. Area, 523 sq. m. (1,355 sq. km.). Bounded E, S and W by the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. (1970C) 4,315,746.

Guanacaste Costa Rica. Province of NW Costa Rica on the Pacific coast, bounded N by Nicaragua and E by the Cordillera de Guanacaste. Area, 4,000 sq. m. (10,360 sq. km.). Cap., Liberia. Mainly a stock raising area. Other products inc. cereals, sugar-cane, timber, coffee. There is some gold on the Abangares R. Pop. (1973E) 207,441.

Guanajuato Mexico. (i) State in central Mex. Area, 11,807 sq. m. (30,580 sq. km.). Plateau at an average height of 6,000 ft. (1,829 metres) a.s.l. Rich in mineral deposits inc. silver, gold, zinc, copper, mercury and lead. Pop. (1970C) 2,270,370. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. in central Mex. on the Sierra Madre Occidental. Mining centre, also manu. textiles and pottery.

Guanare Portuguesa, Venezuela. Town 210 m. (336 km.) WSW of Caracas with a port, Guerrilandia, on the Guanare R. nearby. State cap. and centre of an agric. area producing cotton, coffee, cacao, sugar-cane, cereals, livestock. Noted for the shrine of Our Lady of Coromoto, patron of Venezuela. Pop. (1970E) 16,935.

Guandong *see* **Kwangtung**

Guangzhou *see* **Nanning**

Guantánamo Oriente, Cuba. Town 40 m. (64 km.) ENE of Santiago de Cuba. Commercial centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. sugar milling, coffee roasting, and tanning; manu. confectionery. Pop. 125,000.

Guantánamo Bay Oriente, Cuba. Inlet on the S coast 10 m. (16 km.) S of Guantánamo. Site of a U.S. naval and air base. Since 1959 Cuba has refused to accept the rent and periodically threatens to seize the base.

Guaporé *see* **Rondônia**

Guaqui La Paz, Bolivia. Town 50 m. (80 km.) W of La Paz on the Gulf of Taraco, L. Titicaca. Main Bolivian port on the L., rail terminus (from La Paz).

Guaranda Bolívar, Ecuador. Town 105 m. (168 km.) SSW of Quito on a headstream of the Chimbo R. beneath Chimborazo. Centre of an agric. area, trading in cinchona, timber, cereals, cattle.

Guatemala Rep. bounded N and W by Mexico, S by Pacific Ocean and E by El Salvador, Honduras and Belize. Area, 42,042 sq. m. (108,889 sq. km.). Cap. Guatemala City. Mountainous with volcanoes, rising to Tajamulco, at 13,812 ft. (4,210 metres) a.s.l. the highest peak in Central America, and volcanic. The climate is humid on the coastal lowlands, and temperate in the uplands. Rainfall is *c.* 50 in. (127 cm.) per annum, falling May–Oct. The main occupations are farming, esp. coffee and cotton, and lumbering. Industries are concentrated on Guatemala City. Pop. (1976E) 6.3m.

Guatemala City Guatemala. Cap. of Rep. and dept. site in SE Guatemala on the Inter-American Highway. Commercial centre trading in coffee. Industries inc. manu. textiles, soap and cement. Pop. (1971E) 790, 311.

Guayama Puerto Rico. Town 33 m. (53 km.) S of San Juan. Industries inc. textiles and sugar milling.

Guayaquil Guayas, Ecuador. Cap. of province in central W, sit. 35 m. (56 km.) from mouth of Guayas R. Industries inc. sugar refining, tanning, sawmilling, brewing, iron-working and textiles. Port exporting bananas, cacao and coffee. Pop. (1974C) 823,219.

Guayas Ecuador. Province of W Ecuador, the largest and most densely inhabited. Area, 8,208 sq. m. (21,259 sq. km.). Chief cities, Guayaquil (cap.), Yaguachi, Daule, Balzar, Santa Elena, Milagro, Salinas. The Santa Elena peninsula is arid, with saltworks and oil refineries; most of the coast is lowland watered by Guayas R. and its many tribs.; further E there is forest rising to the Andes. Mainly an agric. area producing cacao, sugar-cane, coffee, tobacco, cotton, cereals, fruit. Manu. industries are centred on Guayaquil. Pop. (1974C) 1,512,333.

Gubbio Umbria, Italy. Town 19 m. (30 km.) NE of Perugia. The main industry is pottery, esp. majolica ware. Pop. (1973E) 32,000.

Gudauty Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 20 m. (32 km.) WNW of Sukhumi on the Black Sea. Industries inc. iron founding, tanning; manu. alabaster. Port, handling wines, tobacco, citrus fruit.

Gudbrandsdal Norway. Valley of Lågen R. in S central Norway, extending NW to SE between the Rondane Mountains to the E and the Jotunheim Mountains to the W. Fertile area. The main occupation is farming and the valley is a long-estab. trade route.

Guelph Ontario, Canada. Town sit. 28 m. (45 km.) NW of Hamilton on Speed R. Manu. electrical equipment, hardware and leather goods. Pop. (1976C) 66,431.

Guernica Vizcaya, Spain. Town 12 m. (19 km.) ENE of Bilbao. Industries inc. metal-working and furniture-making.

Guernsey Channel Islands, United Kingdom. Island NW of Jersey and the second largest of the Channel Islands group off the NW coast of Normandy, France. Area. 24 sq. m. (62 sq. km.). Cap. St. Peter Port. The main occupations are farming, esp. dairy cattle, horticulture and tourism. Pop. (1971C) 51,458.

Guerrero Mexico. State on Pacific coast of SW Mex. Area, 24,624 sq. m. (63,777 sq. km.). Chief towns Chilpancingo (the cap.), 135 m. (216 km.) S of Mexico City, and Acapulco. Mountainous, crossed W to E by the Sierra Madre del Sur. The main occupation is farming; main products are cereals, cotton, sugarcane and coffee. Pop. (1970C) 1,597,360.

Guiana, French *see* **French Guiana**

Guiana, Netherlands *see* **Surinam**

Guianas South America. Region in the NE, bounded N and W by Orinoco R., S by Rs. Negro and Amazon, and E by Atlantic. Comprises the Guiana Highlands which extend through E Venezuela, N Brazil, Guyana, Surinam and French Guiana. Sandstone plateaux in the S with forests and deep ravines and some savannah; rocky hills to the N with deposits of gold, diamonds and bauxite, and bounded N and E by marshy coastlands containing most of the pop.

Guildford Surrey, England. Town in the S sit. on Wey R. Market, cathedral, university and residential town. Industries inc. engineering and brewing; manu. plastics. Pop. (1973E) 58,470.

Guimarães Minho, Portugal. Town 10 m. (16 km.) SE of Braga. Industries inc. textiles; manu. shoes, cutlery. Noted for castle, *c.* 1100 A.D. and other medieval buildings. Pop. (1970C) 24,280.

Guinea Rep. bounded NW by Guinea-Bissau, and S by Liberia and Sierra Leone. Area, 94,927 sq. m. (245,861 sq. km.). Cap. Conakry. Mainly savannah on the Fouta Djallon plateau. Tropical monsoon climate with coastal rain-forests. The main occupation is farming, main products are bananas and palm kernels. Iron ore is found on the Kaloum peninsula, bauxite at Boké, Kindia and on the Los Islands. Pop. (1972E) 5,143,284.

Guinea-Bissau Until 1974 Portuguese Guinea. Bounded on N by Senegal, E and SE by Guinea and W by the Atlantic. Area, 13,948 sq. m. (36,125 sq. km.). Cap. and chief port, Bissau. Mainly rainforest becoming savannah further inland, with mangrove swamps on the coast. Tropical monsoon climate, annual rainfall 50–80 in. from May–November. The main products are rice, copra, beeswax, groundnuts and hides. Pop. (1978E) 800,000.

Guinea, Gulf of West Africa. Atlantic inlet extending *c.* 1,200 m. (1,920 km.) W to E from Cape Palmas, Liberia, to Cape Lopez, Gabon. Inc. the Bight of Benin and the Bight of Bonny, which are separated by the Niger delta, and receives Rs. Volta, Niger and Ogowé.

Guipúzcoa Spain. Province in N Spain bounded N by Bay of Biscay and NE by France. The smallest province, but densely populated. Area, 771 sq. m. (1,997 sq. km.). Cap. San Sebastián. Mainly industrial, with some stock rearing and fishing. Pop. (1970C) 631,003.

Guisborough Cleveland, England. Market town in the NE, 8 m. (13 km.) ESE of Middlesbrough. Industries inc. tanning and brewing. Pop. (1976E) 15,351.

Guizhou *see* **Kweichow**

Gujarat India. State in NW India bounded W and S by Arabian Sea, SE by Maharashtra, E by Madhya Pradesh, NE by Rajasthan and N by Pakistan. Area, 72,245 sq. m. (187,581 sq. km.). Chief towns Ahmedabad (the cap.), Baroda, Surat, Rajkot and Jamnagar. Mainly fertile plain, but the NW inc. the Rann of Kutch marshes, and the Kathiawar peninsula is partly arid. Highly industrialized, esp in textiles, engineering and chemicals. Cereals and cotton are produced in the rural areas. Pop. (1971C) 26,660,930.

Gujranwala Punjab, Pakistan. Town 43 m. (59 km.) NNW of Lahore. Trading centre for cereals and cotton. Industries inc. textiles; manu. leather and metal goods. Pop. (1972E) 335,000.

Gujrat Punjab, Pakistan. Town 30 m. (48 km.) N of Gujranwala. Trading centre for grain and cotton, with handicraft industries.

Gulbarga Karnataka, India. Town 110 m. (176 km.) W of Hyderabad. Industries inc. textiles, flour and oilseed milling. Noted for ruins of the palaces and mos-

ques of the 14th and 15th cent. Bahmani Kings. Pop. (1971C) 145,630.

Gulfport Mississippi, U.S.A. City 65 m. (104 km.) WSW of Mobile, Alabama, sit. on the Mississippi Sound. Industries inc. tourism and textiles; manu. fertilizers. Seaport handling wood and cotton seed. Pop. (1970C) 40,790.

Gulf Stream North Atlantic Ocean. Warm ocean current originating in the Gulf of Mexico and flowing E through the Florida Strait, then NE along the U.S. coast to the Grand Banks off Newfoundland where it is dispersed, its waters reaching W and NW Europe by the North Atlantic Drift. Its warmth has a strong influence on the W European climate.

Gumal Pass Afghánistán/Pakistan. Pass 90 m. (144 km.) W of Dera Ismail Khan at 5,000 ft. (1,524 metres) a.s.l. on the Afghan border, traversed by Gumal R. and used as a trade route.

Gumti River India. Rises in N Uttar Pradesh and flows 500 m. (800 km.) SE past Lucknow and Jaunpur to join Ganges R. below Varanasi. Navigable for small boats in its lower course.

Gümüsane Turkey. (i) Province of NE Turkey bounded N by the Rize Mountains and S by the Erzincan Mountains. Area, 3,884 sq. m. (10,060 sq. km.). Drained by Harsit, Kelkit and Coruh Rs., and forested. Some copper deposits. Agric. area produces cereals. Pop. (1975C) 286,922. (ii) Village 105 m. (168 km.) WNW of Erzurum on Harsit R. Provincial cap. trading in grain, potatoes. Pop. (1970C) 12,440.

Guna Madhya Pradesh, India. Town 172 m. (275 km.) SSW of Agra. Commercial centre trading in grain and oilseeds.

Gunnison Colorado, U.S.A. Town 95 m. (152 km.) SE of Grand Junction. Resort and market for an irrigated agric. area. Originally a silver mining town; there are still silver, coal and gold mines nearby. Pop. (1970C) 4,613.

Guntur Andhra Pradesh, India. Town 150 m. (240 km.) ESE of Hyderabad. Commercial centre trading in cotton and tobacco. Industries inc. engineering, milling rice, jute and oilseeds. Pop. (1971C) 269,941.

Gurgaon Haryana, India. Town 15 m. (24 km.) SW of Delhi. Trading centre for grain, cotton, salt, oilseeds.

Guryev Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. Town sit. on Ural R. near its mouth on the Caspian Sea. Industries inc. fishing and fish canning, and oil refining. Terminus of the oil pipeline from the Emba field. Pop. (1970C) 113,000.

Gusau Sokoto, Nigeria. Town 30 m. (48 km.) SSE of Kaura Namoda on Sokoto R. Trading and distribution centre for millet, cattle, skins, timber and cotton. Some gold and diamond deposits nearby.

Güstrow Schwerin, German Democratic Republic. Town 20 m. (32 km.) S of Rostock. Industries inc. engineering and woodworking. Pop. (1973E) 37,109.

Gütersloh North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 10 m. (16 km.) SW of Bielefeld. Industries inc. manu. machinery, furniture, textiles and food products. Pop. (1971E) 76,900.

Guyana Rep. within British Commonwealth, in the NE 'shoulder' of S. America, bounded W by Venezuela, N by the Caribbean, E by Surinam and S and SW by Brazil. The territory, including the countries of Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice, named from the 3 Rs., was first partially settled by the Dutch East India Company in 1620. It was finally ceded to Britain in 1814 and named British Guiana. In 1966 British Guiana became an independent member of the Commonwealth under the name of Guyana. Area, 83,000 sq. m. (215,000 sq. km.). Cap. Georgetown. Bisected by Essequibo R. Mainly jungle; mountainous in the W, savannah in the S, agric. land on the coastal belt. The main occupations are farming and mining; main products are sugar-cane, bauxite and rice. Pop. (1977E) 800,000.

Guyane *see* **French Guiana**

Gwadar Baluchistan, Pakistan. Town 300 m. (480 km.) W of Karachi, sit. on Arabian Sea. Industries inc. fishing.

Gwalior Madhya Pradesh, India. Town 65 m. (104 km.) SSE of Agra. Industries inc. textiles, flour and oilseed milling; manu. pottery and footwear. Pop. (1971C) 406,755.

Gwelo Rhodesia. Town in central Rhodesia. Commercial centre for a farming area. Industries inc. engineering; manu. asbestos and metal products, footwear and cement. Pop. (1977E) 55,600.

Gwent Wales. County of SE Wales created by 1974 reorganization with districts of Newport, Islwyn, Blaenau Gwent, Torfaen and Monmouth. Eastern Gwent is devoted to dairying and mixed farming with market gardening near Newport, Abergavenny and in the Wye Valley. West Gwent is highly industrialized. Mining is still important but aluminium, car components, chemicals and foodstuffs are large employers of labour. Pop. (1977E) 439,600.

Gwynedd Wales. County of NW Wales created under 1974 reorganization, with the districts of Ynys Môn (Isle of Anglesey), Dwyfor, Arfon, Aberconwy and Meirionnydd. The people of Gwynedd are predominantly welsh-speaking. Agric. is important particularly cattle and sheep. Tourism has been developed. Slate quarrying and the woollen industry has declined but other light industry is being attracted to the area. Pop. (1978E) 227,100.

Gyangtse Tibet, China. Town 100 m. (160 km.) SW of Lhasa. Trading centre for wool, barley, salt, borax and tea. Manu. carpets and woollen cloth.

Gympie Queensland, Australia. Town in SE of state sit. on Mary R. Market centre for a dairy-farming and banana growing area. Pop. (1971C) 11,131.

Györ Györ-Sopron, Hungary. Cap. of county 68 m. (109 km.) WNW of Budapest sit. on Raba R. Industries inc. flour milling, distilling and textiles. Pop. (1978C) 124,454.

H

Ha'apai Tonga, South Pacific. Island group of central Tonga comprising 30 small coral islands. Area, 46 sq. m. (119 sq. km.). There are guano deposits but lack of good harbours prevents export. Cap. Pangai, on Lifuka island. Pop. (1970E) 10,500.

Haarlem Noord-Holland, Netherlands. Cap. of province sit. 4½ m. (7 km.) from N. Sea coast. Centre of a bulb growing industry. Other industries are printing, and the manu. of textiles, chemicals and chocolate. Pop. (1974E) 168,243.

Haarlemmermeer Noord-Holland, Netherlands. Area of drained fenland between Amsterdam and Leiden. Area, 72 sq. m. (186 sq. km.). Agric. area. Main products wheat, vegetables, flax.

Habana *see* **Havana**

Habarovsk *see* **Khabarovsk**

Habbaniya, Lake Iraq. A L. 50 m. (80 km.) W of Baghdad sit. S of Euphrates R.

Hachinohe Honshū, Japan. Port 50 m. (80 km.) SE of Aomori. An important centre of the fishing industry with manu. of iron, steel, chemicals and cement. Pop. (1970E) 208,000.

Hachioji Honshū, Japan. Town sit. 25 m. (40 km.) W of Tōkyō. Manu. textiles, esp. silk, and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 253,000.

Hackensack New Jersey, U.S.A. City 10 m. (16 km.) N of Jersey City on Hackensack R. Manu. metal goods, chemicals, paper, glass, furniture, jewellery and food products. Pop. (1970C) 35,911.

Hackney Greater London, England. District of E Lond. 4 m. (6 km.) NE of Charing Cross. Hackney Marshes are now a public park.

Haddington Scotland. Lothian Region. Town sit. E of Edinburgh on R. Tyne. Manu. agric. implements, woollen goods and hosiery. Pop. (1973E) 6,767.

Hadhramaut Arabia. Area on S coast of Arabian peninsula corresponding roughly to Southern Yemen, more exactly to the Wadi Hadhramaut, an intermittent R. valley beginning at Husn al 'Abr and extending 350 m. (560 km.) E past Shibam, Seiyun and Tarim to the Arabian Sea near Seihut. Important agric. area, producing dates, grain, sesame.

Hadleigh Suffolk, England. Town 10 m. (16 km.) W of Ipswich. Industries inc. flour milling, agric. engineering, clothing and sail making. Pop. (1973E) 5,420.

Hagen North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 12 m. (19 km.) S of Dortmund. Manu. machinery, paper and food products. Pop. (1970E) 201,042.

Hagerstown Maryland, U.S.A. City 56 m. (90 km.) WNW of Baltimore sit. in Cumberland Valley. The industrial centre of a rich agric. district. Manu. aircraft, pipe organs, metal products, leather goods and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 35,862.

Hague, The Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. City 30 m. (48 km.) SW of Amsterdam and 4 m. (6 km.) from North Sea. Provincial cap. Residential and administration centre, seat of the Royal Court, Parliament and the Intern. Court of Justice. Pop. (1972E) 525,368.

Haguenau Bas-Rhin, France. Town sit. 16 m. (26 km.) N of Strasbourg on Moder R. Manu. machinery, carpets, textiles and leather goods. Trades in hops. Pop. (1975C) 26,856.

Haibak Mazar-i-Sharif, Afghánistán. Town 37 m. (59 km.) SE of Tashkurghan

on Khulm R. Centre of an irrigated agric. area.

Haifa Israel. Port in the N sit. at foot of Mount Carmel. Manu. textiles, chemicals, metal goods, glass, soap and electrical equipment. Pop. (1974E) 218,700.

Hail Nejd, Saudi Arabia. Town sit. in N central Saudi Arabia, in Jebel Shammar. Sit. on a caravan and pilgrim route from Iraq to Medina and Mecca.

Hainan Kwangtung, China. An island sit. between China Sea and Gulf of Tonking and separated from the Luichow peninsula by Kiungchow Strait. Area, 13,500 sq. m. (35,000 sq. km.). Mountainous in the centre and S with an undulating plain in the N. Timber, rice, sugar-cane, cotton and tobacco are produced. The chief town and port is Hoihow.

Hainaut Belgium. A province sit. in S adjoining France. Area, 1,437 sq. m. (3,722 sq. km.). The principal Rs. are Scheldt, Sambre and Dender. Agric. is carried on in the fertile N. The industrial S contains important coalmines and iron and steel works. Cap. Mons. Pop. (1970E) 1,330,789.

Haiphong Vietnam. Port 55 m. (88 km.) ESE of Hanoi sit. on Red R. delta. The second largest town with manu. of textiles, phosphates and plastics. Minerals and rice are exported. Pop. (1976E) 1,190,900.

Haiti West Indies. Rep. occupying W part of Hispaniola Island, and bounded E by Dominican Republic. Haiti was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492. The Spanish colony was ceded to France in 1697 and became her most prosperous colony. After the extirpation of the Indians by the Spaniards (by 1533) large numbers of African slaves were imported whose descendants now populate the country. The country declared its independence in 1804, and its successful leader, Gen. Jean-Jacques Dessalines, proclaimed himself Emperor of the newly-named Haiti. From 1822 to 1844 Haiti and the eastern part of the island (later the Dominican Republic) were united. After one more monarchical interlude, under the Emperor Faustin (1847–59), Haiti has been a republic. From 1915 to 1934 Haiti was under United States occupation. Area, 10,700 sq. m. (27,750 sq. km.). Inc. 2 large peninsulas extending W into Windward Passage on either side of the Gulf of Gonaïves. Main centres Port au Prince (cap.), Gonaïves, Cap-Haïtien, Port-de-Paix, Les Cayes. Mainly forested mountains, rising to 8,793 ft. (2,680 metres) a.s.l. in the Massif de la Selle to the SE. The plains in between the ranges are fertile and densely populated. Tropical climate and rains April–June, October–November. The economy is mainly agric., with coffee, cotton and sugar as the main crops. Industries are mainly concentrated on Port-au-Prince and inc. textiles (cotton denim), tanning, flour milling, food processing and packing; manu. cement, pharmaceutical products, plastics, paints and soap. Pop. (1975E) 4,583,785.

Hakkâri Turkey. (i) Province of SE Turkey bounded E by Iran and S by Iraq. Area, 3,722 sq. m. (9,640 sq. km.). Drained by Great Zab R.; a mountainous and infertile area, with some naptha. Pop. (1975C) 126,241. (ii) Town 200 m. (320 km.) E of Diyarbakir. Provincial cap. and grain growing centre. Pop. (1970E) 21,500.

Hakodate Hokkaido, Japan. Port sit. on Tsugaru Strait. An important centre of the fishing industry with exports of salted and canned fish. Other industries are shipbuilding, woodworking and the manu. of food products, matches and cement. Pop. (1970C) 241,663.

Halberstadt Magdeburg, German Democratic Republic. Town in W central G.D.R. sit. in foothills of Harz Mountains. Manu. machinery, textiles, chemicals, rubber and paper. Pop. (1973E) 46,977.

Halesowen West Midlands, England. Town 7 m. (11 km.) W of Birmingham. Industries inc. manu. machinery, machine tools, iron founding. Pop. (1973E) 54,120.

Halifax Nova Scotia, Canada. Cap. of province and port sit. on W shore of Halifax Harbour. A leading transatlantic port and railway terminus with industries inc. ship-building, oil refining and fish

processing. Fish, fish products and timber are exported. Manu. inc. furniture, clothing and food products. The town was founded as a naval base in 1749. Pop. (1976C) 113,036.

Halifax West Yorkshire, England. Town sit. on R. Calder. Its cloth industry dates from the 15th cent. Other manu. inc. carpets, machine tools, textile machinery, clothing and confectionery. There are some fine medieval buildings. Pop. (1977E) 87,400.

Halland Sweden. County of SW Sweden on the Kattegat. Area, 1,901 sq. m. (4,867 sq. km.). Chief cities Halmstad (cap.), Laholm, Falkenberg, Varberg. Low-lying and drained by Laga, Nissa and Atra Rs. Fishing and farming are important; the main industry is metal-working. Pop. (1976C) 222,985.

Halle German Democratic Republic. (i) A district bounded by Magdeburg, Potsdam, Leipzig, Gera and Erfurt. Area, 3,386 sq. m. (8,771 sq. km.). Pop. (1971E) 1,921,371. (ii) Cap. of district of same name in S central G.D.R. sit. on Saale R. The centre of a lignite and potash mining area with engineering, chemical, paper, brewing and sugar industries. Pop. (1973E) 248,561.

Hallstatt Upper Austria, Austria. Village sit. on SW shore of the Hallstättersee in the Salzkammergut, 2nd *c.* 31. m. (50 km.) SE of Salzburg. Prehistoric remains discovered here gave the name to the early European Iron Age. There are salt mines adjacent.

Halmahera Indonesia. An island sit. between Sulawesi and W. Irian in Maluku. Area, 7,000 sq. m. (18,130 sq. km.). Volcanic and mountainous, its chief products are sago, rice, nutmeg and coconuts. The chief town is Djailolo.

Halmstad Halland, Sweden. Cap. of county and port sit. in SW on the Kattegat. Manu. textiles, wood pulp, jute and paper. Exports inc. timber, local granite and dairy produce. Pop. (1976C) 74,718.

Halstead Essex, England. Town 12 m. (19 km.) WNW of Colchester sit. on R. Colne. Manu. textiles and wood products. Pop. (1978E) 8,500.

Haltemprice Humberside, England. Town 4 m. (6 km.) NW of Hull forming a suburb of the city. Residential and industrial.

Haltwhistle Northumberland, England. Town sit. 14 m. (22 km.) W of Hexham on S. Tyne R. Industries inc. coalmining, paint and varnish works, plastics, chemicals and steam cleaning equipment manu. Pop. (1971E) 3,445.

Hama Hama, Syria. Cap. of district in NW, sit. on Orontes R. Industries inc. tanning and weaving. Trades in cereals and fruit. Noted for the large wooden waterwheels used for irrigation. Pop. (1970C) 137,421.

Hamadán Kermánsháhán, Iran. Town in NW, sit. at 6,000 ft. (1,829 metres) a.s.l. Noted for carpets and rugs. Trades in wool, hides and skins. Pop. (1976C) 155,848.

Hamamatsu Honshū, Japan. Town 116 m. (186 km.) SW of Tōkyō in the Shizuoka prefecture. Manu. textiles, musical instruments, esp. pianos and organs, motor cycles and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 432,000.

Hamburg Federal Republic of Germany. City and *Land* of F.R.G. on Elbe R. 64 m. (102 km.) from the mouth. *Land* area 288 sq. m. (694 sq. km.). Major port importing industrial raw materials and exporting most of F.R.G. manu. goods. Industries inc. shipbuilding, food processing, engineering. It has been a major sea port since the 13th cent. Pop. (1971E) 1,781,600.

Hamden Connecticut, U.S.A. Town 5 m. (8 km.) N of New Haven. Manu. hardware, metal products, firearms, garden implements and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 49,357.

Hämeenlinna Häme, Finland. Cap. of province in SW sit. on L. Vanajavesi. Manu. inc. textiles and plywood. Pop. (1970C) 37,584.

Hameln Lower Saxony, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. 25 m. (40 km.) SW of Hanover on Weser R. Manu. carpets, textiles, paper and chemicals. Pop. (1971E) 46,800.

Hamersley Range Western Australia, Australia. A mountain range sit. between Rs. Fortescue and Ashburton, and stretching for about 170 m. (272 km.). There are rich deposits of iron ore. The highest peaks are Mount Bruce, 4,024 ft. (1,227 metres) a.s.l., and Mount Brockman, 3,654 ft. (1,114 metres) a.s.l.

Hamheung South Hamkyung, North Korea. Cap. of province 50 m. (80 km.) N of Wonsan. Manu. textiles.

Hamilton Victoria, Australia. Town 165 m. (264 km.) W of Melbourne. Centre of a sheep farming district with meat preserving works. Pop. (1971C) 9,673.

Hamilton Bermuda Island, Bermuda. Cap. of Bermuda and port sit. on an inlet. Commercial and tourist centre. Pop. (1970E) 3,000.

Hamilton Ontario, Canada. Town and port sit. at W end of L. Ontario. An industrial and railway centre with important steel works. Also manu. heavy and agric. machinery, typewriters, electrical equipment and textiles. Pop. (1976C) 308,845.

Hamilton North Island, New Zealand. Town near W coast sit. on Waikato R. Manu. wood products, clothing and dairy produce. Pop. (1973E) 81,600.

Hamilton Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town sit. on R. Clyde. Manu. metal goods, carpets and electrical equipment. Pop. (1974E) 45,176.

Hamilton Ohio, U.S.A. City 18 m. (29 km.) N of Cincinnati sit. on Great Miami R. Manu. paper, machinery, diesel engines and woollen goods. Pop. (1970C) 67,865.

Hamilton River Labrador, Canada. Rises in Ashuanipi L. as the Ashuanipi R. and flows 600 m. (960 km.) through Dyke and Lobstick Ls. into L. Melville.

Hamirpur Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 37 m. (59 km.) WSW of Kanpur on Jumna R. District cap. Market centre for grain, jowar, wheat, sesame, millet.

Hamlin *see* **Hameln**

Hamm North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 19 m. (30 km.) ENE of Dortmund on Lippe R. An important railway centre in a coal-mining district. Manu. machinery, stoves, wire and cables. Pop. (1971E) 84,900.

Hammerfest Finnmark, Norway. Town sit. on W coast of Kvalöy Island, being the most N town in the world. Its ice-free port allows fishing, sealing and whaling to be carried on throughout the year. Pop. (1973E) 7,418.

Hammersmith Greater London, England. District of W central Lond. on N bank of Thames R. Residential and industrial.

Hammond Indiana, U.S.A. City adjoining Chicago, Illinois, on Grand Calumet R. Manu. railway equipment, agric. machinery, steel and petroleum products. Pop. (1970C) 107,790.

Hampshire England. County of S Eng. bounded on N by Berkshire, W by Wiltshire and Dorset, S by Eng. Channel, E by West Sussex and Surrey. On the coast are Portsmouth Harbour and Southampton Water. Chief towns, Portsmouth, Southampton and Winchester. Inland are fertile valleys, hills and woods. The county is crossed by the North Downs in NW and W. W of Southampton is the New Forest. Rs include Avon, Lymington, Test and Itchen. Under 1974 re-organization the county consists of the city councils of Portsmouth, Southampton, and Winchester; the borough councils of Basingstoke and Deane, Eastleigh, Fareham, Gosport, Havant, Rushmoor, and Test Valley; and the district councils of East Hampshire, Hart, and New Forest. Industries inc. agric., sheep, cattle and horse rearing, shipbuilding, oil refining, chemicals, tanning and brewing. There are many holiday resorts. Pop. (1978E) 1,467,400.

Hampstead Greater London, England. District of N Lond. forming part of the boro. of Camden. Residential and picturesque, inc. Hampstead Heath and Kenwood mansion with many literary and artistic associations.

Hampton Virginia, U.S.A. City opposite Norfolk on Hampton Roads, on

lower estuary of James R. Industries inc. fishing, fish packing and tourism. Residents mainly of Polish extraction. Pop. (1970C) 120,779.

Hamtramck Michigan, U.S.A. City sit. in centre of Detroit. Manu. cars, machinery, electrical equipment, paint and varnish. Pop. (1970C) 27,245.

Hanau Hessen, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 10 m. (16 km.) E of Frankfurt sit. at confluence of Rs. Kinzig and Main. Centre of a jewellery and diamond-cutting industry. The Grimm brothers and Paul Hindemith were born here. Pop. (1971E) 57,800.

Hangchow Chekiang, China. Cap. of province sit. on E coast, and on Fuchun R. and Grand Canal. A commercial centre trading in silk, rice and tea. Manu. inc. textiles and matches. Pop. (1970E) 1m.

Hangchow Bay Chekiang, China. The estuary of the Fuchun R. on the E. China Sea.

Hanley Staffordshire, England. Town forming part of Stoke-on-Trent on Trent R., one of the 'five towns' of the 'potteries' district. Pottery is still the main industry, also iron, steel, engineering. Noted as the birthplace of Arnold Bennett.

Hannibal Missouri, U.S.A. City sit. 200 m. (320 km.) NW of St. Louis on Mississippi R. A railway centre with manu. of cement, steel, metal goods, shoes and cigars. Mark Twain's home was here. Pop. (1970C) 18,609.

Hanoi Vietnam. Cap. of Vietnam sit. on Red R. Industrial and transportation centre. Industries inc. engineering, rice milling, tanning and brewing and the manu. of textiles, matches and leather goods. Pop. (1969E) 643,576.

Hanover Cornwall, Jamaica. Parish of NW Jamaica. Area, 177 sq. m. (458 sq. km.). Cap. Lucea. Mainly agric. with some phosphate mining. Chief products rice, bananas, lime, yams, breadfruit. Pop. (1970C) 59,000.

Hanover Lower Saxony, Federal Republic of Germany. City 60 m. (96 km.) SE of Bremen on Leine and Ihme Rs. *Land* cap. Commercial and communications centre. Industries inc. textiles, paper making; manu. rubber, machinery, metal goods. Noted as the former cap. of the Kingdom of Hanover. Pop. (1971E) 516,700.

Haradh Hasa, Saudi Arabia. Oil field 160 m. (256 km.) SSW of Dhahran on Riyadh railway.

Harar Harar, Ethiopia. Cap. of province in E, sit. at over 5,000 ft. (1,524 metres) a.s.l. Trades in coffee, cotton and hides. The principal Moslem centre with several mosques. Pop. (1972E) 42,771.

Harbin Heilungkiang, China. Cap. of province in NE sit. on Sungari R. Important industrial and transportation centre. Industries inc. railway engineering, soyabean processing, sugar refining and flour milling. Manu. machinery, textiles, chemicals and glass. It is often called the 'Moscow of the East'. Pop. (1965E) 1.6m.

Harbour Island Bahamas, West Indies. Islet 33 m. (53 km.) NE of Nassau. Area, 1.5 sq. m. (3.9 sq. km.). Chief settlement, Dunmore Town. Densely populated and mainly agric., producing fruit, coconuts. Pop. (1970C) 3,221 with Spanish Wells.

Hardanger Fjord Hordaland, Norway. An inlet of N. Sea *c.* 80 m. (128 km.) long, with many cataracts, and surrounded by magnificent scenery.

Hardenberg Overijssel, Netherlands. Town 16 m. (26 km.) N of Almelo on Vecht R. Industries inc. dairying, meat packing; manu. clothing. Pop. (1974E) 27.906.

Harderwijk Gelderland, Netherlands. Town 17 m. (27 km.) NW of Apeldoorn on Ijsselmeer. Industries inc. fishing, fish processing; manu. soap, furniture, tobacco products, building stone. Pop. (1974E) 27,261.

Hardoi Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 65 m. (104 km.) NW of Lucknow. Trades in grain and oilseeds.

Hardwar Uttar Pradesh, India. Town sit. 108 m. (173 km.) NE of Delhi on

Ganges R. A noted Hindu centre of pilgrimage.

Harfleur Seine-Maritime, France. Town sit. 4 m. (6 km.) E of Le Havre on Seine estuary. Manu. metal goods, pottery and vinegar. Pop. (1968C) 15,598.

Hargeisa Somali Republic. Town 150 m. (240 km.) SSE of Djibouti. Trading centre. Pop. (1972E) 50,000.

Harie Rud River SW Asia. Rises in the Hindu Kush 150 m. (240 km.) W of Kábul and flows for *c.* 600 m. (960 km.) W through Afghánistán, then N to form Afghánistán/Iranian border and later the border of Iran and the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic and finally disappears into the Sands of Kara Kum desert. Used extensively for irrigation.

Haringey Greater London, England. Pop. (1973E) 234,690.

Harlech Gwynedd, Wales. Resort sit. 9 m. (14 km.) NNW of Barmouth on Cardigan Bay. Pop. (1973E) 1,343.

Harlingen Texas, U.S.A. Port sit. on a branch of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, and 26 m. (42 km.) NNW of Matamoros, Mex. Industries inc. fruit and vegetable canning and the manu. of chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 33,503.

Harlow Essex, England. Town 16 m. (26 km.) W of Chelmsford. Manu. scientific equipment, surgical instruments, glass and furniture. Pop. (1978E) 80,000.

Harpenden Hertfordshire, England. Residential town 5 m. (8 km.) WNW of St. Albans. Rothamsted agric. experimental station is sit. here. Pop. (1977E) 27,000.

Harpers Ferry West Virgina, U.S.A. Town sit. at confluence of Rs. Potomac and Shenandoah, and 55 m. (88 km.) NW of Washington, D.C.

Harris *see* **Lewis-with-Harris**

Harrisburg Pennsylvania, U.S.A. State cap. sit. 90 m. (144 km.) WNW of Philadelphia on Susquehanna R. Industries inc. railway engineering, steel and the manu. of machinery, textiles, paper, bricks, shoes and food products. Pop. (1970C) 68,061.

Harrogate North Yorkshire, England. Town and spa in N central Eng. Noted for its sulphur, chalybeate and saline springs. Conference and exhibition centre. Pop. (1973E) 64,620.

Harrow Greater London, England. Town forming a suburb of NW Lond. Pop. (1974E) 202,400.

Hartford Connecticut, U.S.A. State cap. 60 m. (96 km.) from Long Island Sound on Connecticut R., and 34 m. (54 km.) NNE of New Haven. It is a leading world centre of insurance. Manu. aeroplane parts, vehicles, typewriters, firearms and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970C) 158,017.

Hartlepool Cleveland, England. Town and port 7 m. (11 km.) N of Middlesbrough on Hartlepool Bay. Industries inc. engineering, clothing manu. and timber works. Pop. (1977E) 96,900.

Harvey Illinois, U.S.A. City 19 m. (30 km.) S of Chicago. Industries inc. engineering and metal working. Pop. (1970C) 34,636.

Harwell Oxfordshire, England. Village 9½ m. (15 km.) S of Oxford. An atomic research station was estab. here in 1947.

Harwich Essex, England. Port sit. on estuary of Rs. Stour and Orwell in E. Anglia. Industries inc. engineering and fishing. There is a steamer service to Denmark and the Netherlands. Pop. (1973E) 15,280.

Haryana India. State formed from the Hindi-speaking parts of the Punjab by which it is bounded NW; bounded N by Himachal Pradesh, E by Uttar Pradesh, S and W by Rajasthan. Area, 17,209 sq. m. (44,056 sq. km.). Cap. Chandigarh. Sandy plain in S rising to the foothills of the Himalayas, N. Agric. survives by irrigation of *c.* 40% of the land area; chief crops cereals, sugar, oilseeds, cotton. The main industries are textiles, agric. engineering. Pop. (1971C) 9.97m.

Harz Mountains Federal Republic of Germany/German Democratic Repub-

lic. A range of mountains sit. between Rs. Elbe and Weser. Rise to 3,747 ft. (1,142 metres) a.s.l. in the Brocken and are heavily wooded with mineral springs, making it a favourite tourist centre.

Hasa, Al Saudi Arabia. An E district sit. on (Persian) Gulf, and a major oil-producing region. Dates, cereals and cotton are grown in the oases. The chief town is Hofuf.

Haslemere Surrey, England. Town sit. 12 m. (19 km.) SSW of Guildford. Mainly residential and site of the annual Dolmetsch Festival of early Eng. music. Pop. (1973E) 13,720.

Haslingden Lancashire, England. Town sit. 7 m. (11 km.) ESE of Blackburn. Manu. textiles, footwear, chemicals and rubber goods. Pop. (1973E) 15,140.

Hassan Karnataka, India. Town 60 m. (96 km.) NW of Karnataka sit. at 3,000 ft. (914 metres) a.s.l. Industries inc. engineering and rice milling.

Hasselt Limbourg, Belgium. Cap. of province 42 m. (67 km.) ENE of Brussels sit. on Demer R. Manu. linen, tobacco and gin. It is the site of the septennial pilgrimage on the Feast of the Assumption. Pop. (1970E) 39,673.

Hassi Messaoud Sahara, Algeria. Centre of the oil-producing industry, sit. 200 m. (320 km.) S of Biskra.

Hastings East Sussex, England. Resort sit. on Eng. Channel. Its principal occupation is tourism, and there is a small fishing industry. Pop. (1973E) 74,490.

Hastings North Island, New Zealand. Town on the E of N. Island. Centre of a fruit growing district with canneries and 3 meat freezing plants. Pop. (1973E) 31,500.

Hatay Turkey. Province of S Turkey bounded W by Mediterranean, E and S by Syria. Area, 2,205 sq. m. (5,711 sq. km.). Cap. Antioch. Rises to the Amanos mountains in the W and N and has some iron deposits. Pop. (1975C) 744,318.

Hatfield Hertfordshire, England. Town sit. 5 m. (8 km.) ENE of St. Albans. Industries inc. engineering and aircraft production. Pop. (1973E) 45,500.

Hathras Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 32 m. (51 km.) NNE of Agra. Cotton ginning and spinning is carried on. Trades in grain, sugar and cotton.

Hatteras, Cape North Carolina, U.S.A. A promontory sit. between Pamlico Sound and the Atlantic Ocean. It is often called the 'Graveyard of the Atlantic'.

Hattiesburg Mississippi, U.S.A. City 86 m. (138 km.) SE of Jackson. Manu. machinery, metal products, textiles and fertilizers. Pop. (1970C) 38,277.

Hattingen North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. 9 m. (14 km.) N of Wuppertal on Ruhr R. Industries inc. coalmining and steel production. Pop. (1971E) 59,600.

Haugesund Rogaland, Norway. Port in SW, sit. on North Sea. The main occupation is fishing and allied trades. Pop. (1971E) 27,300.

Hauraki Gulf North Island, New Zealand. An inlet of Pacific Ocean sit. to E of the Auckland Peninsula. The Great Barrier Island forms a breakwater at the entrance and there are many wooded islands.

Haute-Garonne France. Dept. in the S bordering on Spain. Area, 2,458 sq. m. (6,367 sq. km.). The principal Rs. are Garonne and Ariège, and in the NE there is the Canal du Midi. It is mainly agric. growing cereals and vines. Cap. Toulouse. Pop. (1975E) 777,431.

Haute-Loire France. Dept. sit. in the Massif Central. Area, 1,931 sq. m. (5,001 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous, with the Monts du Vivarais in the E, the Monts du Velay in the centre and the Monts de la Margeride in the SW. The principal Rs. are Loire and Allier. Cattle and sheep are raised in the mountains and cereals are grown in the district around Le Puy (the cap.). Pop. (1975E) 205,491.

Haute-Marne France. Dept. sit. in NE. Area, 2,416 sq. m. (6,257 sq. km.). The Plateau de Langres lies in the S. The

principal Rs. are Aube, Marne and Meuse, and the Marne-Saône Canal traverses the dept. Cap. Chaumont. Pop. (1975E) 213,304.

Hautes-Alpes France. Dept. sit. in SE and bordering on Italy in NE. Area, 2,179 sq. m. (5,643 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous with the Cottian Alps in the E and the Massif du Pelvoux in the N. The principal R. is Durance. The main occupation is sheeprearing. Cap. Gap. Pop. (1975E) 97,358.

Haute-Saône France. Dept. sit. in E and bounded by the Vosges Mountains in the NE. Area, 2,075 sq. m. (5,375 sq. km.). The principal Rs. are Saône and Ognon. Mainly agric. growing cereals, vegetables and fruit, esp. cherries which are used to make kirsch. Cap. Vesoul. Pop. (1975E) 222,254.

Haute-Savoie France. Dept. in SE bounded by L. Geneva, Switzerland, Italy and Rhône R. Area, 1,775 sq. m. (4,598 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous containing the N French Alps and Mont Blanc rising to 15,781 ft. (4,810 metres) a.s.l. in SE. Mainly agric. growing cereals and vines in the lower districts with livestock rearing in the mountains. Cap. Annecy. Pop. (1975E) 447,795.

Hautes-Pyrénées France. Dept. sit. in SW bordering on Spain. Area, 1,751 sq. m. (4,534 sq. km.). Mountainous in the S with Mont Perdu, 10,995 ft. (3,339 metres) a.s.l. and Vignemale, 10,820 ft. (3,298 metres) a.s.l. The principal R. is Adour. Cap. Tarbes. Pop. (1975E) 227,222.

Haute-Vienne France. Dept. sit. in W centre. Area, 2,145 sq. m. (5,555 sq. km.). Mainly hilly containing the Monts du Limousin and the Monts de la Marche. The principal R. is Vienne. Agric. crops are limited to potatoes, rye and buckwheat, and livestock raised. There are kaolin quarries which supply the porcelain industry of Limoges (the cap.). Pop. (1975E) 352,149.

Haut-Rhin France. Dept. in NE bordering on Switzerland and Federal Republic of Germany. Area, 1,363 sq. m. (3,531 sq. km.). The principal R. is the Ill, and the dept. is traversed by the Rhône-Rhine Canal. Cereals, vines and fruit are grown, esp. cherries which are used to produce kirsch. There are important textile industries and potash is mined. Cap. Colmar. Pop. (1975E) 635,209.

Hauts-de-Seine France. Dept. W of Paris. Area, 68 sq. m. (175 sq. km.). Cap. Nanterre. Pop. (1975E) 1,438,930.

Havana Havana, Cuba. City on N coast. Cap., provincial cap. and major port. Industries inc. manu. tobacco products. The port exports sugar, tobacco and products, fruit. Pop. (1970C) 1,735,360.

Havant and Waterlooville Hampshire, England. District comprising two neighbouring towns opposite Hayling Island on the Eng. Channel coast. Residential, with some tourist development. Pop. (1973E) 112,430.

Havel German Democratic Republic. R. rising in a L. in Mecklenburg 6 m. (10 km.) NW of Neustrelitz and flowing 215 m. (344 km.) S to Berlin then W to enter Elbe R. 6 m. (10 km.) NW of Havelberg. Main trib. Spree, which links it with Oder R. Linked with Elbe R. at Plaue by canal.

Haverford Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Town just NW of Philadelphia and a residential suburb of that city.

Haverfordwest Dyfed, Wales. Town 9 m. (14 km.) NNW of Pembroke sit. on W. Cleddau R. The centre of an agric. district. Pop. (1978E) 10,060.

Haverhill Massachusetts, U.S.A. City sit. 33 m. (53 km.) N of Boston on Merrimack R. Centre of a boot and shoe industry since 1795, and also manu. machinery, paper and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970C) 46,120.

Havering Greater London, England. Borough 20 m. (32 km.) NE of the city centre; residential and industrial. Pop. (1972C) 247,130.

Havre, Le Seine-Maritime, France. Port sit. at mouth of Seine R. on Eng. Channel. It is the third largest port of France and Europe's third oil port. Imports inc. oil, sugar, cotton, wool and coffee. Industries inc. shipbuilding, oil

refining, sawmilling, engineering and flour milling. Manu. machinery, wire, textiles, chemicals and food products. Pop. (1975C) 219,583.

Hawaii U.S.A. State comprising a group of islands in mid-Pacific extending NW to SE between 19° and 22° N lat. The Hawaiian Islands, formerly known as the Sandwich Islands, were discovered by Capt. James Cook in Aug. 1778. The islands formed during the greater part of the 19th cent. an independent kingdom, but in 1893 the reigning Queen, Liliuokalan, was deposed and a provisional government formed; in 1894 a Republic was proclaimed, and in accordance with the request of the people of Hawaii expressed through the Legislature of the Republic, and a resolution of the U.S. Congress of 6 July 1898, the islands were in 1898 formally annexed to the U.S. In 1900 the islands were constituted as a Territory of Hawaii. Statehood was granted to Hawaii in March 1959. Area, 6,450 sq. m. (16,706 sq. km.). Cap. Honolulu. The 4 main islands are Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai. Volcanic highlands with fertile valleys and coastal plains built up by alluvial deposits. Some volcanoes are still active, inc. Mauna Loa, 13,675 ft. (4,168 metres) a.s.l. and Kilauea on Hawaii, and Mauna Haleakala on Maui. The main occupations are farming, tourism. Main products sugar-cane, pineapples, rice. Pop. (1970C) 769,913.

Hawes Water Cumbria, England. A L. 14 m. (22 km.) ESE of Keswick, used as a reservoir for Manchester.

Hawick Scotland. Borders Region. Town 41 m. (66 km.) SE of Edinburgh on R. Teviot. Centre of a woollen industry esp. tweeds and hosiery. It has an important sheep market. Pop. (1973E) 16,484.

Hawke's Bay North Island, New Zealand. A district sit. between Mahia Peninsula and Cape Kidnappers on the E coast. Area, 4,260 sq. m. (11,033 sq. km.). Agric. products inc. fruit and fodder crops and sheep and cattle are raised.

Haworth West Yorkshire, England. Village 3 m. (5 km.) SW of Keighley, and the home of the Brontë family. Pop. (1973E) 3,923.

Hawthorne California, U.S.A. City sit. 12 m. (19 km.) SW of Los Angeles. Manu. aircraft and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970C) 53,304.

Haydock Merseyside, England. Town 3 m. (5 km.) ENE of St. Helens. Centre of a coalmining district. Haydock Park racecourse is nearby. Pop. (1973C) 15,820.

Hayes and Harlington Greater London, England. Towns forming a district of W Lond., SE of Uxbridge. Industries inc. manu. aircraft, radio and electrical equipment, foodstuffs.

Hayling Island Hampshire, England. Resort sit. off S coast and connected by a road bridge to Havant, 4 m. (6 km.) NE of Portsmouth. Pop. (1978E) 13,447.

Hay River Northwest Territories, Canada. Village on SW shore of Great Slave L. at mouth of Hay R. Route centre trading in furs. Airfield, radio and meteorological station.

Hayward California, U.S.A. City 15 m. (24 km.) SE of Oakland. Industries inc. fruit canning and the manu. of electrical and metal products. It is one of the largest poultry centres in the country. Pop. (1970C) 93,058.

Haywards Heath West Sussex, England. Town 12 m. (19 km.) N of Brighton. Mainly residential. Pop. (1976E) 27,500.

Hazaribagh Bihar, India. Town 112 m. (179 km.) S of Patna. Trades in oilseeds and rice.

Hazleton Pennsylvania, U.S.A. City 92 m. (147 km.) NNE of Philadelphia. Manu. textiles, paper, metal goods, electrical equipment, shoes and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 30,246.

Heard Island Australian Antarctic Territory. A volcanic island sit. 300 m. (480 km.) SSE of the Kerguelen Islands, S Indian Ocean. Mainly covered with snow and ice and used only occasionally as a weather station.

Heathrow Greater London, England. The site of London Airport sit. 15 m. (24 km.) W of the city centre.

Hebburn Tyne and Wear, England. Town sit. 4 m (6 km.) E of Newcastle-upon-Tyne on R. Tyne. Industries inc. shipbuilding, engineering, lead-smelting and coalmining. Also manu. chemicals and electrical equipment. Pop. (1973E) 23,150.

Hebei *see* **Hopei**

Hebrides Scotland. Group of *c.* 500 islands off W coast of Scotland. The Outer Hebrides inc. Lewis with Harris, N and S Uist, Benbecula, Barra. The Inner Hebrides inc. Skye, Eigg, Coll, Tyree, Mull, Iona, Staffa, Jura, Islay. Under 1974 reorganization the Hebrides are part of the Island Area of the Western Isles. Mainly infertile and sparsely inhabited. Main occupations crofting, fishing, weaving tweed.

Hebron Judaea, Israel. Town 18 m. (29 km.) SSW of Jerusalem in Eshcol Valley, sit. in a rich agric. area. Formerly a West Bank of the R. Jordan possession of Jordan. Industries inc. glass making. Noted as one of the oldest cities, founded *c.* 1730 B.C., and home of Abraham who is trad. buried there in the Cave of Machpelah with Sarah, Isaac, Rebecca, Leah and Jacob.

Heckmondwike West Yorkshire, England. Town 6 m. (10 km.) NE of Huddersfield. Manu. carpets, woollen goods and textile machinery. Pop. (1973E) 9,800.

Hedmark Norway. County of SE Norway bounded E by Sweden. Area, 10,592 sq. m. (27,344 sq. km.). Cities Hamar (cap.), Kongsvinger. Drained by Glomma R. through the Osterdal valley N to S. Undulating in S and rising to mountains N with E end of the Dovrefjell and Rondane mountains. Heavily forested with some pyrites deposits. The main industries are lumbering and associated manu.; stock raising and agric. Pop. (1973E) 180,801.

Heemstede Noord-Hooland, Netherlands. Town 3 m. (5 km.) S of Haarlem. The principal occupation is bulb-growing. Pop. (1972E) 26,529.

Heerenveen Friesland, Netherlands. Town 18 m. (29 km.) SSE of Leeuwarden. Manu. mopeds, bicycles and plastics. Pop. (1972E) 32,178.

Heerlen Limburg, Netherlands. Town 13 m. (21 km.) ENE of Maastricht, Belgium. An important railway and coalmining centre with textile, cement, and glass industries. Pop. (1972E) 74,729.

Hegoumenitsa Thesprotia, Greece. Town 33 m. (53 km.) WSW of Ioannina on an inlet of the Strait of Corfu. Port for a lumbering and farming area. Industries inc. fishing. Pop. (1971C) 4,109.

Heidelberg Baden-Württemberg, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. on Neckar R. Industries inc. printing and publishing, brewing and the manu. of cigars, metal goods and electrical equipment. It has a famous university with a valuable library, as well as many fine medieval buildings. Pop. (1970E) 121,398.

Heidenheim Baden-Württemberg, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 21 m. (34 km.) NNE of Ulm. Manu. machinery, textiles, turbines and furniture. Pop. (1971E) 50,500.

Heilbronn Baden-Württemberg, Federal Republic of Germany. Town and port 25 m. (40 km.) N of Stuttgart on Neckar R. Manu. machinery, chemicals, textiles, paper and food products. Pop. (1970E) 102,300.

Heilongjiang *see* **Heilungkiang**

Heilungkiang (Heilongjiang) China. Province sit. in NE and separated from the U.S.S.R. by Amur R. Area, 179,000 sq. m. (463,600 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous with the Great and Little Khingan Mountains in the N and the Changkwansai Mountains in the S. The principal Rs. are Amur and Sungari. Agric. products inc. timber, furs, sugar-beet, cereals and soy beans. Gold and coal are mined. Cap. Harbin. Pop. (1970E) 25m.

Hejaz Saudi Arabia. Province sit. between the Gulf of Aqaba and Asir on the Red Sea. Area, 150,000 sq. m. (385,500 sq. km.). Cap. Mecca. A barren area. Pop. (1973E) 2m.

Hekla Iceland. An active volcano sit. 68 m. ESE of Reykjavik. 4,747 ft. (1,447 metres) a.s.l.

Helder, Den Noord-Holland, Netherlands. Port sit. on Marsdiep channel, which separates it from Texel Island. It is an important naval and military station with shipbuilding and fishing industries. Pop. (1972E) 61,343.

Helena Montana, U.S.A. State cap. in the Prickly Pear valley of W central Montana. The commercial centre of an agric. and gold mining district. Manu. bricks, tiles, concrete products and pottery. Pop. (1970C) 22,730.

Helensburgh Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Resort 23 m. (37 km.) NW of Glasgow sit. on Firth of Clyde at mouth of Gare Loch. The home of steam navigation in Europe. Pop. (1976E) 13,000.

Helicon Boeotia, Greece. A mountain range sit. between Gulf of Corinth and L. Copais. Noted as the home of the Muses in Greek mythology.

Heligoland Schleswig-Holstein, Federal Republic of Germany. A small island sit. in North Sea *c.* 42 m. (67 km.) from the coast. It consists of a rocky plateau, the Oberland, overlooking a sand bank, the Unterland.

Heligoland Bight Federal Republic of Germany. A bay sit. between Heligoland and mouths of Rs. Elbe and Weser.

Hellendoorn Overijssel, Netherlands. Town 16 m. (25.5 km.) SE of Zwolle. Manu. textiles. Pop. (1972E) 30,319.

Helmand Afghánistán. R. rising in the Hindu Kush mountains W of Kabul and flowing 680 m. (1,088 km.) SW through Afghánistán then W to the Afghan/Iranian frontier, turning N on the Afghan side to enter the swamps of Hamun-i-Helmand L. The name Helmand is also given to the desert SE of the R.

Helmond Noord-Brabant, Netherlands. Town sit. 10 m. (16 km.) ENE of Eindhoven. Manu. textiles, soap and food products. Pop. (1972E) 58,423.

Helmstedt Lower Saxony, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 23 m. (37 km.) E of Brunswick, sit. almost on the frontier between F.R.G. and G.D.R. Manu. machinery, textiles and soap. Lignite is mined. Pop. (1971E) 26,900.

Helsingborg Malmöhus, Sweden. Port in SW sit. on The Sound. Industries inc. copper refining and the manu. of machinery, textiles and fertilizers. Timber, paper and chemicals are exported. Pop. (1976C) 101,323.

Helsingör Zealand, Denmark. Port sit. on The Sound opposite Helsingborg in Sweden. Industries inc. shipbuilding, food processing and brewing. Pop. (1977E) 56,439.

Helsinki Finland. City on Gulf of Finland. Cap., commercial and cultural centre, seat of a university. Port with a good natural harbour which has to be cleared of ice January–April. Industries inc. sugar refining, paper making; manu. tobacco, carpets, machinery. Exports timber, wood pulp. Pop. (1972C) 507,654; metropolitan area, 884,167.

Helston Cornwall, England. Town sit. 9 m. (14 km.) WSW of Falmouth on the R. Cober. Noted for its 'Furry' or 'Flora' Dance held annually on 8 May. Pop. (1973E) 10,570.

Helvellyn Cumbria, England. A mountain sit. between Thirlmere and Ullswater, and 8 m. (13 km.) SE of Keswick. It is one of the highest peaks in the country, 3,118 ft. (950 metres) a.s.l.

Helwan Giza, Egypt. Town and resort, 15 m. (24 km.) SSE of Cairo with sulphur springs. Manu. iron, steel and cement. Pop. 55,000.

Hemel Hempstead Hertfordshire, England. Town sit. 6 m. (10 km.) W of St. Albans on R. Gade. Manu. scientific equipment, aircraft components, photographic and electronic equipment, paper, office equipment and brushes. Pop. (1977E) 78,000.

Hempstead New York, U.S.A. Town and resort on W Long Island. Mainly residential but textiles and radio equipment are manu. Pop. (1970C) 39,411.

Hemsworth South Yorkshire, England. Town 7 m. (11 km.) SE of

Wakefield. A coalmining centre. Pop. (1973E) 14,680.

Henan *see* **Honan**

Hendon Greater London, England. District of NW Lond. Residential and industrial.

Hengelo Overijssel, Netherlands. Town sit. 5 m. (8 km.) NW of Enschede on Twente Canal. Industries inc. railway engineering, brewing, and the manu. of diesel engines, textiles and electrical equipment. Pop. (1972E) 71,769.

Hengyang Hunan, China. Town in SE sit. 95 m. (152 km.) SSW of Changsha on Siang R. An important transportation centre and the head of navigation for large junks.

Henley-on-Thames Oxfordshire, England. Town sit. 7 m. (11 km.) NNE of Reading on R. Thames. Noted for the Henley Royal Regatta held annually. Pop. (1973E) 11,860.

Herát Herát, Afghánistán. Cap. of province in the NW sit. on Hari Rud R. at 3,000 ft. (914 metres) a.s.l. It is built on an artificial mount and enclosed by a wall. Manu. carpets and textiles. Pop. (1965C) 62,000.

Hérault France. Dept. in S bordering on the Gulf of Lions. Area, 2,402 sq. m. (6,224 sq. km.). There are three coastal lagoons separated from the sea by a narrow strip of land, while inland the ground rises to the Garrigues in the NE and the Cévennes in the N and W. The principal Rs. are Hérault, Aude and Orb. It is one of the most important wine-producing areas in France and also grows cereals, fruit and olives. Coal, bauxite, iron and salt are found. Cap. Montpellier. Pop. (1975E) 648,202.

Herculaneum Campania, Italy. Excavated Roman town 5 m. (8 km.) E of Naples on NW slope of Mount Vesuvius. Originally buried by the eruption of 79 A.D.

Heredia Costa Rica. (i) Province of N Costa Rica bounded N by San Juan R. and Nicaragua. Area, 1,100 sq. m. (2,816 sq. km.). Chief cities Heredia, Santo Domingo, San Isidro, Barba. Mainly lowland rising to the volcanic section of the Central Cordillera plateau where live the bulk of the pop. Mainly agric. Crossed by the Inter-American Highway. Pop. (1973E) 116,434. (ii) Town 6 m. (10 km.) NNW of San José on the Inter-American Highway. Provincial cap. and commercial centre of a coffee growing area. Industries inc. coffee processing; manu. soap, matches. Pop. (1970E) 23,600.

Hereford and Worcester England. The county is bounded on N by Salop, NE by West Midlands and Staffordshire, E by Warwickshire, S by Gloucestershire and W by Gwent and Powys. Agric. (particularly cattle breeding) and horticulture (fruit, vegetables and hops) are important industries. The county attracts tourism and has the Valley of the R. Wye, famous for its salmon, the Malvern Hills, the Black Mountains and the Vale of Evesham within the boundaries. Industry is also expanding. Under 1974 reorganization the county consists of the districts of Wyre Forest, Bromsgrove, Redditch, Leominster, South Herefordshire, Hereford, Malvern Hills, Worcester and Wychavon. Pop. (1973E) 577,140.

Herefordshire *see* **Hereford and Worcester**

Herford North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 10 m. (16 km.) NE of Bielefeld. Manu. machinery, carpets, textiles, furniture and chocolate. Pop. (1971E) 65,000.

Herm Channel Islands, United Kingdom. Island 2½ m. (4 km.) E of Guernsey. Area, 320 acres. Tourist resort. Pop. (1971C) 107.

Hermannstadt *see* **Sibiu**

Hermon, Mount Syria/Lebanon. A snow-capped mountain 25 m. (40 km.) WSW of Damascus. 9,232 ft. (2,814 metres) a.s.l.

Hermosillo Sonora, Mexico. State cap. sit. near confluence of Rs. Sonora and Zanjón, in NW Mex. The commercial centre of an agric. area producing cereals, cotton, vegetables and fruit. Gold, silver

and copper are mined. Pop. (1970C) 206,600.

Hermoupolis Cyclades, Greece. Town 75 m. (120 km.) ESE of Athens on E coast of Syros island. Major port, industrial and commercial centre. Industries inc. shipbuilding, textiles; manu. glass and leather. Pop. (1971C) 13,502.

Herne North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. 32 m. (57 km.) NE of Düsseldorf on Rhine-Herne Canal. A coalmining centre with iron and steel works, textile mills and chemical plants. Pop. (1971E) 104,000.

Herne Bay Kent, England. Resort sit. 7 m. (11 km.) NE of Canterbury on Thames estuary. Pop. (1974E) 26,600.

Herrera Panama. Province of S central Panama on the Pacific coast, bounded N by Santa María R. Main cities Chitré (cap.), Ocú, Parita. The main occupations are farming, esp. livestock and mining, esp. gold. Pop. (1970C) 72,500.

Herstal Liège, Belgium. Town sit. 3 m. (5 km.) NE of Liège on Meuse R. Manu. motor cycles, firearms and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970E) 29,718.

Herstmonceux East Sussex, England. Village 8 m. (13 km.) N of Eastbourne; home of the Royal Observatory in Herstmonceux Castle.

Hertford Hertfordshire, England. Town sit. N of Lond. on R. Lea. Industries inc. printing, brewing, flour milling and the manu. of brushes. Pop. (1973E) 20,760.

Hertfordshire England. Inland county bounded on N by Cambridgeshire, E by Essex, S by Greater London, W by Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire. Area, 632 sq. m. (1,618 sq. km.). Chief towns, Hertford, St. Albans, Hemel Hempstead, Watford, Welwyn, Hatfield, Stevenage, Hitchin and Letchworth. Agric. and horticulture are important including wheat and cattle rearing. Manu. inc. brewing, papermaking, printing, tanning and bricks. Under 1974 re-organization the county consists of the districts of North Hertfordshire, Stevenage, East Hertfordshire, Dacorum, St. Albans, Welwyn, Hatfield, Broxbourne, Three Rivers, Watford and Hertsmere. Pop. (1977E) 941,600.

's-Hertogenbosch North Brabant, Netherlands. Town 13 m. (21 km.) NE of Tilburg at confluence of Dommel and Aar Rs. and the Dieze R. stretch of the Zuid-Willemsvaart Canal. Industries inc. iron founding, shipbuilding; manu. bicycles, light bulbs, tobacco products. Pop. (1974E) 84,579.

Herzegovina Yugoslavia. The S region of the constituent rep. of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Area, *c.* 3,500 sq. m. (5,600 sq. km.). Chief city Mostar. Mountainous and drained by the Neretva R.

Hessen Federal Republic of Germany. *Land* of the F.R.G. bounded W by Rhine R., S by Baden-Württemberg, N by North Rhine-Westphalia. Area, 8,153 sq. m. (21,111 sq. km.). Chief towns Wiesbaden (cap.), Homberg, Ems, Kassel, Mainz, Frankfurt, Giessen, Darmstadt. Rolling countryside, heavily forested with iron, coal and manganese deposits. Main industries agric., viticulture, lumbering, mining; manu. industries are concentrated in Frankfurt, Darmstadt, Giessen, Karsel, Dillenberg, Fulda, Wetzlar, inc. metallurgy, engineering, chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 5,545,928.

Heston and Isleworth Greater London, England. District of W Lond. 12 m. (19 km.) W of city centre, near Heathrow Airport. It is mainly residential.

Hetton-le-Hole Tyne and Wear, England. Town 6 m. (10 km.) NE of Durham. Centre of a coal-mining district. Pop. (1973E) 16,810.

Heves Hungary. County of N Hungary. Area, 1,492 sq. m. (3,820 sq. km.). Cap. Eger. Heavily forested in N and rising to the Matra mountains N and Alföld SE. Agric. and livestock rearing area. Pop. (1970C) 341,000.

Hexham Northumberland, England. Town sit. in N on R. Tyne. Pop. (1973E) 9,820.

Heywood Greater Manchester, England. Town 8 m. (13 km.) N of Manches-

ter. Industries inc. warehousing and distribution, textiles, engineering. Pop. (1973E) 31,720.

Hialeah Florida, U.S.A. Residential suburb just NW of Miami. Noted for its racecourse. Manu. furniture and food products. Pop. (1970C) 102,297.

Hidalgo Mexico. A mountainous central state with the Sierra Madre Oriental in the N and E. Area, 8,101 sq. m. (20,987 sq. km.). One of the leading mining states producing about two-thirds of Mex. silver. Gold, copper and lead are also mined. Agric. products inc. cereals, sugar-cane, cotton, coffee and tobacco. Cap. Pachuca. Pop. (1970C) 1,193,845.

Hidalgo del Parral Chihuahua, Mexico. Town sit. in N Mex., 120 m. (192 km.) SSE of Chihuahua at 6,400 ft. (1,950 metres) a.s.l. The principal industry is silver mining. Pop. (1970E) 41,000.

Hierro Canary Islands, Atlantic Ocean. Island 40 m. (64 km.) SW of Gomera, smallest and westernmost of the Canary group. Area, 107 sq. m. (274 sq. km.). Chief town Valverde. Volcanic, rising to 4,300 ft. (1,311 metres). Heavily wooded with little water. Main products are cereals, fruit, vegetables, wine and dairy products.

Higashiosaka (formerly Fuse) Honshū, Japan. Town just E of Osaka. Manu. machinery, chemicals, textiles, rubber and leather goods. Pop. (1970C) 500,173.

Higham Ferrers Northamptonshire, England. Town 16 m (26 km.) NE of Northampton on R. Nene. Manu. footwear. Pop. (1977E) 4,950.

Highbury Greater London, England. District of N Lond. inc. Highbury Fields, a public green, and adjoining 18th cent. properties.

Highgate Greater London, England. Village forming a district of N Lond. next to Hampstead Heath. Picturesque, residential, with many artistic and literary associations. Highgate cemetery is the burial place of Karl Marx.

Highland Region of Scotland. Area, 10,091 sq. m. (26,136 sq. km.) comprising the districts of Caithness, Sutherland, Ross and Cromarty, Skye and Lochalsh, Lochaber, Inverness, Badenoch and Strathspey, Nairn. Agric., crofting, fishing and quarrying are important occupations. Manu. include aluminium smelting, paper, distilling and light industry. Generation of hydro and nuclear electricity is significant, as are oil-related industries for the North Sea fields. Tourism is also expanding. Pop. (1976E) 186,460.

Highlands Scotland. Mountainous area sit. N and NW of a line between Stonehaven and Dumbarton. Trad. the predominantly Gaelic part of Scotland, in language and customs.

High Point North Carolina, U.S.A. City 60 m. (96 km.) W of Durham. Manu. inc. furniture, textiles, chemicals, paint, hosiery and timber products. Pop. (1970C) 63,204.

High Wycombe Buckinghamshire, England. Town 12 m. (19 km.) WSW of Watford on R. Wye. Mainly residential. Industries inc. the manu. of furniture, paper, precision instruments and clothing. Pop. (1973E) 61,190.

Hildesheim Lower Saxony, Federal Republic of Germany. Town in NE, sit. on Innerste R. Manu. textiles, machinery, carpets, glass and cosmetics. Contains an 11th cent. cathedral. Pop. (1971E) 94,000.

Hilla Hilla, Iraq. Cap. of governorate 60 m. (96 km.) S of Baghdad on Euphrates R. Manu. textiles and leather goods and trades in cereals and dates. It was built with materials taken from anc. Babylon nearby.

Hillingdon Greater London, England. Borough to W of Lond. Pop. (1973E) 235,030.

Hilo Hawaii, U.S.A. Cap. of island and port sit. on E coast of Hilo Bay. Industries inc. rice milling and fruit canning. Exports inc. coffee, sugar and fruit. Pop. (1970C) 26,353.

Hilversum Noord-Holland, Netherlands. Town and resort 16 m. (26 km.) SE of Amsterdam. It is the chief centre of

radio and television. Manu. inc. carpets, textiles and electrical equipment. Pop. (1972E) 97,367.

Himachal Pradesh India. State formed from small hill states of the NE Punjab. Area, 11,050 sq. m. (28,620 sq. km.). Cap. Simla. Mountainous, rising to the Himalayas, and heavily forested. The main occupations are lumbering, sawmilling and salt extracting. There are some handicraft industries. Pop. (1971C) 3,460,434.

Himalaya Central Asia. Mountain system extending W to E along N border of the Indian Plain between Indus and Brahmaputra Rs. and inc. many parallel ranges, the N ranges being higher. Length *c.* 1,500 m. (2,400 km.) from the Pamir range in the U.S.S.R. (NW). For most of this length there are three main ranges (Outer, Middle and Inner), but in Kashmir there are five, Lesser and Great Himalayas, Zaskar, Ladakh and Karakoram ranges. The Outer range in India rises to 12,000 ft. (3,658 metres) a.s.l., with Simla and Darjeeling 'hill stations' at *c.* 8,000 ft. (2,438 metres). There are numerous peaks over 25,000 ft. (7,620 metres). Everest 29,028 ft. (8,848 metres), in Nepál, Godwin-Austen, 28,250 ft. (8,611 metres), in Kashmir (Karakoram range), Kinchinjunga, 28,146 ft. (8,579 metres), Nanga Parbat, 26,629 ft. (8,117 metres), Nanda Devi, 25,643 ft. (7,816 metres), Annapurna, 26,502 ft. (8,078 metres) geologically new mountains; the Himalaya ranges were formed later than the Rs. which flow on either side and which have cut deep gorges through them as the earth was pushed up.

Himeji Honshū, Japan. Town 41 m. (66 km.) WNW of Osaka. Noted for its 'White Heron' castle. Manu. textiles, chemicals, metal and leather goods. Pop. (1970C) 405,000.

Hinckley Leicestershire, England. Town 11 m. (18 km.) NNE of Coventry. Manu. hosiery, footwear and cardboard boxes. Pop. (1976E) 27,275.

Hindu Kush Central Asia. Extension of Himalayas on W side of Indus R. and extending *c.* 360 m. (576 km.) WSW from the Pamir plateau to the Bamian valley. Source of the Oxus and Helmand Rs. Rises to 25,420 ft. (7,748 metres) in Tirach Mir.

Hirosaki Honshū, Japan. Town 165 m. (264 km.) NNE of Sendai. Industries inc. woodworking, soy bean processing and the manu. of textiles. It is also famous for its green lacquer ware. Pop. (1970E) 157,603.

Hiroshima Honshū, Japan. Town and port in SW sit. on Ota R. delta. Industries inc. shipbuilding, engineering, textile mills and the manu. of vehicles, machinery and rubber products. Pop. (1970C) 542,000.

Hispaniola *see* **Dominican Republic** *and* **Haiti**

Hissar Punjab, India. Town 92 m. (147 km.) WNW of Delhi sit. on a branch of the W. Jumna Canal. It has a large govt. livestock farm and trades in cattle, cotton and grain.

Histon Cambridgeshire, England. Village 3 m. (5 km.) N of Cambridge. Centre of a fruit growing area with a jam and canning industry. Pop. (1973E) 4,490 with Impington.

Hitchin Hertfordshire, England. Town 35 m. (56 km.) N of Luton. Industries inc. engineering, flour milling and parchment making. Pop. (1974E) 30,000.

Hiva Oa Marquesas, South Pacific. Island of the Marquesas group. Cap. Atuona. Plateau rising to central mountains, 4,130 ft. (1,259 metres) a.s.l. The main product is copra.

Hjälmar, Lake Sweden. Sit. SW of L. Mälar into which it is drained by Eskilstuna R. Area, 190 sq. m. (492 sq. km.).

Ho Eastern Province, Ghana. Town 45 m. (72 km.) NE of Akuse. Route junction, producing cacao, palm oil, kernels, cotton. Pop. (1970C) 46,348.

Hobart Tasmania, Australia. City on Derwent R. estuary below Mount Wellington. State cap. and sea port, seat of a university and 2 cathedrals. Industries inc. meat packing, flour milling, fruit can-

ning, refining zinc; manu. woollen goods, cement. Pop. (1972E) 130,980.

Hobbs New Mexico, U.S.A. City on Llano Estacado in SE of state near border with Texas. Industries inc. oil refining. Pop. (1970C) 26,025.

Hoboken Antwerp, Belgium. A residential suburb of Antwerp sit. on Scheldt R. Industries inc. shipbuilding, metal working and wool combing. Pop. (1970E) 33,811.

Hoboken New Jersey, U.S.A. Port sit. on Hudson R. opposite New York. Industries inc. shipbuilding, and the manu. of textiles, chemicals, electrical equipment, scientific instruments and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 45,380.

Hochheim Hessen, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. 7 m. (11 km.) SE of Wiesbaden on Main R. Noted for wine production.

Ho Chi Minh City *see* **Saigon**

Hoddesdon Hertfordshire, England. Town 4 m. (7 km.) SE of Hertford. Industries inc. market gardening and the manu. of pharmaceutical products and electrical equipment. Pop. (1973E) 27,510.

Hodeida Yemen Arab Republic. Port sit. on Red Sea, 90 m. (144 km.) SW of San'a. Exports inc. coffee, skins, senna, myrrh and sesame. Pop. (1970E) 90,000.

Hódmezövásárhely Csongrád, Hungary. Cap. of county 15 m. (24 km.) NE of Szeged sit. near Tisza R. Centre of a rich agric. district with manu. of agric. implements, pottery, textiles and wood products. Pop. (1978E) 54,444.

Hof Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. 150 m. (240 km.) N of Munich on Saale R. Manu. machinery, textiles and chemicals. Pop. (1971E) 54,300.

Hofei Anhwei, China. Cap. of province 95 m. (152 km.) WSW of Nanking. Manu. textiles and chemicals and trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1970E) 40m.

Hofuf Nejd, Saudi Arabia. Town 70 m. (112 km.) SSW of Dhahran. Trades in cereals, dates and fruit. Pop. (1977E) 102,000.

Hohenlimburg North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 10 m. (16 km.) S of Dortmund. Industries inc. steel mills and the manu. of wire and glass. Pop. (1971E) 26,500.

Hokkaido Japan. Most N island of Japan and second largest, bounded S by Honshū across the Tsugaru Strait. Area, 34,276 sq. m. (88,775 sq. km.). Chief towns Sapporo (cap.), Hakodate, Muroran. Mountainous, rising to 7,000 ft. (2,134 metres) a.s.l. Agric. areas produce rice in S, oats, beans and potatoes in colder N. Fisheries are important, esp. salmon, cod, sardines. Deposits of coal, sulphur and iron support metallurgical and manu. industries.

Holbeach Lincolnshire, England. Town 7 m. (11 km.) E of Spalding. Centre of an agric. and bulb-growing district. Pop. (1976E) 7,096.

Holborn Greater London, England. District NW of City of Lond., mainly commercial, inc. Bloomsbury and the Brit. Museum and some 15th and 16th cent. Inns of Court, inc. Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, Staple Inn.

Holderness Humberside, England. A peninsula sit. between North Sea and Humber estuary.

Holguín Oriente, Cuba. Town 65 m. (104 km.) NNW of Santiago de Cuba. A commercial centre with manu. of furniture and tiles. Tobacco, coffee, sugar and maize are exported from the port of Gibara, 19 m. (30 km.) to the NNE.

Holland *see* **Netherlands**

Holland, Hook of *see* **Hook of Holland**

Hollywood California, U.S.A. A suburb of Los Angeles. Noted principally for its film industry.

Hollywood Florida, U.S.A. Resort 16 m. (26 km.) N of Miami. Manu. inc. cement and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 106,873.

Holyhead Isle of Anglesey, Gwynedd, Wales. Port and resort sit. on N side of island. It has a car and lorry roll-on/off ferry service to Ireland and a container terminal. Pop. (1978E) 12,700.

Holy Island (Lindisfarne), Northumberland, England. Island in North Sea 9½ m. (15 km.) SE of Berwick on Tweed and connected to the E coast of Northumberland by a causeway. Area, 3 m. by 1¼ m. (5 km. by 2 km.). Site of Lindisfarne priory which developed from a settlement by Columban monks and where the Lindisfarne Gospels were made.

Holy Island (Inishcaltra) Clare, Irish Republic. An island sit. in Lough Derg. It contains the ruins of four 7th cent. churches.

Holy Island Scotland. A rocky island sit. in Firth of Clyde, with a lighthouse.

Holy (Holyhead) Island Gwynedd, Wales. An island sit. off W coast and joined to Anglesey (island) which itself is joined to the mainland by a road and rail bridge.

Holyoke Massachusetts, U.S.A. City 72 m. (115 km.) WSW of Boston and sit. on Connecticut R. Manu. paper, textiles, machinery, steel products and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970C) 50,112.

Holy See *see* **Vatican City**

Holywell Clwyd, Wales. Town 10 m. (16 km.) ESE of Rhyl. Manu. textiles and paper. Pop. (1973E) 8,570.

Homberg North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town and port sit. on Rhine R. opposite Duisburg. Industries inc. coalmining, iron foundries and textile mills. Pop. (1971E) 35,500.

Homburg vor der Höhe Hessen, Federal Republic of Germany. A spa 8 m. (13 km.) N of Frankfurt sit. at foot of Taunus Mountains. Manu. machinery, leather goods, textiles and biscuits. Pop. (1971E) 32,400.

Home Island Cocos Islands, Australia. Main island of Cocos group in Indian Ocean 800 m. (1,280 km.) WSW of Singapore. Length 1¼ m. (2 km.) and containing the main settlement.

Homs Tripolitania, Libya. Town 65 m. (104 km.) ESE of Tripoli on Mediterranean. Market and tourist centre noted for nearby remains of the city of Leptis Magna. Industries inc. oil pressing, processing esparto grass.

Homs Homs, Syria. Cap. of district sit. on Orontes R. A transportation centre with industries inc. oil refining, sugar-beet processing, and the manu. of textiles and jewellery. Pop. (1970C) 215,423.

Honan (Henan) China. Province sit. in E central China. Area, 64,462 sq. m. (167,000 sq. km.). Mountainous in SW with the Funiu Shan mountains stretching E. The principal R. is Yellow. It is fertile in E, the chief products being cereals, cotton, soy beans and fruit. There are deposits of coal, iron, sulphur and saltpetre. A very densely populated province with an expanding industry. Cap. Kaifeng. Pop. (1970E) 50m.

Honduras Central America. Rep. bounded N by Caribbean, E and NE by Nicaragua, W by Guatemala, SW by Salvador, S by the Pacific. Area, 44,411 sq. m. (113,692 sq. km.). Chief towns Tegucigalpa (cap.), Puerto Cortés, San Pedro Sula. Mountainous, with a narrow plain on the Pacific (40 m./64 km.) and Atlantic (400 m./640 km.) coasts. Highland plateau extends NW to SE across the country, broken by the plain of Comayagua, with R. valleys extending from it N and S—Humuya R. N to the Atlantic, Goascoran R. S to the Pacific. About 45% is forested with some agric. on the coastal plains; main products bananas, coffee, coconuts, maize, tobacco, sugarcane, timber, rubber and resins. The main industries are mining, esp. silver, lead and zinc; lumbering, esp. mahogany and hardwoods; manu. panama hats, mainly in Copán and Santa Bárbara. Pop. (1976E) 3,036,004.

Honduras, British *see* **Belize**

Hong Kong East Asia. British crown colony, partly held on lease, adjoining Kwangtung province, China, and 90 m. (144 km.) SE of Canton. Hong Kong Island and the Kowloon peninsula are

British-owned; the New Territories on the mainland N of the Kowloon peninsula (area, 359 sq. m./919 sq. km.) are held on lease until 1997. Total area, 405 sq. m. (1,049 sq. km.). Cap. Victoria (commonly known as Hong Kong city). Hong Kong Island is rocky and mountainous, rising to 1,823 ft. (556 metres) a.s.l., infertile. There is some granite quarrying, fishing and livestock farming. Victoria is on N coast facing Kowloon across a strait 1 m. (1.5 km.) wide which encloses Hong Kong Harbour, a major deep-water anchorage which, owing to the density of pop., is permanently inhabited by an extensive house-boat settlement. Victoria is an important commercial centre and headquarters of numerous banks and trading corporations. The port handles an extensive transit trade with China, inc. coal, cotton, iron, steel and manu. goods. There is an intern. airport. The mainland area is intensively agric., main products rice, vegetables, nuts, fruit, sugar-cane, pigs and poultry. Pop. (1977E) 4.5m.

Honiara Solomon Islands, South Pacific. Town on NW coast of island of Guadalcanal. Pop. (1970E) 11,389.

Honiton Devon, England. Town in SW sit. on R. Otter. Tourist centre and noted for lace-making. Pop. (1978E) 6,000.

Honolulu Hawaii, U.S.A. State cap. and port sit. on S coast of Oahu. The main industries are fruit growing and canning, sugar refining and tourism. Fruit, esp. pineapples, sugar and coffee are exported. Pop. (1970C) 324,871.

Honshū Japan. The largest of the 4 main islands and containing most of the principal towns. Area, 88,919 sq. m. (230,211 sq. km.).

Hoogeveen Drenthe, Netherlands. Town 32 m. (51 km.) S of Groningen. Industries inc. food canning. Pop. (1972E) 39,976.

Hoogezand Groningen, Netherlands. Town 9 m. (14 km.) ESE of Groningen. Manu. inc. machinery and tyres. Pop. (1974E) 32,768.

Hooghly Chinsura West Bengal, India. Town sit. 26 m. (42 km.) N of Calcutta on Hooghly R. The chief occupation is rice milling.

Hooghly River India. R. forming most W channel of Ganges, flowing 64 m. (102 km.) S from the main stream at Nadia to Calcutta and a further 81 m. (130 km.) to enter the Bay of Bengal by a delta. Its course is kept open by dredging. Width at the mouth, 15 m. (24 km.). There is a strong tidal bore.

Hook of Holland Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Port sit. 17 m. (27 km.) WNW of Rotterdam at mouth of the New Waterway. It has a steamer service to Eng.

Hoover Dam Arizona/Nevada, U.S.A. A dam on Colorado R. in Black Canyon 25 m. (40 km.) SE of Las Vegas. Completed in 1936 it is 726 ft. (221 metres) high and 1,282 ft. (391 metres) long.

Hopei (Hebei) China. Province in NE. Area, 78,242 sq. m. (202,700 sq. km.). Mountainous in N and W and in S forming part of Great Plain. The principal Rs. are Paiho, Hungho, Lwanho, Hutoho and Shongho. The main agric. products are cereals, cotton, sugar, soy beans, tobacco and fruit. Coal is mined in the Taiang Mountains in the W and in the Yenshan Mountains in the N. Cap. Shihchiachuang. Pop. (1970E) 43m.

Hopen Svalbard, Norway. Island SE of Spitzbergen in the Barents Sea. Area, 23 sq. m. (60 sq. km.). Rises to 1,198 ft. (365 metres) a.s.l. There is a meteorological station.

Hordaland Norway. County of SW Norway. Area, 6,126 sq. m. (15,683 sq. km.). Chief centres Bergen (cap.), Odda. Inc. the area around mouth of Hardangerfjord and islands off the coast. The main occupations are fishing and agric. Pop. (1973E) 379,734.

Horn, Cape Tierra del Fuego, Chile. A rocky headland sit. at extreme S end of Horn Island, rising to 1,390 ft. (424 metres) a.s.l.

Horncastle Lincolnshire, England. Town sit. 17 m. (27 km.) E of Lincoln on R. Bain. Industries are tanning, brewing

and malting. Formerly noted for its horse fair. Pop. (1973E) 4,170.

Hornchurch Greater London, England. Town 15 m. (24 km.) ENE of London. Residential, with an airfield.

Hornsea Humberside, England. Resort on N. Sea coast. Nearby is Hornsea Mere, a large bird sanctuary. Pop. (1973E) 7,280.

Hornsey Greater London, England. District of N London, mainly residential.

Horsens Denmark. Port in E central Den. on Horsens Fjord. Industries inc. shipbuilding, iron works, and the manu. of textiles and tobacco products. Dairy produce is exported. Pop. (1977E) 54,018.

Horsham West Sussex, England. Town in S, sit. on R. Arun. Industries inc. engineering, brick making, brewing and the manu. of machinery and pharmaceutical products. Pop. (1976E) 26,420.

Horta Faial, Azores. Town 75 m. (120 km.) WSW of Angra do Heroísmo on SE shore of Faial opposite Pico Island. Port and cable station. Industries inc. ship repairing, whaling. Exports cattle, dairy produce, fish, wine, oranges. Pop. (1970C) 6,145.

Horwich Greater Manchester, England. Town 5 m. (8 km.) NE of Wigan. Industries inc. railway engineering, stone quarrying, paper and cotton mills. Pop. (1973E) 16,670.

Hoshiarpur Punjab, India. Town 79 m. (126 km.) NW of Simla. Manu. furniture, rosin and turpentine. Trades in grain and sugar.

Hot Springs Arkansas, U.S.A. Resort in W centre of state in the Ozark Hills. Noted for its thermal springs. Pop. (1970C) 35,631.

Houghton-le-Spring Tyne and Wear, England. Town 6 m. (9 km.) SW of Sunderland. Centre of a coalmining district. Pop. (1973E) 33,150.

Hounslow Greater London, England. Area forming a suburb of W London on Great West Road. Once an important coaching stage and notorious for highwaymen. Now adjacent to Heathrow Airport. Varied manu. industries. Pop. (1973E) 207,380.

Houston Texas, U.S.A. City and port sit. at head of Houston Ship Channel *c.* 20 m. (32 km.) from the Gulf of Mexico. Industries are railway and oil-well engineering, oil refining, sugar and cotton processing, and the manu. of chemicals, textiles and synthetic rubber. Exports inc. petroleum, chemicals, cotton and rice. Pop. (1970C) 1,232,802.

Hove East Sussex, England. Resort sit. on S coast. Pop. (1973E) 72,000.

Howland Central Pacific. Island *c.* 1,620 m. (2,592 km.) SW of Honolulu. Area, 1 sq. m. (2.5 sq. km.). Formerly worked for guano. Airfield on the Honolulu–Australia route.

Howrah West Bengal, India. Suburb of Calcutta on opposite bank (W) of Hooghly R. Railway terminus. Industries inc. processing jute, cotton.

Howth Dublin, Irish Republic. Resort 8 m. (13 km.) ENE of Dublin, and a residential suburb of that city.

Hoxton Greater London, England. District of E central London. Industrial and residential.

Hoylake Merseyside, England. Resort 7 m. (11 km.) W of Birkenhead. Pop. (1976E) 31,000.

Hradec Králové Východočeský, Czechoslovakia. Cap. of region 63 m. (101 km.) ENE of Prague sit. at confluence of Rs. Orlice and Elbe. Manu. machinery, chemicals, textiles, photographic equipment and musical instruments. Pop. (1970E) 68,000.

Hsinchu Taiwan. Town 38 m. (61 km.) SW of Taipei on W coast. Industries inc. manu. synthetic oil, fertilizer, glass, paper, timber products. Pop. (1975E) 125,900.

Huacho Peru. Pacific port in central Peru. Commercial centre for fertile

Huaura R. valley, which produces cotton and sugar.

Huahine Society Islands, South Pacific. Island 25 m. (40 km.) E of Raiatea in the Leeward group. Area, 28 sq. m. (73 sq. km.), comprising 2 islands joined by an isthmus. Mountainous, rising to 2,230 ft. (679 metres) a.s.l. Fertile. Produces copra.

Hualien Taiwan. Town 50 m. (80 km.) S of Ilan on E coast. Railway terminus, linked to a modern harbour at Milun, 2 m. (3 km.) to N. Industries inc. chemicals, refining non-ferrous metals.

Huallaga Peru. R. rising in the Cerro de Pasco and flowing 650 m. (1,040 km.) N along the E flank of the central Cordillera, cutting through the range by Chasuta gorge and joining Marañón R.

Huambo Benguela, Angola. Formerly Nova Lisboa. Town 150 m. (240 km.) E of Lobito on the Bié Plateau, at 5,560 ft. (1,711 metres). District cap. Industries inc. railway repair shops, processing agric. produce. Trade and distribution centre, handling maize, wheat, rice, fruit, hides and skins. Pop. (1970E) 62,000.

Huancavelica Peru. (i) Dept. of S central Peru. Area, 8,300 sq. m. (22,871 sq. km.). Chief cities Huancavelica, Acobamba, Pampas. Mountainous, rising to the Cordillera Central and Cordillera Occidental on either side of Mantaro R. Main occupations farming and mining. Main products cereals, sugar-cane, livestock, silver, lead, mercury. Pop. (1972C) 331,155. (ii) Town 140 m. (224 km.) ESE of Lima on Huancavelica R. Dept. and provincial cap. Industries inc. mining and smelting mercury, silver and lead, flour milling. Trade in wool.

Huancayo Junín, Peru. Cap. of dept. in W central Peru, sit. on Mantaro R. Manu. textiles. Trades in wheat, maize and alfalfa. Pop. (1970E) 89,000.

Huánuco Huánuco, Peru. Cap. of dept. sit. in W central Peru, on upper Huallago R. Sit. in a rich agric. and mining district growing sugar, cotton, coffee, cocoa and cacao.

Huaráz Ancash, Peru. Town 175 m. (280 km.) NNW of Lima on Santa R. Dept. and provincial cap. Commercial centre for an agric. area. Industries inc. mining silver, lead, copper, coal; weaving, brewing. Bishopric and tourist resort. Pop. (1972E) 30,000.

Huascarán Ancash, Peru. An extinct volcano in W central Peru. 22,205 ft. (6,768 metres) a.s.l.

Hubbard, Mount U.S.A./Canada. Mountain peak, 14,950 ft. (4,557 metres) a.s.l., on Yukon/Alaska border in the St. Elias range, 140 m. (224 km.) W of Whitehorse.

Hubei *see* **Hupei**

Hubli Karnataka, India. Town 12 m. (19 km.) SE of Dharwar. Commercial centre and railway junction, trading in cotton. Cotton processing is the main industry.

Huchow Chekiang, China. Town 115 m. (161 km.) NW of Lanchow. Industries inc. silk mills.

Hucknall Nottinghamshire, England. Town 6 m. (10 km.) NNW of Nottingham. A coalmining centre and manu. hosiery. Pop. (1973E) 27,110.

Huddersfield West Yorkshire, England. Town in central N Eng. sit. on R. Colne. An important centre of the woollen and worsted industry, with associated trades. Manu. inc. textile machinery, metal products, carpets, clothing and dyes. Pop. (1973E) 130,060.

Hudson Bay Canada. Inland sea connected to Atlantic Ocean by Hudson Strait and to the Arctic by Foxe Channel. Length *c.* 1,000 m. (1,600 km.), greatest width 600 m. (960 km.). There are iron deposits on the rocky E shore; forest products are important on the W. Fed mainly by Churchill and Nelson Rs. There are ports with railheads on James Bay and at Churchill, handling furs, mineral and forest products.

Hudson River U.S.A. Rises in the Adirondacks and flows 350 m. (560 km.) S through Hudson Falls (70 ft./21 metres descent), past Troy and Albany to New York City, where it enters the Atlantic.

Navigable by large craft up to Albany and used extensively for commerce, esp. at New York. Tidal for 150 m. (240 km.).

Hué Vietnam. Town sit. near mouth of Hué R. in NE. The cap. until superseded by Saigon in 1954. Manu. textiles and cement. Pop. (1971E) 200,000.

Huehuetenango Guatemala. (i) Dept. of W Guatemala bounded N by Mexico. Area, 2,857 sq. m. (7,314 sq. km.). Rises W to the Cuchumatanes mountains. The higher slopes produce cereals and livestock; the lower, coffee, sugar-cane and fruit. There is lead mining at Chiantla and San Miguel Acatan. Pop. (1972E) 359,018. (ii) Town 80 m. (128 km.) NW of Guatemala. Dept. cap. and commercial centre of NW Highland Guatemala. Industries inc. flour milling, tanning, wool processing. Pop. (1970E) 10,185.

Huelva Spain. (i) Province in SW bordering Portugal and Gulf of Cádiz. Area, 3,893 sq. m. (10,085 sq. km.). Mountainous in N with the Sierra de Aracena descending to the plains in the S. The principal Rs. are Tinto and Odiel. There are important deposits of iron and copper. Pop. (1970C) 397,683. (ii) Cap. of province of same name and port sit. on the peninsula formed by estuaries of Rs. Tinto and Odiel. Industries inc. fishing, fish canning and flour milling. Copper, manganese, iron ore, cork and wine are exported. Pop. (1970C) 96,689.

Huesca Spain. (i) Province in NE separated from France by the Pyrénées. Area, 6,052 sq. m. (15,680 sq. km.). Very mountainous containing highest peak in the Pyrénées, Pico de Aneto, 11,168 ft. (3,404 metres) a.s.l. Agric. is possible with extensive irrigation, and cereals, fruit and wine are produced. Pop. (1970C) 222,238. (ii) Cap. of province of same name sit. 42 m. (67 km.) NE of Zaragoza. Manu. agric. machinery, pottery, chemicals and wine. Trades in agric. produce.

Huhehot Inner Mongolia, China. Cap. of Autonomous Region 270 m. (432 km.) WNW of Peking. Industries inc. iron and steel works, textile and flour mills, and the manu. of rugs, bricks, tiles and dairy products.

Huila Huila, Colombia. A volcano 60 m. (96 km.) NE of Popayán in the Andes. 18,865 ft. (5,750 metres) a.s.l.

Hull Quebec, Canada. Town sit. at confluence of Rs. Ottawa and Gatineau opposite Ottawa. An important centre for the production of timber and timber products, pulp and paper. Also manu. cement, mica, clothing and jewellery. Pop. (1976C) 58,160.

Hull Humberside, England. City 50 m. (80 km.) E of Leeds on N shore of Humber estuary. Major commercial and fishing port. Industries inc. fish-trawling, fish processing; manu. flour, oils, paints, chemicals, fertilizers, engineering, boat-building. Exports chemicals and metals, imports timber, oilseeds, foodstuffs. Pop. (1977E) 275,400.

Humber River England. Estuary formed by Trent and Ouse Rs. extending *c.* 38 m. (61 km.) W to E and entering the North Sea below Spurn Head. Main ports Hull, Grimsby, Goole.

Humberside England. Under 1974 reorganization the county was formed from parts of the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire (parts of Lindsey). Area, 1,356 sq. m. (3,512 sq. km.) and consists of the districts of North Wolds, Boothferry, Beverley, Kingston upon Hull, Holderness, Scunthorpe, Glanford, Cleethorpes and Grimsby. Agric. is important especially sugar-beet. The fishing industry based at Hull and Grimsby supplies a large proportion of the English market. Industries inc. chemicals, food processing and engineering. Pop. (1977E) 845,400.

Humphrey Island Cook Islands, South Pacific. Otherwise called Manihiki. Atoll 655 m. (1,048 km.) NNW of Rarotonga. Area, 2 sq. m. (5 sq. km.), comprising 12 islets. Main products copra, pearl shells.

Hunan China. Province in the S. Area, 81,253 sq. m. (210,500 sq. km.). Mainly hilly with a plain surrounding Tung Ting L. The principal Rs. are Yangtse, on N border, Siang and Yuan. There are deposits of coal, lead, antimony and zinc. The chief agric. products are tea, cotton, rice, wheat and tobacco. Cap. Changsha. Pop. (1970E) 38m.

Hunedoară Hunedoară, Romania. Town 130 m. (208 km.) W of Braşov. It is an important iron and steel centre, producing large quantities of pig iron and chemicals.

Hungary Central Europe. Rep. bounded N by Czech., NE by Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Rep., E by Romania, S by Yugoslavia, W by Austria. Area, 35,912 sq. m. (93,030 sq. km.). Chief cities Budapest (cap.), Miskolc, Debrecen, Pécs, Szeged, Györ. Drained by Danube R. flowing N to S and dividing the country into plain (E) and hilly country. W of the Danube the Bakony Forest, Vertes and Pilis ranges of the Alps extend SW to NE. Flooding is common on the plain. There are about 8.3m. hectares of agric. land, of which 5m. is arable. The main crops are maize, wheat, sugar-beet, potatoes, barley. Vines are grown in Tokaj and N of L. Balaton. There are deposits of coal, bauxite and iron ore, some oil and natural gas. The main industries are mining coal and bauxite, manu. steel, iron, cement, fertilizers, super-phosphates, textiles. Pop. (1976E) 10,672,000.

Hungerford Berkshire, England. Town sit. 8 m. (13 km.) WNW of Newbury on R. Kennet. Industry inc. agric. engineering, milling and manu. of electrical components. Pop. (1978E) 4,095.

Hunstanton Norfolk, England. Resort sit. on NE shore of The Wash. Pop. (1973E) 4,140.

Hunter River New South Wales, Australia. Rises in the Liverpool Range and flows SW and SE for 290 m. (464 km.) to enter the Pacific Ocean at Newcastle. Its basin consists mostly of a large coalfield.

Huntingdon Cambridgeshire, England. Town sit. on Great Ouse R. Industries are printing and the manu. of plastics, electrical equipment and rubber fittings for the car trade. Pop. (1977E) 17,200 with Godmanchester.

Huntingdonshire *now* **Cambridgeshire**

Huntington West Virginia, U.S.A. City and R. port 120 m. (192 km.) ENE of Lexington, Kentucky, on Ohio R. Industries inc. railway engineering, steel mills, and the manu. of glass, electrical equipment and chemicals. There are deposits of coal, oil and natural gas in the vicinity. Pop. (1970C) 74,315.

Huntington Park California, U.S.A. A suburb of Los Angeles. Manu. iron and steel, oilfield equipment and paint. Pop. (1970C) 115,960.

Huntly Scotland. Grampian Region. Town in NE sit. at confluence of Rs. Deveron and Bogie. Manu. agric. implements, woollen goods and hosiery. Pop. (1978E) 4,300.

Huntsville Alabama, U.S.A. City 85 m. (136 km.) N of Birmingham. It is a rocket and guided missile centre. Manu. inc. agric. machinery and textiles. Pop. (1970C) 137,802.

Huon Islands New Caledonia, South West Pacific. Group of coral islands 170 m. (272 km.) NW of New Caledonia. Area, 160 acres. Uninhabited.

Hupei, (Hubei) China. Province in E central China, traversed by Yangtse R. and Han R. Area, 72,375 sq. m. (187,500 sq. km.). Mountainous in W, but very fertile elsewhere with many L. along the river courses giving rise to an important fishing industry. Agric. products inc. rice, cotton, wheat, beans and tobacco. There are deposits of coal, iron, sulphur and salt, and small amounts of gold. Cap. Wuhan. Pop. (1970E) 38m.

Hurlingham Greater London, England. District of W London on N bank of R. Thames inc. Hurlingham House and grounds which house the Hurlingham polo club.

Huron, Lake U.S.A./Canada. Second largest of the Great Lakes, E of L. Superior and connected to it by St. Mary's R. Area, 23,010 sq. m. (58,905 sq. km.). Maximum depth, 750 ft. (229 metres). Drained by St. Clair R. (S). Used extensively for through traffic carrying iron ore, coal, grain and oil. Chief ports, Bay City, Alpena, Cheboygan (Michigan, U.S.A.); Goderich, Collingwood, Midland (Ontario, Canada). Icebound mid-December–April.

Hutchinson Kansas, U.S.A. City in S central Kansas sit. on Arkansas R. Indus-

tries inc. oil refining and the manu. of oil-well equipment, meat packing and salt mining. Pop. (1970C) 36,885.

Huyton-with-Roby Merseyside, England. Suburb of S Liverpool. Residential and industrial. Pop. (1973E) 65,950.

Hvar Yugoslavia. (i) An island in the Adriatic Sea, part of the Dalmatian arch. A popular tourist centre, producing fruit, olives, honey and wine. (ii) Cap. of island of same name sit. on W coast.

Hwanghai North Korea. Province of central Korea bounded W by Korea Bay, S by Yellow Sea. Area, 6,463 sq. m. (16,545 sq. km.). Cap. Haeju. Low-lying, fertile, with gold, iron and coal. The chief occupations are farming, fishing and mining. Main products soy-beans, wheat, fruit, rice, tobacco, fish.

Hwang-ho China. R. rising at E end of the Kunlun Shan on the Tibetan plateau and flows *c.* 2,500 m. (4,000 km.) to enter the Yellow Sea on the Gulf of Po Hai. It passes through Kansu to Lanchow then turns N and E through the Ordos desert to the Shansi mountains where it turns S to Tungkwan and receives the Wei R. It then turns E across the plain to the Gulf of Po Hai. Its main importance is in watering the plain, since the caprices and complexities of its course make it useless for navigation. It is estimated to have changed course 11 times in its recorded history of 2,500 years. It carries large amounts of yellow loess which raise its bed above the surrounding country, necessitating embankment and frequently causing serious flooding as well as changes in course.

Hyde Greater Manchester, England. Town 7 m. (11 km.) SE of Manchester on Tame R. The main industry is manu. cotton goods. Pop. (1973E) 37,040.

Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh, India. State cap. in S central India, sit. on Musi R. An important transportation centre with industries inc. railway engineering, and the manu. of building materials, paper, glass and textiles. Pop. (1971C) 1,798,910.

Hyderabad Hyderabad, Pakistan. Town 95 m. (152 km.) NE of Karachi sit. near Indus R. Manu. machinery, textiles, leather goods and cement. Trades in cereals, fruit and cotton. Pop. (1972E) 834,000.

Hydra Aegean Islands, Greece. An island sit. off coast of Argolis. Industries inc. boatbuilding, fishing and tanning. Cap. Hydra.

Hymettus Attica, Greece. A mountain 5 m. (8 km.) from Athens. 3,370 ft. (1,027 metres) a.s.l. Noted for honey.

Hythe Kent, England. Resort 4 m. (7 km.) W of Folkestone on English Channel. Terminus of the Romney, Hythe and Dymchurch Light Railway. Pop. (1978E) 12,700.

Hyvinge *see* **Hyvinkää**

Hyvinkää Uusimää, Finland. Town 30 m. (48 km.) N of Helsinki. Railway junction and tourist centre for winter sports. Industries inc. woollen textile manu., granite quarrying. Pop. (1972E) 35,423.

I

Ialomita River Romania. Rises in the Bucegi Mountains 5 m. (8 km.) NW of Sinaia and flows 200 m. (320 km.) S to Targoviste then E to join the lower Danube R. 3 m. (5 km.) W of Harsova. Main trib. Prahova R. The upper valley has noted stalactite caverns.

Iaşi Iaşi, Romania. Cap. of district sit. 10 m. (16 km.) W of Prut R. and frontier with the U.S.S.R. A commercial, railway and cultural centre. Manu. metal goods, textiles and furniture. Pop. (1971E) 187,966.

Ibadan Oyo, Nigeria. State cap. in SW and the largest town in West Africa. Centre of an agric. region trading in cacao, cotton, palm oil and kernels. Industries inc. cotton weaving, tobacco and fruit canning. Pop. (1972E) 627,379.

Ibagué Tolima, Colombia. Cap. of dept. in W central Colombia on E slopes of the Central Cordillera. Industries inc. flour milling, brewing and the manu. of leather products. Trades in coffee. Pop. (1972E) 218,600.

Ibarra Imbabura, Ecuador. Cap. of province 50 m. (80 km.) NE of Quito sit. at foot of the Imbabura volcano. Manu. textiles, furniture, and native silver and wood products. Trades in cotton, coffee and sugar-cane. Pop. (1972E) 39,994.

Iberian Peninsula A name applied to Spain and Portugal taken together. The name derived from the Iberian people who lived along the R. Ebro (Latin *Iberus*). It is separated from the rest of Europe by the Pyrénées. The flora and fauna resemble those of N Africa, hence it is frequently stated that 'Africa begins at the Pyrénées'. Area, 229,054 sq. m. (593,250 sq. km.).

Ica Ica, Peru. Cap. of dept. in SW, sit. on Ica R. Centre of an irrigated agric. region producing cotton, sugar and vines. Manu. wine, brandy, textiles and soap. Pop. (1972E) 73,883.

Ica River Peru. Rises in the W Andes, and flows W and S for 120 m. (192 km.) to enter the Pacific Ocean *c.* 152 m. (243 km.) NW of Atico.

Iceland Island in North Atlantic, *c.* 500 m. (800 km.) NW of the Shetland Islands and 250 m. (400 km.) SE of Greenland. The first settlers came to Iceland in A.D. 874. Between 930 and 1264 Iceland was an independent rep., but by the 'Old Treaty' of 1263 the country recognized the rule of the King of Norway. In 1381 Iceland, together with Norway, came under the rule of the Danish kings, but when Norway was separated from Denmark in 1814, Iceland remained under the rule of Denmark. Since 1918 it has been acknowledged as a sovereign state. It was united with Denmark only through the common sovereign until it was proclaimed an independent rep. in 1944. Area, 39,738 sq. m. (103,000 sq. km.). Cap. Reykjavik. The N, E and W shores are much indented by fjords, and the surface consists of ice-covered plateaux 1,500–2,000 ft. (457–610 metres) a.s.l., and mountains culminating in Oräfa Jökull, 6,425 ft. (1,958 metres) a.s.l., near the SE coast. There are numerous small L., many being crater basins or moraine L., and glacier fields cover 5,000 sq. m. (13,000 sq. km.). In the interior there are large areas covered by recent lavas. Many volcanoes have been active in modern times; the best known are Hecla, 5,108 ft. (1,557 metres) a.s.l., Katla and Askja; hot springs and geysers are common. Of the total area about 85% is unproductive, but only about 0.5% is under cultivation, which is confined to hay, potatoes and turnips. Fishing is the dominating industry and Iceland has nearly 1,000 fishing vessels. Pop. (1976E) 220,918.

Ichang Hupei, China. Town and port in SE sit. on Yangtse R. about 15 m. (24 km.) below the great Yangtse gorges. An important shipping centre and terminus of ocean-going vessels. Trades in grain,

rice, cotton and tung oil. Pop. (1975E) 110,000.

Ichinomiya Honshū, Japan. Town 165 m. (264 km.) NW of Tōkyō. Manu. textiles, metal goods and saké. Pop. (1970C) 219,000.

Idaho U.S.A. State bounded on N by British Columbia, Canada and Montana, on E by Montana and Wyoming, on S by Utah and Nevada, on W by Oregon and Washington. Idaho was first permanently settled in 1860, although there was a mission for Indians in 1836 and a Mormon settlement in 1855. It was organized as a Territory in 1863 and admitted into the Union as a state in 1890. Area, 83,557 sq. m. (216,413 sq. km.). Chief towns, Boise (the cap.), Pocatello and Idaho Falls. Agric. is the leading industry, although a great part of the state is naturally arid. Extensive irrigation works have been carried out, bringing an estimated 2.9m. acres under irrigation; 83 reservoirs have a total capacity of 10.4m. acre-ft., 7.3m. acre-ft. of which is primarily used for irrigation. Crops: potatoes, sugar-beet, wheat, alfalfa, oats, barley, field peas, dry beans, apples, prunes and hops. Mining is important and minerals inc. lead, silver, zinc, phosphate rock, cobalt and antimony, colombium-tantalum, copper, gold, mercury, nickel, rare-earth metals, tungsten, thorium barite and clays. Beryllium ore has recently been discovered. Pop. (1970C) 713,008.

Idaho Falls Idaho, U.S.A. City in the SE, sit. on Snake R. at 4,700 ft. (1,433 metres) a.s.l. A shipping centre for an irrigated region producing wheat, sugar-beet, vegetables and alfalfa. Gold, silver and lead mines are in the vicinity. Pop. (1970C) 35,776.

Idi Amin Dada, Lake Uganda/Zaïre. One of the great sources of the R. Nile, formerly called L. Edward. Area, *c.* 820 sq. m. (*c.* 2,124 sq. km.) and it is 44 m. (70 km.) long, and 32 m. (57 km.) broad with a mean depth of 365 ft. (111 metres), and is sit. at 3,000 ft. (914 metres) a.s.l. The L. was discovered by Stanley in 1888–9.

Idlib Aleppo, Syria. Town 36 m. (58 km.) SSW of Aleppo sit. in an agric. area producing cotton, cereals, tobacco, olives.

Ife Oyo, Nigeria. Town 45 m. (72 km.) E of Ibadan. Important as the spiritual home of the Yoruba tribe. Trades in cacao, palm oil and kernels. Pop. (1972E) 130,050.

Ifni Morocco. Formerly a Spanish province which was returned to Morocco in 1969. Ifni was ceded to Spain in 1860 but the Spanish flag was hoisted for the first time in 1934. Sit. on Atlantic coast. Area, 580 sq. m. (1,500 sq. km.). Chief town, Sidi Ifni. Pop. (1971E) 46,000.

Igarka Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Port sit. 425 m. (680 km.) from mouth of Yenisei R. in the Krasnoyarsk Territory. The main industries are timber and graphite. Pop. (1970E) 16,000.

Iglesias Sardinia, Italy. Town 31 m. (50 km.) WNW of Cagliari. Centre of an important mining area dealing with lead, zinc, silver and lignite. A school of mining is sit. here.

Iguassú River Brazil. Rises E of Curitiba in the Serra do Mar and flows *c.* 820 m. (1,312 km.) W on a meandering course to the Brazil/Argentina frontier which it forms for *c.* 75 m. (120 km.) before joining the Paraná where the Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay frontiers meet. 14 m. (22 km.) above this point it drops *c.* 210 ft. (64 metres) through hundreds of falls and cataracts at the Iguassú Falls. It is a major tourist attraction. Main trib., Rio Negro. Navigable between Pôrto Amazonas and União da Vitória (Brazil).

Ijsselmeer Netherlands. L. formed in N and central Netherlands by damming of Zuider Zee for 19 m. (30 km.) from Den Over to 1½ m. (2½ km.) SW of Zürich. The L. receives Vecht R., Ijssel R. and Zwartewater. Extensive areas have been reclaimed for agric., esp. the Wieringermeer, Beemster and North East Polders.

Ijssel River Netherlands. Leaves the Lower Rhine 2½ m. (5 km.) SE of Arnhem and flows 72 m. (115 km.) N to enter Ijsselmeer 4 m. (7 km.) WNW of Kampen. The Old Ijssel R. joins it at Doesburg.

Ilan Taiwan. Town 25 m. (40 km.) SE of Taipei. Market centre for agric. area, trading in rice, sugar-cane, ramie, citrus

fruit. The main industries are food processing; manu. gold and silver foil.

Ilebo Kasai, Zaire. Town 90 m. (144 km.) NNW of Luebo on Kasai R. R. port and rail terminus, handling copper from Katanga.

Île-de-France Paris Basin, France. A region comprised in the depts. of Aisne, Hauts-de-Seine, Oise, Val d'Oise and Yvelines. Cap. Paris. Combines agric. areas with the forest of Compiègne and Fontainebleau, and the industrial region surrounding Paris.

Île de la Gonâve Haiti. Island in the Gulf of Gonaïves, 32 m. (51 km.) WNW of Port-au-Prince. Area, 254 sq. m. (658 sq. km.). Hilly, rising to 2,303 ft. (702 metres), and heavily forested. Main occupations farming and fishing.

Ilesha Kwara, Nigeria. Town 60 m. (96 km.) ENE of Ibadan. Trades in cotton, cacao, palm oil and kernels. Pop. (1972E) 200,000.

Ilford Greater London, England. Town 11 m. (18 km.) ENE of central London, residential and industrial. Industries inc. manu. photographic materials, paper, telecommunications equipment, dyes, tools.

Ilfracombe Devon, England. Resort and fishing port 11 m. (18 km.) NNW of Barnstaple on Bristol Channel. There is some light industry inc. the manu. of plastics, clothing and electronics. Pop. (1977E) 9,515.

Ilhéus Bahía, Brazil. Port 155 m. (248 km.) SSW of Salvador sit. near mouth of Cachoeira R. Exports inc. timber and piassava. Pop. (1970E) 59,000.

Ili River China/U.S.S.R. Formed 65 m. (104 km.) E of Kuldja, Sinkiang, by union of Kunges and Tekes Rs. and flowing 590 m. (944 km.) W between the Dzungarian Ala-Tan and the Trans Ili Ala-Tan into the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Rep., then NW through desert into L. Balkhash. Main tribs. Chilik and Kaskelen Rs. Used for irrigation.

Ilkeston Derbyshire, England. Town 8 m. (13 km.) ENE of Derby. Sit. in a former coalmining region. Industries inc. foundries and scrap reprocessing and the manu. of textiles, hosiery, bedding, clothing, packaging, plastics and earthenware. Pop. (1976E) 33,910.

Ilkley West Yorkshire, England. Town and health resort 13 m. (21 km.) WSW of Harrogate sit. on R. Wharfe. Mainly residential. Pop. (1977E) 13,400.

Illampu, Mount Andes, Bolivia. The highest mountain in the E. Cordillera with two peaks; Illampu, 21,275 ft. (6,485 metres) a.s.l., and Aneohuma, 21,490 ft. (6,550 metres) a.s.l.

Ille-et-Vilaine France. Maritime dept. in NW bordering English Channel and Gulf of St. Malo, and formed from the province of Brittany. Area, 2,670 sq. m. (6,992 sq. km.). Mainly flat, forested in N and W, with coastal marshes. Agric. products inc. cereals, flax, potatoes, tobacco and apples, the latter giving rise to an important cider-making industry. The principal Rs. are Ille and Vilaine. Cap. Rennes. Pop. (1975C) 702,199.

Illimani Mountain Bolivia. Peak 21,185 ft. (6,457 metres) a.s.l. in the Cordillera de la Paz, Bolivian Andes, 25 m. (40 km.) SE of La Paz. Some tungsten deposits.

Illinois U.S.A. State in Middle West bounded N by Wisconsin, W by Iowa and Missouri, S by Kentucky, E by Indiana. Area, 56,400 sq. m. (146,076 sq. km.). Main cities Springfield (cap.), Chicago, Rockford, Peoria, Decatur, Joliet, Evanston, Aurora, East St. Louis. Mainly an extensive prairie sloping from over 1,000 ft. (305 metres) a.s.l. on Wisconsin border to *c.* 280 ft. (85 metres) a.s.l. at confluence of Mississippi and Ohio Rs. Continental climate with extreme temps. Agric. is important, main products being cereals, soy-beans, pigs, cattle and poultry. About 70% of the crop acreage is maize, mainly in the N, with wheat in the W and SW. There are deposits of coal extending to 50% of the land area, petroleum in the S, fluorspar, natural gas. Industries inc. packing and processing farm products, esp. meat, dairy and cereal products; also manu. agric. machinery, steel, petroleum products, electrical goods, railway equipment, furniture, ce-

ment, clothing. Most industry is in Cook county, in or around Chicago. Pop. (1970C) 11,113,976.

Illinois River U.S.A. Formed by union of Des Plaines and Kankakee Rs. 45 m. (72 km.) SW of Chicago, and flowing 273 m. (437 km.) W to Depue then SW past Peoria to join Mississippi R. at Grafton. It forms part of the Illinois Waterway System, a section of the links between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. Used for cargoes of coal, grain and petroleum. Its lower course is through a wide flood plain with many bayou Ls. Main tribs. Fox, Spoone, La Moine, Vermilion, Mackinaw and Sangamon Rs.

Ilmen, Lake Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. A L. sit. 100 m. (160 km.) SSE of Leningrad. Area, 350 sq. m. (906 sq. km.). Drained by Volkhov R. into L. Ladoga.

Iloilo Panay, Philippines. Town and port in SE of Panay island. Exports inc. rice, sugar and copra. Pop. (1970E) 209,738.

Ilorin Kwara, Nigeria. Cap. of Kwara state in central W. Manu. handwoven cloth, pottery, matches and sugar. Pop. (1972E) 209,000 mainly Muslim.

Imandra, Lake Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. A L. sit. *c.* 64 m. (102 km.) S of Murmansk; 50 m. (80 km.) long and 15 m. (24 km.) wide. Area, 330 sq. m. (855 sq. km.). Drained by Neva R. into the Kandalaksha Gulf of the White Sea.

Imathía Macedonia, Greece. A prefecture sit. in N. Area, 664 sq. m. (1,720 sq. km.). Mainly agric. producing wheat, wine and vegetables. Cap. Verria, 40 m. (64 km.) W of Thessaloníki. Pop. (1971C) 118,103.

Imatra Kymi, Finland. Town in SE, near the U.S.S.R. frontier, and 20 m. (32 km.) ENE of Lappeenranta. It possesses an important hydroelectric power station and has a metallurgical industry. Pop. (1970C) 34,410.

Imbabura Ecuador. Province N of the equator in the Andes. Area, 2,136 sq. m. (4,903 sq. km.). Chief towns Ibarra (cap.), Otavalo, Cotacachi, Atuntaqui. Mountainous, with volcanic peaks and crater Ls. Mainly an agric. and stock raising area; chief products cereals, potatoes, sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, fruit. Industries inc. textiles, food processing; manu. leather. Pop. (1974E) 217,813.

Immingham Humberside, England. Port on S shore of R. Humber estuary. Oil is an important import and there are oil refineries. Pop. (1971E) 4,208.

Imola Emilia-Romagna, Italy. Town 20 m. (32 km.) SE of Bologna sit. at end of Santerno valley. It has many fine medieval buildings. Manu. pottery, machinery and wine. Pop. (1971E) 57,930.

Imperia Liguria, Italy. Cap. of Imperia province sit. on Gulf of Genoa. Formed in 1923 from the two communities of Porto Maurizio and Oneglia, it is now the centre of an important olive oil industry. Pop. (1971E) 72,000.

Imphal Manipur, India. State cap. 222 m. (355 km.) SSW of Sadiya sit. on Manipur R. Centre of an agric. region trading in rice, tobacco and sugar-cane. Pop. (1971C) 100,605.

Inaccessible Islands South Atlantic. Islets of the South Orkney group, the furthest W, 23 nautical m. W of Coronation Island.

Inagua Bahamas. District comprising 2 islands 350 m. (560 km.) SE of Nassau. Area, 560 sq. m. (1,450 sq. km.). Inagua Island is inhabited with chief settlement at Matthew Town. The main occupation is salt-panning. Little Inagua Island is uninhabited. Pop. (1970C) 1,109.

Inari, Lake Lapland, Finland. A L. sit. in N containing hundreds of islets. It drains into Varanger Fiord *via* Pasvik R. and is a tourist centre for fishing. Area, 535 sq. m. (1,386 sq. km.).

Ince-in-Makerfield Greater Manchester, England. Town 1 m. (1.5 km.) SE of Wigan sit. on Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Industries inc. heavy and light engineering and glass bottle manu. Pop. (1976E) 15,095.

Inchcape Rock *see* **Bell Rock**

Inchon South Korea. Town and port 25 m. (40 km.) WSW of Seoul sit. on Yellow Sea. Manu. steel, chemicals, glass and textiles. Exports inc. rice, soybeans and dried fish. Pop. (1970E) 646,013.

Independence Missouri, U.S.A. Town sit. 8 m. (13 km.) E of Kansas City on Missouri R. Manu. agric. equipment, stoves and cement. Pop. (1970C) 111,662.

Independencia Dominican Republic. Province of SW sit. between L. Enniquilo and the Haiti frontier. Cap. Jimani. Pop. (1970E) 38,580.

India South Asia. Rep. extending S from the Himalayas to occupy a peninsula between the Bay of Bengal (E) and the Arabian Sea (W). Bounded NW by Pakistan, N by China, Nepál, Sikkim, Bhután, E by Burma, with Bangladesh as an E enclave. Area, 1,178,995 sq. m. (3,053,597 sq. km.) (excluding Jammu and Kashmir). Chief cities Delhi (cap.), Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Kanpur. The Himalayas extend W to E across the N frontier states, descending to the Ganges R. plain, S of which the land rises to central uplands, with the Deccan plateau occupying most of the S peninsula. The peninsula is drained by Godavari, Kistna and Cauvery Rs. into the Bay of Bengal, the N is drained by Ganges, Jumna and Brahmaputra Rs. from the Himalayas into the Bay of Bengal, and Sutlej R. into Indus R. Central India is drained by Narbada and Tapti Rs. into the Arabian Sea. Land area under crops is *c.* 160m. hectares; the main crops being rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, sugar, groundnuts, cotton, jute, tea, coffee, rubber (mainly in Kerala). Irrigation is extensively used, the irrigated area exceeding that of any other country except China. Mineral deposits inc. coal (about 33% in Bihar), iron, oil, manganese, gypsum, bauxite, salt, gold, silver, copper, mica. The main industry is manu. cotton textiles; also iron and steel, food processing; manu. chemicals, vehicles, and machinery. Pop. (1971C) 546,955,945 (excluding the Pakistan-occupied area of Jammu and Kashmir).

Indiana U.S.A. State in Middle West bounded N by Michigan, W by Illinois, S by Kentucky and E by Ohio. Area, 36,205 sq. m. (93,771 sq. km.). Chief cities, Indianapolis (cap.), Fort Wayne, South Bend, Evansville, Gary. Drained by Wabash R. and its tribs. White and Tippecanoe Rs. Mainly level prairie rising to rugged hills in S. Farming is important; main crops are maize (N), winter wheat (S), oats, hay, soybeans and tobacco; vegetables, tomatoes and mints are important in the N. There are extensive coal fields W and SW (bituminous: now used for the steel and iron industries of the NW); limestone is quarried at Bloomington and Bedford and supplies most of the U.S. need. There is petroleum in the E and SW. The main industries are steel, iron and chemicals in the Calumet area (NW); also manu. motor vehicles, agric. machinery, metal goods, railway stock and equipment, electrical goods, soap, furniture, cement, glass products. Pop. (1970C) 5,193,669.

Indianapolis Indiana, U.S.A. State cap. sit. in central Indiana on West Fork of White R. Industrial and transportation centre. Industries inc. meat packing, printing and publishing, and flour milling. Manu. motor car parts, machinery and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 744,624.

Indian Ocean Smallest ocean, bounded N by Asia, E by Malaysia and Australia, S by Antarctica and W by Africa. Connected with the Pacific Ocean through the Malacca and Sunda Straits of the Timor Sea, and (S of Australia) the Bass Strait. Connected with the Atlantic S of the Cape of Good Hope and by the Suez Canal and Mediterranean Sea. Area, *c.* 29.34m. sq. m. (75.99m. sq. km.) and average depth 13,000 ft. (3,962 metres); greatest depth 24,440 ft. (7,449 metres) in the Java Trench. It receives the water from many important Asian rivers. The major inlets are the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, W and E of the Indian peninsula. Large ports are Bombay, Colombo, Calcutta, Rangoon, Perth, Lourenço Marques, Durban and Mombasa. N of the equator the direction of the currents varies with the monsoons. Chief islands in the ocean are: Madagascar, Mauritius, Réunion and Sri Lanka.

Indigirka River U.S.S.R. Rises SE of Oimyakon on the Oimyakon Plateau and flows 1,113 m. (1,780 km.) N through the Cherski range into the tundra, past

Khonu, Druzhina and Chokurdakh to the E Siberian Sea, entering by a delta. Ice-free June–September, navigable up to Khonu. Main tribs. Selennyakh and Moma Rs.

Indochina East Asia. Descriptive term for the states of Vietnam, Laos and Democratic Kampuchea; used historically to denote French Indochina, the 3 states having been members of the French Union.

Indonesia East Asia. Rep. in the Malay Arch. consisting of an island group extending 3,000 m. (4,800 km.) from E of the Malay peninsula to N of Australia. Area, 575,000 sq. m. (1.9m. sq. km.). In the sixteenth century Portuguese traders, in quest of spices, settled in some of the islands, but were ejected by the British, who in turn were ousted by the Dutch (1595). From 1602 the Netherlands East India Company conquered the Netherlands East Indies, and ruled them until the dissolution of the company in 1798. Thereafter the Netherlands Government ruled the colony until 1942 when the Japanese invaded the islands. Indonesia became an independent Rep. in 1945. East Timor, former Portuguese colony, became 27th province in 1976. The main cities are Jakarta (cap.), Tanjungpriok, Surabaya, Semarang, Bandung, Solo, Jogjakarta, Bogor, Cheribon, Palembang, Medan, Padang, Macassar. The main islands are Java, Sumatra, part of Borneo, Celebes, Bali, Flores, part of Timor, the Moluccas and the Riouw arch. Most are mountainous, volcanic and heavily forested with extensive and valuable mineral deposits. Agric. in cleared areas and coastal plains produces rice, tapioca, spices, palm products, coconuts, tobacco, rubber, tea, coffee, sugar and cinchona. Minerals inc. petroleum, tin, coal, manganese, nickel, silver, gold, platinum, phosphate, sulphur, diamonds. The main industries are processing industries based on local raw materials; fishing and craft industries are important on the smaller islands. Pop. (1978E) 133m.

Indore Madhya Pradesh, India. Town sit. 210 m. (336 km.) ESE of Ahmadabad on Saraswati R. Manu. chemicals, cotton, hosiery and furniture. Trades in cotton, grain and oilseeds. Pop. (1971C) 572,622.

Indre France. Dept. in central France comprising three districts; Champagne, Brenne and Boischaut. Of these, the Champagne district is the most fertile, producing cereals, vegetables, fruit and wine. Cattle and sheep are reared. The principal Rs. are Indre and Creuse. Area, 2,666 sq. m. (6,906 sq. km.). Cap. Châteauroux. Pop. (1975C) 248,523.

Indre-et-Loire France. Dept. in central France formed from Touraine and parts of Anjou, Orléanais and Poitou. Area, 2,377 sq. m. (6,158 sq. km.). The principal Rs. are Loire, Cher, Indre and Vienne. Mainly agric. esp. in the fertile R. valleys, growing grain, vegetables, fruit and vines. Cap. Tours. Pop. (1975C) 478,601.

Indre River France. Rises N of Boussac in the Massif Central, and flows NW for 160 m. (256 km.) through Indre and Indre-et-Loire to join Loire R. below Tours.

Indus River South Asia. Rises in SW Tibet near Senge in the Kailas range at 17,000 ft. (5,182 metres) a.s.l. and flows *c.* 1,900 m. (3,040 km.) first N and W as the Senge Khambab R., then entering Kashmir and following a twisting course to Gilgit, where it turns S along the NW side of the Punjab Himalayas into the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan. It continues S across plains past Sukkur and Hyderabad to enter the Arabian Sea by a delta SE of Karachi. Fed by glaciers of the Karakoram and Hindu Kush ranges. Main tribs. Shyok, Kabul, Kurram and Panjnad Rs., the last bringing the waters of the Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum Rs. The volume of water varies widely, with frequent flooding; the main course is sometimes swollen to a width of 25 m. (40 km.). Total catchment area, 380,000 sq. m. (972,800 sq. km.). Used extensively for power and irrigation, esp. at the Sukkur Barrage, but little for transport.

Inglewood California, U.S.A. An industrial and residential suburb 9 m. (15 km.) SW of Los Angeles. Manu. aircraft, metal goods and pottery. Pop. (1970C) 89,985.

Ingolstadt Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany. Town in S centre sit. on

Danube R. Manu. motor cars, textile machinery and textiles. Pop. (1971E) 71,300.

Inhambane Sul do Save, Mozambique. Town 230 m. (462 km.) NE of Maputo on Indian Ocean. Industries inc. sugar milling; manu. soap, bricks, ceramics. Port and railhead exporting sugar, cotton, timber, peanuts, rubber, maize, copra, nuts.

Inland Sea Japan. Sit. between Honshū, Shikoku and Kyūshū, it is about 240 m. (384 km.) in length. In the centre is sit. the Inland Sea National Park. Area, 257 sq. m. (666 sq. km.).

Innerleithen Scotland. Borders Region. Spa sit. near confluence of Leithen Water and R. Tweed, and 5 m. (8 km.) ESE of Peebles. Manu. tweeds and hosiery. Pop. (1973E) 2,299.

Inner Mongolia China. The Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region forms a division of Manchuria, bounded W by Mongolia and the U.S.S.R. across Argun R. Area, 455,000 sq. m. (1,178,000 sq. km.). Cap. Ulan Hoto. Mainly plateau rising to the Khingan Mountains (centre), extensive steppe supports nomadic stock farming which is the main occupation, with some agric. in the SE producing cereals. There are deposits of coal at Chalainor. Pop. (1973E) 6m.

Innisfree Sligo, Irish Republic. A small island sit. in Lough Gill, and 8 m. (13 km.) ESE of Sligo.

Inn River Switzerland/Austria/Federal Republic of Germany. Rises in Graubünden canton and flows for 320 m. (512 km.) NE past Innsbruck and joins R. Danube at Passau, in extreme SE F.R.G.

Innsbruck Tirol, Austria. Cap. of Federal State sit. at confluence of Rs. Inn and Sill, and at the junction of the roads over the Brenner and Arlberg passes. Commercial and tourist centre with many fine medieval buildings. Manu. textiles, glass and food products. Pop. (1971C) 115,197.

Inowroclaw Bydgoszcz, Poland. Town and spa in NW central Poland. Manu. machinery, chemicals, glass and brass goods. Salt and gypsum are mined in the vicinity.

Interlaken Bern, Switzerland. Resort 26 m. (42 km.) SE of Bern sit. on Aar R. between L. Thun and L. Brienz at 1,864 ft. (568 metres) a.s.l. Tourist centre. Pop. 5,500.

Intibucá Honduras. Dept. of SW Honduras bounded SW by Salvador. Area, 1,057 sq. m. (2,738 sq. km.). Chief towns La Esperanza (cap.), Itibucá. Straddles the continental divide with the valleys of Río Grande do Otoro and Lempa R. draining it N and S. Mainly agric. and stock farming area. Main products cereals, beans, tobacco, coffee. Pop. (1973C) 95,301.

Inuvik Northwest Territories, Canada. Town sit. on Mackenzie R. delta, near Beaufort Sea coast. It has been built on piles. Pop. (1971C) 2,672.

Inveraray Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town 23 m. (37 km.) NNW of Greenock sit. at mouth of R. Aray on Loch Fyne. The main occupation is fishing. Pop. (1973E) 473.

Invercargill South Island, New Zealand. Town sit. on New River Harbour, an inlet of Foveaux Strait. Industries are connected with meat, butter, cheese and wool, as well as timber and coal. Pop. (1973E) 48,900.

Inverkeithing Scotland. Fife Region. Port 4 m. (6 km.) SE of Dunfermline on the Firth of Forth. Industries inc. shipbreaking yards and a paper mill. Pop. (1976E) 6,509.

Inverness Scotland. Highland Region. Town on a narrow stretch between Beauly Firth and Moray Firth on E coast at mouth of Ness R. Commercial centre, county town and port. Industries inc. boatbuilding, distilling, tanning, iron founding, woollen mills, tourism—as a centre for highland Scot. The present castle is on the site of Macbeth's castle. Pop. (1978E) 44,000.

Inverness-shire Scotland. Former county and now part of Highland Region.

Inverurie Scotland. Grampian Region.

Town in NE sit. at confluence of Rs. Ury and Don. Pop. (1973E) 5,534.

Iona Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Island 1 m. (1.5 km.) off SW coast of Mull across the Sound of Iona. Area, 3½ m. by 1.5 m. (6 km. by 2.5 km.). Hilly, rising to 332 ft. (101 metres). Noted as an early centre of Christianity; St. Columba founded a monastery in A.D. 563 which became the centre for the conversion of Scotland.

Ionia Michigan, U.S.A. City 30 m. (48 km.) E of Grand Rapids on Grand R. Centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. manu. vehicle parts, food products, ceramics. Pop. (1970C) 6,361.

Ionian Islands Ionian Sea, Greece. A group of islands about 20 m. (32 km.) from the mainland. Area, 891 sq. m. (2,307 sq. km.). The four largest islands Kefellenia, Corfu, Lefkas and Zante give their names to the four prefectures of the region. Olive oil, fruit and wine are produced in the fertile valleys. Pop. (1971C) 184,443.

Iowa U.S.A. State in Middle West bounded N by Minnesota, E by Wisconsin and Illinois, S by Missouri and W by Nebraska. Area, 56,280 sq. m. (145,765 sq. km.). Chief cities Des Moines (cap.), Sioux City, Davenport, Cedar Rapids, Waterloo, Dubuque, Council Bluffs. Plain rising to hills in the NE and steep bluffs above Mississippi and Missouri Rs., tribs. of which drain the E and W parts respectively. About 95% of the area is farm land, 65% crops, 30% stock. The main products are maize, oats, pigs, poultry, cattle, hay, soybeans, barley, wheat, rye, flax. The main industry is processing and packing farm products. There are extensive deposits of coal (S), gypsum at Fort Dodge, lead and zinc at Dubuque. Pop. (1970C) 1,616,405.

Iowa City Iowa, U.S.A. Town 23 m. (37 km.) SSE of Cedar Rapids sit. on Iowa R. Manu. food and wood products. Pop. (1970C) 48,850.

Ipin Szechwan, China. Town and port in central S 130 m. (208 km.) SW of Chunking sit. at confluence of Rs. Yangtse and Min. A trading centre for Yunnan and Tibet.

Ipoh Perak, Peninsular Malaysia. Town 110 m. (176 km.) NNW of Kuala Lumpur. Industries inc. tin-mining and rubber production. Pop. (1970E) 248,000.

Ipswich Queensland, Australia. Town in SE of state sit. on Bremer R. Centre of a coal mining district with railway workshops and woollen mills.

Ipswich Suffolk, England. Town and port sit. at head of R. Orwell estuary. Industries inc. light and heavy engineering, printing, brewing and flour milling. Manu. agric. machinery, electrical equipment, plastics, fertilizers, textiles, footwear and tobacco products. There are many fine medieval buildings. Pop. (1973E) 122,670.

Iquique Tarapacá, Chile. Cap. of province and port in NW sit. on the edge of the Atacama Desert. Industries inc. fishing and fish-canning, sugar and oil refining. There are important exports of nitrates, iodine and salt. The climate is rainless and water is piped 50 m. (80 km.) from the Pica oasis. Pop. (1970E) 64,500.

Iquitos Loreto, Peru. Cap. of dept. and port sit. on Amazon R. *c.* 1,935 m. (3,096 km.) from the mouth. The commercial centre of a vast area and head of navigation for large steamers. Exports inc. timber, rubber and nuts. Pop. (1972E) 111,327.

Iraklion *see* **Candia**

Iran South West Asia. Islamic Rep. bounded S by Gulf of Oman and (Persian) Gulf. W by Iraq and Turkey, N by Azerbaijan and Armenian Soviet Socialist Reps., Caspian Sea and Turkmen Soviet Socialist Rep., E by Afghánistán and Pakistan. Area, 630,000 sq. m. (1,648,000 sq. km.). Chief cities Tehrán (cap.), Tabriz, Esfahán, Meshed, Shiráz, Rasht, Hamadán, Kermánshán, Ardebil, Yezd, Kermán. Central plateau at *c.* 4,000 ft. (1,219 metres) a.s.l., ringed by the Alburz mountain system in the W and S, with narrow lowland strips beyond the mountains on the Caspian and Gulf shores. Much of the country is arid with high winds, with extensive salt deserts. There are few perennial Rs., the main ones being Aras, Sefid Rud, Gurgan and

Atrek Rs., draining into the Caspian and Karun R. into the Gulf. The Zaindeh R. drains into the interior. About one-tenth of the land area is under crops; main products wheat, rice, cotton, sugar-beet, tobacco. Livestock farming, mainly sheep and goats, in highland areas provides wool for the carpet making industry. The most important mineral is oil; there are also deposits of iron ore, copper, lead, chromite, coal and salt—much of it undeveloped. The oil industry is the most important, followed by textiles and carpet making, food processing and vehicle assembly. Pop. (1977E) 33,591,875.

Irapuato Guanajuato, Mexico. Town sit. on the central plateau, 35 m. (56 km.) SE of León at 5,660 ft. (1,725 metres) a.s.l. An important road and rail junction with iron-founding and tanning industries. Trades in tobacco, cereals and fruit and is particularly noted for strawberries. Pop. (1970C) 175,900.

Iraq South West Asia. Republic bounded W by Syria and Jordan, SW by Saudi Arabia, NE and E by Iran, NW by Turkey. Area, 168,040 sq. m. (438,446 sq. km.). Chief cities Baghdad (cap.), Basra, Mosul, Kirkuk, Najaf. Extensive desert in the centre (the Syrian desert) rises to highlands in the NE with some fertile plain; between them there is fertile lowland watered by Tigris and Euphrates Rs. In this last area is found most of the pop. and production. The N end of the R. plain has extensive oil fields, esp. Mosul, Kirkuk, Khanaquin. Agric. in the highlands produces tobacco and fruit; on the plain the main crops are barley, wheat, rice, maize, millet, sorghum, vegetables, dates, cotton. The main industry is oil extracting and refining; also cotton ginning, brick making, distilling, tobacco processing. Petroleum is the chief export, followed by dates. Development following the exploitation of oil has led to important growth for the construction industry. Pop. (1976E) 11.5m.

Irbid Irbid, Jordan. Cap. of district 44 m. (70 km.) N of Amman. Trades in grain. Pop. (1970E) 110,000.

Ireland *see* **Irish Republic** *and* **Northern Ireland**

Irian Jaya *see* **West Irian**

Irish Republic West Europe. Rep. occupying the greater (S) part of Ireland, *c.* 50 m. (80 km.) W of Great Britain across St. George's Channel. Bounded N, W and S by the Atlantic and E by the Irish Sea, NE by Northern Ireland. Area, 26,599 sq. m. (68,893 sq. km.). Chief cities Dublin (cap.), Cork, Limerick, Waterford. In 1916 an insurrection against British rule took place and a republic was proclaimed. In 1920 an Act was passed by the British Parliament, under which separate Parliaments were set up for 'Southern Ireland' (26 counties) and 'Northern Ireland' (6 counties). The Unionists of the 6 counties accepted this scheme, and a Northern Parliament was duly elected in 1921. The rest of Ireland, however, ignored the Act.

In 1921 a Treaty was signed between Great Britain and Ireland by which Ireland accepted dominion status subject to the right of Northern Ireland to opt out. This right was exercised, and the border between *Saorstát Éireann* (26 counties) and Northern Ireland (6 counties) was fixed in 1925 as the outcome of an agreement between Great Britain, the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland. The agreement was ratified by the three parliaments.

Subsequently the constitutional links between *Saorstát Éireann* and the U.K. were gradually removed by the *Dáil* (National Parliament). The remaining formal association with the British Commonwealth by virtue of the External Relations Act, 1936, was severed when the Republic of Ireland Act, 1948, came into operation on 18 April 1949.

Low-lying in the centre with mountain ranges around the coast; a deeply in dented coastline with many loughs on the W coast. Land area inc. 11,847,800 acres of crop and pasture land and 5m. acres of rough grazing and undeveloped land. Main crops are hay and silage, turnips, potatoes, sugar-beet, barley, mangels, wheat, oats. Livestock inc. dairy and beef cattle, sheep, pigs and horses. The country is mainly rural. Industries are concentrated on the E coast and inc. processing dairy products; manu. tobacco products, milling grain and animal feed; manu. bacon and other meat products; manu. vehicles, metal goods. Noted exports are bloodstock (horses), linen, stout and glassware. Pop. (1978E) 3.2m.

Irish Sea An arm of the Atlantic Ocean separating Ireland from England, Wales and Scotland. It is about 100 m. (160 km.) from N to S and connected to the Atlantic Ocean by St. George's Channel in the S, and the North Channel in the N.

Irkutsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. (i) A region in SE Siberia sit. to N and W of L. Baykal. Mainly forested with large deposits of coal, iron ore, salt, gold and mica. The chief R. is Angara which has large hydroelectric plants. The principal occupations are fur-trapping, cattle breeding and fishing. (ii) Cap. of region of same name sit. at confluence of Rs. Angara and Irkut. An important centre with industries inc. engineering, mica processing, motor car works, meat packing and sawmilling. Pop. (1977E) 532,000.

Irlam Greater Manchester, England. Town 7 m. (11 km.) WSW of Manchester on Manchester Ship Canal. There are now no large industries in the area. Pop. (1973E) 21,250.

Iron Gate Romania. A narrow gorge of Danube R. sit. on the border between Orsova and Turnu-Severin, and 171 m. (274 km.) WNW of Bucharest. It is about 2 m. (3 km.) in length and navigable.

Irrawaddy River Burma. Rises in Kachin State in 2 headstreams which join 25 m. (40 km.) N of Myitkina, and flows *c.* 1,000 m. (1,600 km.) S through many rapids past Bhamo, Mandalay and Prome to enter the Indian Ocean by a delta which begins 180 m. (288 km.) from the coast, and empties over 158,000 sq. m. (404,480 sq. km.) of coastline. The principal delta arms are the Irrawaddy proper and the Bassein R. The main tribs. are Chindwin, Mogaung, Mu, Mon, Taping, Shweli and Myitnge Rs. Navigable to Bhamo. Used mainly for carrying petroleum and teak.

Irtysh River U.S.S.R. Rises in Sinkiang in the Mongolian Altai range and flows 1,844 m. (2,950 km.) W, as the Black Irtysh, into L. Zaisan in the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Rep. Leaves as the Irtysh R. and flows N and NW through mountains and the Kulunda Steppe into the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Rep., past Omsk and Tobolsk, to enter Ob R. at Khanty-Mansisk. Navigable to Semipalatinsk April–November and to Tobolsk May–November. Its middle course drains the agric. areas of W Siberia.

Irvine Scotland. Strathclyde Region. New town and port sit. near mouth of R. Irvine on Firth of Clyde. Manu. pharmaceuticals, heavy goods vehicles, explosives, synthetic fibres, electronics, glass products, cement piping, chipboard, golf clubs, clothing and roller bearings. Pop. (1978E) 58,000.

Irvington New Jersey, U.S.A. Town 3 m. (5 km.) SW of Newark. Manu. machinery, tools, paper, paint and rubber goods. Pop. (1970C) 59,743.

Isar River Austria/Federal Republic of Germany. Rises in Austrian Tirol and flows NNE for 163 m. (261 km.) to join Danube R. just below Deggendorf, in SE F.R.G.

Ischia Campania, Italy. (i) A volcanic island sit. in Bay of Naples 6 m. (10 km.) from the mainland. Area, 18 sq. m. (47 sq. km.). Monte Epomeo, 2,589 ft. (789 metres) a.s.l., is sit. in the centre. Noted for mineral springs, fruit, wine and fish. (ii) Chief town of island of the same name, sit. on NE coast. Pop. (1971E) 14,389.

Iseo, Lake Lombardia, Italy. A L. sit. between Bergamo and Brescia, in central N. The Oglio R. traverses it, and in the centre is a large mountainous island, Monte Isola, 1,965 ft. (599 metres) a.s.l.

Isère France. Dept. in SE formed from part of Dauphiné. Area, 3,052 sq. m. (7,904 sq. km.). Very mountainous and forested in SE. Mainly infertile but wheat, potatoes, vines and tobacco are grown in the R. valleys. The principal Rs. are Rhône, forming the W border, Isère, Drac and Romanche. Coal, iron and lead are mined and livestock reared. Cap. Grenoble. Pop. (1975C) 860,378.

Isère River France. Rises in the Graian Alps and flows W and SW for 179 m. (286 km.) to enter Rhône R. near Valence.

Iserlohn North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 15

m. (24 km.) SE of Dortmund. Manu. brass and bronze products, wine and needles. Noted for the manu. of armour in the Middle Ages. Pop. (1971E) 57,400.

Isfahan *see* **Esfahan**

İskenderun Hatay, Turkey. Town and port 52 m. (83 km.) SE of Adana. A naval base and railway terminus. Industries inc. steelworks. Pop. (1970C) 81,639.

Islamabad Pakistan. Cap. of Pakistan sit. just NE of Rawalpindi. Construction of the new cap. began in 1961 and functioned as cap. in 1967. Pop. (1972E) 235,000.

Islands, Bay of Newfoundland, Canada. Large, safe harbour sit. on W coast.

Islas de la Bahia Honduras. Group in Caribbean Sea off N coast of Honduras. Area, 144 sq. m. (368 sq. km.). Cap. Roatán. The important islands are Roatán, Guanaja, Utila, Barbareta, Santa Elena, Morat, Hog. Main occupations farming and lumbering, fishing. Main products coconuts, sugar-cane, plantains, pineapples. The main industries are boatbuilding and fish processing.

Islay Scotland. Strathclyde Region. An island sit. off SW coast of Jura with the Sound of Islay running between. Area, 234 sq. m. (606 sq. km.). The highest point is Ben Bheigeir, 1,609 ft. (490 metres) a.s.l. The chief occupations are agric., fishing and whisky distilling. Pop. (1973E) 3,893.

Isle of Ely England. Area of high ground surrounding Ely in fenland district of East Anglia.

Isle of Man A dependency of the British crown. Island in Irish Sea sit. 10 m. (16 km.) from Scotland, 28 m. (45 km.) from England and 38 m. (61 km.) from Northern Ireland. Area, 227 sq. m. (572 sq. km.). The surface is undulating sloping up from a rocky coast to a central ridge which reaches 2,024 ft. (617 metres) a.s.l. at Snaefell. Chief towns, Douglas, Ramsey, Peel and Castletown. Tourism and agric. are main industries but minerals are found. The principal agric. products consist of oats, wheat, barley, potatoes, grasses, fatstock, dairy products. In 1961 there were 161 Manx-speaking people. Pop. (1976E) 60,496.

Isle of Pines Cuba. Island 30 m. (48 km.) SW of Cuba across the Gulf of Batabanó. Area, 1,182 sq. m. (3,061 sq. km.). Chief town Nueva Gerona. Low plateau with swamps and forests (S) rising to fertile hill country (N). Mainly agric., chief products fruit, vegetables, tobacco. The main industry is tourism.

Isle of Pines New Caledonia, South Pacific. Island 30 m. (48 km.) SE of New Caledonia. Area, 58 sq. m. (150 sq. km.). Forested and mountainous, supporting deer, wild goats, pigs. The main industries are tourism and fishing.

Isle of Wight, England *see* **Wight, Isle of**

Isles of Los *see* **Los Islands**

Islington Greater London, England. Residential and industrial borough of N London. Pop. (1973E) 188,160.

Ismailia Egypt. Town 45 m. (72 km.) S of Port Said sit. on Suez Canal on NW shore of L. Timsah. It is connected by rail with Cairo, Suez and Port Said. Pop. (1974E) 189,700.

Isparta Isparta, Turkey. Cap. of province 185 m. (296 km.) ESE of Izmir. Manu. carpets and noted for roses and attar of roses. Pop. (1970E) 114,500.

Israel West Asia. Rep. bounded W by Mediterranean, N by Lebanon, NE by Syria, E by Jordan, S by Gulf of Aqaba. Area, 7,993 sq. m. (20,702 sq. km.) (1949 agreement), 34,493 sq. m. (89,337 sq. km.) (1967 cease-fire agreement). Chief towns Jerusalem (cap.), Tel Aviv, Haifa. Narrow, fertile coastal plan rises to the highlands of Galilee and Judaea (E), rising to 2,500 ft. (762 metres) a.s.l. near Jerusalem. There is then a steep drop to the Jordan valley, falling to the Dead Sea, 1,292 ft. (394 metres) b.s.l. The S is flat and formerly arid land, now extensively irrigated. The highlands of the N rise to 3,693 ft. (1,126 metres) a.s.l. in Upper Galilee and are divided between Mount Carmel (NW) and the Jordan valley by the Plain of Jezreel. Agric. on the coastal plains, the Valley of Jezreel and the irri-

gated Negev (S) produces citrus fruit, olives, tobacco, vines, vegetables, cotton, sugar-beet; livestock inc. cattle, sheep, goats and poultry. Most agric. is carried on in varied kinds of co-operative holding. Minerals inc. mainly the potash, bromine and other salts of the Dead Sea; there is some copper at Timna and oil in the Negev, with natural gas near the Dead Sea. Industry is widely diversified and inc. manu. chemicals, metal products, textiles, tyres, paper, plastics, leather goods, glass, ceramics, building materials, tobacco products, food products and electrical goods, polished diamonds. The main export is citrus fruit but industrial products are becoming more important. Pop. (1978E) 3.8m.

Issyk-Kul Kirghizia, U.S.S.R. A L. sit. between two mountain ranges, at 5,200 ft. (1,584 metres) a.s.l. Area, 2,390 sq. m. (6,190 sq. km.). Many streams run into its salty waters which contain quantities of fish.

Issy-les-Moulineaux Hauts-de-Seine, France. A SW suburb of Paris sit. on Seine R. Manu. aircraft, motor cars, chemicals, textiles and electrical equipment. Pop. (1975C) 48,380.

Istanbul Istanbul, Turkey. City on Bosporus strait at entrance to Sea of Marmara. Provincial cap. Commercial and industrial centre, and major sea port, handling *c.* 60% of Turkish trade. An important railway terminus linking the European and Asian systems. Industries inc. shipbuilding, textiles, pottery, food processing; manu. tobacco products, cement, glass, leather products. Formerly Constantinople. Noted for the Byzantine church of Hagia Sophia and the 16th cent. mosques built by Bajazet II, Suleiman I and Ahmed I. Pop. (1970C) 2,247,630.

Istria Yugoslavia. A peninsula sit. in N Adriatic Sea between Gulf of Trieste and Bay of Kvarner. Mainly hilly with a rocky coast. Produces cereals, olive oil, wine and livestock and has boat-building and fishing industries. Chief town, Pula.

Itajaí Santa Catarina, Brazil. Port in the SE sit. at mouth of Itajaí Açu R. and 50 m. (80 km.) N of Florianópolis. Centre of an agric. district with exports of sugar, tobacco and timber. Pop. (1970E) 39,000.

Italy South Europe. Rep. occupying a peninsula extending SE from Alps between the Tyrrhenian Sea (W) and the Adriatic (E), and inc. the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, Elba, Capri, Ischia, the Lipari, Pantelleria and Lampedusa islands. Area, 116,224 sq. m. (301,020 sq. km.). Chief cities Rome (cap.), Milan, Turin, Naples, Palermo, Bologna, Genoa, Florence. Mountainous in the N, with the Alpine and Dolomite ranges, and in the centre where the Apennine range extends from the Ligurian coast (NW) to the extreme S. The Apennines are volcanic and often desolate. The climate is mediterranean, drier on the E than elsewhere. The Po R. valley extends between the Alps and the Apennines and supports *c.* 40% of the pop. on a fertile alluvial plain. Agric. here produces rice, wheat, maize, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, sugar-beet; also meat, dairy products and silk. Elsewhere the main products are fruit, wine, olives, wheat, livestock. Industries are concentrated in Lombardy and inc. textiles and manu. vehicles, electrical goods and food products; also chemicals, engineering, printing, publishing. Tourism is important. Pop. (1976E) 56,322,605.

Itapúa Paraguay. Dept. of SE Paraguay, bounded S and E by Upper Paraná R. Area, 6,380 sq. m. (16,524 sq. km.). Cap. Encarnación. Heavily forested lowland, the main occupations being lumbering and farming with associated processing industries. Chief products maté, cotton, maize, rice, tobacco, sugar, timber. Pop. (1972E) 201,561.

Ithaca Ionian Sea, Greece. An island sit. off NE Kefallenia. Area, 33 sq. m. (85 sq. km.). Agric. products inc. currants, wine and olive oil. Chief town Ithaca.

Ithaca New York, U.S.A. City sit. at S end of L. Cayuga, and 45 m. (72 km.) SSW of Syracuse. Manu. firearms, adding machines, fertilizers, salt and electric clocks. Pop. (1970C) 26,226.

Itzehoe Schleswig-Holstein, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. 32 m. (51 km.) NW of Hamburg on Stör R.

Manu. machinery, cement, paper and fishing nets. Pop. (1971E) 36,300.

Ivan-Franko Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town 12 m. (19 km.) SSE of Lvov. Industries inc. railway engineering, oil refining, woodworking, textiles and food processing. Pop. (1970E) 105,000.

Ivanovo Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. (i) A region NE of Moscow. Area, 9,230 sq. m. (23,965 sq. km.). Mainly forested. Agric. products inc. cereals, vegetables and dairy produce. (ii) Cap. of region of same name, 155 m. (248 km.) NE of Moscow sit. on Uvod R. Manu. cotton, textile machinery and chemicals. Pop. (1977E) 461,000.

Ivory Coast West Africa. Rep. bounded N by Mali, NE by Upper Volta, E by Ghana, W by Liberia, S by Gulf of Guinea, NW by Guinea. Area, 127,800 sq. m. (322,463 sq. km.). Cap. Abidjan. Low-lying coastal belt rises to interior plateau, heavily forested. Equatorial climate. Drained by Sassandra, Bandama and Camoé Rs. flowing N to S into the Gulf of Guinea. Fertile soil producing cacao and mahogany, also fruit, coffee, cotton, rubber, palm products, cereals, yams and livestock. Industries are concerned with processing these products. Pop. (1975E) 6,673,013.

Ivry-sur-Seine Val-de-Marne, France. A SE suburb of Paris sit. on Seine R. Manu. chemicals, earthenware and cement.

Iwakuni Yamaguchi, Japan. City 22 m. (35 km.) SW of Hiroshima on Nishiki R. Railway junction. Industries inc. manu. petrochemicals, textiles, flour and sauces. Noted for the 750 ft. (229 metres) Kintai Bridge. Pop. (1970E) 106,000.

Iwo Oyo, Nigeria. Town 25 m. (40 km.) NE of Ibadan. Industries inc. weaving and dyeing. Trades in cacao, palm oil and kernels. Pop. (1975E) 214,000.

Ixtaccihuatl Mexico. A volcano sit. 38 m. (61 km.) SE of Mexico City.

Izabal, Lake Guatemala. A L. sit. in E. Drained by Río Dulce into the Caribbean Sea.

Izhevsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Udmurt Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep. sit. 350 m. (560 km.) ENE of Gorki on the Izh R. An important metallurgical centre with manu. of firearms, motorcycles, lathes and machinery. Pop. (1977E) 534,000.

Izmail Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Cap. and port of the Izmail region 120 m. (190 km.) SW of Odessa on Dniester R. Industries inc. flour milling and tanning. Trades in cereals and hides. Pop. (1970E) 48,000.

Izmir Turkey. (i) Province of W Turkey on the Aegean. Area, 4,952 sq. m. (12,826 sq. km.). Heavily forested with rich mineral resources, inc. copper, silver, antimony, emery, iron, manganese, arsenic, mercury, zinc and chromium. Main occupations mining, lumbering, farming. Pop. (1975C) 1,660,529. (ii) City 210 m. (336 km.) SSW of Istanbul at head of Gulf of Smyrna. Provincial cap. Major port and rail centre. Industries inc. manu. soap, dyes, tobacco products, textiles, leather goods, tannin extract, olive oil. Pop. (1970C) 520,686.

Izmit Kocaeli, Turkey. Cap. of province sit. at head of Gulf of Izmit on the Sea of Marmara, and 55 m. (88 km.) ESE of Istanbul. Centre of a tobacco-growing district with manu. of chemicals and cement. Pop. 100,000.

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Jabalpur Madhya Pradesh, India. City sit. 150 m. (240 km.) NNE of Nagpur. Rail and road junction and industrial centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. manu. armaments, cement, iron, ceramics, glass, textiles, telephone equipment, furniture; sawmilling, flour milling, jewellery making and stone cutting. Pop. (1971C) 533,751.

Jablonec Severočeský, Czechoslovakia. Town sit. on R. Nisa in N Czech. Glass industry important.

Jáchymov Západočeský, Czechoslovakia. Sit. on slopes of Erzgebirge, 10 m. (16 km.) N of Karlovy Vary. Mining town producing uranium and radium, also important research laboratories. Earlier noted for silver production. The *Thaler* silver coin first minted here. Pop. 9,000.

Jackson Michigan, U.S.A. Sit. 63 m. (101 km.) W of Detroit. Important manu. city esp. vehicles and agric. machinery. Pop. (1970C) 45,842.

Jackson Mississippi, U.S.A. State cap. sit. in central Mississippi on Pearl R. Manu. city particularly cottonseed products. Named after Andrew Jackson, former pres. of U.S.A. Pop. (1970C) 153,968.

Jackson Tennessee, U.S.A. Sit. on Forked Deer R., 110 m. (176 km.) SW of Nashville. Manu. city and R. port. Pop. (1970C) 39,996.

Jacksonville Alabama, U.S.A. Town 12 m. (19 km.) NNE of Anniston. Industries inc. sawmilling; manu. cotton goods. Pop. (1970C) 7,715.

Jacksonville Florida, U.S.A. Cap. and commercial centre of state, sit. on St. John's R., in NE Florida. Named after Andrew Jackson former pres. of U.S.A. New city of Jacksonville estab. 1968 with the consolidation of city and county governments. Tourist resort. Exports timber and fruit. Canning industry important. Pop. (1970C) 528,865.

Jadotville *see* **Likasi**

Jaén Spain. (i) Province of S Spain. Area, 5,209 sq. m. (13,492 sq. km.). Pop. (1970C) 661,146. (ii) Town and cap. of Jaén province. Manu. olive oil, soap and agric. products. Pop. (1970C) 78,156.

Jaffa Israel. Formerly important port S of Tel Aviv. With growth in importance of Haifa, Ashdod and Eilat the ports of Jaffa and Tel Aviv were closed for freight service in 1965. Pop. figures now included with Tel Aviv.

Jaffna Northern Province, Sri Lanka. Town and port on peninsula of same name, sit. 190 m. (304 km.) N of Colombo. Intensive agric. including tobacco, curry stuffs and mangoes. Pop. (1971E) 108,000.

Jagersfontein Orange Free State. Republic of South Africa. Town sit. 60 m. (96 km.) SW of Bloemfontein. Diamond mining and woolfarming are chief occupations. Pop. (1970E) 4,250.

Jaipur Rajasthan, India. Cap. of State and important commercial centre, sit. SW of Delhi. Pop. (1970C) 613,144.

Jakarta Java, Indonesia. Cap. of Indonesia sit. on NW coast of Java. Industries inc. shipbuilding; manu. textiles, paper and timber products. Sea port exporting rubber, petroleum, tin, coffee and palm-oil. Pop. (1971E) 4.7m.

Jalahalli Karnataka, India. Suburb of N Bangalore which has a civil aviation training centre.

Jalálábád Afghánistán. Town near Khyber Pass, 75 m. (120 km.) E of Kábul. Trades in fruit and timber. Pop. (1970E) 50,400.

Jalapa Guatemala. (i) Dept. of E central Guatemala sit. in the highlands of the continental divide. Area, 797 sq. m. (2,040 sq. km.). Agric. and stock farming area; main products maize, wheat, beans, tobacco, rice, dairy products. Some lumbering and mining particularly chromite. (ii) Town 36 m. (58 km.) E of Guatemala. Dept. cap. Commercial centre for an agric. area trading in cereals, cattle and pigs. Pop. (1970E) 42,000.

Jalapa Veracruz, Mexico. State cap. sit. 50 m. (80 km.) NW of Veracruz city. Agric. and manu. town. Medicinal plant from which japal is prepared grows here but of declining importance. Pop. (1970E) 66,000.

Jalgaon Maharashtra, India. Town 225 m. (360 km.) NE of Bombay. District cap. and trading centre for cotton, millet, linseed, sesame, wheat. Industries inc. cotton processing, oilseed milling and handicraft industries. Pop. (1971C) 106,739.

Jalisco Mexico State on Pacific. Cap., Guadalajara. Area, 30,941 sq. m. (80,137 sq. km.). Mountainous. Cereals, tobacco, sugar-cane and cotton are cultivated and it is also an important mining centre. Pop. (1970C) 3,296,586.

Jamaica Island in the Caribbean. Jamaica was discovered by Columbus in 1494, and occupied by the Spaniards between 1509 and 1655, when the island was captured by the British; Jamaica achieved complete independence within the Commonwealth in 1962. Cap. Kingston. Area of Jamaica is 4,411 sq. m. (11,525 sq. km.). The island is crossed from E to W by the Blue Mountains, rising to 7,423 ft. (2,263 metres) a.s.l. From processing only a few agric. products such as sugar, rum, condensed milk, oils and fats, cigars and cigarettes, Jamaica is now producing a wide range of goods such as clothing, footwear, textiles, paints, building materials including cement, agric. machinery and toilet articles. An oil refinery is in operation at Kingston. Tourism is important, attracting approx. 550,000 visitors p.a. Pop. (1976E) 2,084,500.

James Bay Canada. Inlet in S end of Hudson Bay, 300 m. (480 km.) long and 150 m. (240 km.) wide. Important trading centre of Hudson's Bay Company is sit. at Moose Factory, at mouth of Moose R.

James River Virginia, U.S.A. Rises in the Allegheny Mountains and flows to Chesapeake Bay; 340 m. (544 km.) long and navigable, by smaller vessels, for 100 m. (160 km.).

Jamestown St. Helena. Cap. and port of island sit. 1,200 m. (1,920 km.) from the W coast of Africa. Exports flax fibre and lily bulbs. Pop. 1,800.

Jamestown New York, U.S.A. City 60 m. (96 km.) SW of Buffalo. Pop. (1970C) 39,795.

Jamestown Virginia, U.S.A. First Eng. settlement, (1607) on island in James River, but situation proved to be unhealthy and original pop. died of disease. Ruins incorporated in National Park.

Jammu Jammu and Kashmir, India. Cap. of Jammu province and winter cap. of state. *See* **Kashmir**.

Jamnagar Bihar, India. City 45 m. (72 km.) WNW of Rajkot on the Kathiawar peninsula. Commercial and communications centre trading in agric. produce. Industries inc. cotton, oilseed and flour milling, tanning, chemicals, ceramics, metalworking, sawmilling; manu. paint, soap, matches. Its port is at Bedi on the Gulf of Cutch. Pop. (1970C) 465,200.

Jamshedpur Bihar, India. City sit. 140 m. (224 km.) WNW of Calcutta near Subarnarekha and Karkai Rs. Tata iron and steelworks founded here in 1909. Now manu. wide range of metallic goods, esp. tin-plate and agric. implements. Pop. (1971C) 465,200.

Jämtland Sweden. County of NW Sweden bounded W by Norway. Area, 19,966 sq. m. (51,113 sq. km.). Cap. Östersund. Hilly, rising to mountains on the Norwegian border, with Helagsfjäll at 5,892 ft. (1,796 metres). There are many Ls. The main occupations are dairy farming, lumbering, quarrying, tourism, esp. for winter sports. Pop. (1976C) 133,752.

Janesville Wisconsin, U.S.A. Sit. 57 m. (91 km.) SW of Milwaukee on Rock R.

Mainly dairying and tobacco production. Pop. (1970C) 46,426.

Jan Mayen A bleak, desolate and mountainous island, 300 m. (480 km.) NNE of Iceland. Area, 147 sq. m. (380 sq. km.). Mount Beerenberg, 7,467 ft. (2,297 metres) a.s.l. Volcanic activity, which had been dormant, reactivated in 1970. Incorporated in Kingdom of Norway 1929/30. Radio and meteorological station.

Japan The state consists of four main islands: Honshū (mainland), Kyūshū, Hokkaido and Shikoku with a total area of 143,815 sq. m. (372,480 sq. km.). Japan's government is based on the Constitution of 1947 which superseded the Meiji Constitution of 1889. The Emperor is a symbol of the States and the unity of the people. Sovereign power rests with the people. Administratively Japan is divided into 46 prefectures. Cap., Tōkyō. A mountainous country with many active and dormant volcanoes, and subject to frequent earthquake shocks. Rice is still Japan's most important crop occupying over 45% of the cultivated area, but efforts are being made to encourage farmers to diversify. Until recently Japan was obliged to import 15–20% of her rice requirements, but the situation is now one of serious overproduction because of change of diet and vastly improved yields from new strains. Forests and grasslands cover 68% of the land surface. In 1968 the Japanese catch of fish represented 13.5% of world's total fishing. (In 1939 it was over 50%). Mining is important and petroleum and natural gas are produced. In 1974 there were 696,795 industrial plants employing 11.5m. production workers. Manu. include cars, electrical appliances, electronic machinery, television sets, radios, cameras, computers and automation equipment. Chemicals, textiles and iron and steel industries are expanding. Since 1955 Japan has led the world in shipbuilding and accounts for 50% of the world's launchings. Pop. (1976C) 113,086,000.

Jarrow Tyne and Wear, England. Industrial town and port on R. Tyne, 5 m. (8 km.) E of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Chief industries shipbuilding, foundries and chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 28,510.

Jarvis Island Line Islands, Pacific. Island 1,100 m. (1,760 km.) E of Howland near the equator. Area, 1sq. m. (2.5 sq. km.). Originally worked for guano, and colonized by the U.S.A. 1935. Now a staging post on the Hawaii–New Zealand route.

Jassi *see* **Iaşi**

Játiva Valencia, Spain. Town sit. 35 m. (56 km.) SSW of Valencia. Produces agric. products including fruit, olive oil and wine. Pop. 20,000.

Jaunpur Uttar Pradesh, India. Town sit. on R. Gumti and 32 m. (51 km.) NW of Varanasi. Produces agric. goods and perfume.

Java Indonesia. The island is divided into 3 provinces: West Java, Central Java, and East Java. Volcanic mountains exist throughout the island, some peaks reaching 12,000 ft. (3,658 metres) a.s.l. (tree-line 10,000 ft. (3,048 metres) a.s.l.). In N are fertile alluvial plains. Area, 51,200 sq. m. (132,608 sq. km.). Forests produce teak, coconuts, bamboo and spice trees. Agric. products include rice, maize, cassava, sugar, coffee, tea and tobacco. Oil wells exist in the N. Jakarta, formerly Batavia, the national cap., is sit. on the N coast. Pop. (1971C) 73,842,166.

Java Sea Sit. between Java and Borneo and stretches from W of Sulawesi to E of Sumatra.

Jebba Kwara, Nigeria. Town 50 m. (80 km.) NNE of Ilorin on Niger R. at the head of navigation. Trading centre for nuts, cotton, cassava, yams, durra. Industries inc. cotton weaving. There is a bridge over the Niger. Pop. (1972E) 7,674.

Jedburgh Scotland. Borders Region. Royal burgh sit 48 m. (77 km.) SE of Edinburgh on Jed Water. Manu. woollen goods, precision tools and plastic products. Pop. (1978E) 4,300.

Jedda *see* **Jidda**

Jefferson City Missouri, U.S.A. State cap. sit. 110 m. (176 km.) W of St. Louis on R. Missouri. Commercial centre for agric. area. Manu. food and timber pro-

ducts, footwear, clothing and bricks. Pop. (1970C) 32,407.

Jelgava Latvia, U.S.S.R. Town 30 m. (48 km.) SW of Riga on Lielupe R., formerly Mitau. The main industries are textiles and sugar refining; also manu. linen goods, oilcloth, rope, woollen goods, bricks, tiles, leather goods; sawmilling, processing agric. produce. Pop. (1972E) 58,000.

Jena Gera, German Democratic Republic. Town sit. SW of Leipzig, renowned for optical and precision instrument industries. Pop. (1973E) 95,578.

Jerada Oujda, Morocco. Town 26 m. (42 km.) SSW of Oujda, an important coalmining centre, esp. for anthracite.

Jérémie Sud, Haiti. Town 120 m. (192 km.) W of Port-au-Prince on the Gulf of Gonaïves. Port exporting cacao, coffee, sugar, bananas, mangoes, timber, hides. Industries inc. fishing, soap making. Pop. (1970E) 12,000.

Jerez de la Frontera Cádiz, Spain. City sit. in SW Spain and generally known as Jerez (formerly Xeres), and famous for wine to which it has given its name: sherry. Once occupied by the Moors, it has many fine buildings and bodegas. Pop. (1970C) 149,867.

Jersey Channel Islands, United Kingdom. Sit. off NW coast of France and part of the former Duchy of Normandy. The largest of the Channel Islands. Area, 45 sq. m. (116 sq. km.). St. Helier, on S coast, is the only town. Land highly cultivated, esp. potatoes and tomatoes. Important tourist resort. Pop. (1971E) 72,691.

Jersey City New Jersey, U.S.A. Sit. opposite New York on R. Hudson, connected by tunnel, also ferry and underground. Industries include meat packing, oil refining, iron, steel, machinery, chemicals, tobacco and pottery. Pop. (1970C) 240,350.

Jerusalem Jerusalem Hills, Israel. Cap. city. Holy city of Christians, Jews and Moslems. From 1922–48 cap. of Palestine. In 1948 E part and Old City occupied by Jordan except for Mount Scopus. Since the 6-day war of 1967 Israel holds the city and environs. Jerusalem became cap. of Israel in 1950. Pop. (1971E) 301,300 of which 79,100 non-Jews.

Jervis Bay Australian Capital Territory, Australia. In 1915 28 sq. m. (73 sq. km.) of New South Wales known as Jervis Bay were transferred to Australian Capital Territory as an outlet port for Canberra.

Jesselton *see* **Kota Kinabalu**

Jessore Bangladesh. District cap. sit. on Ganges R. delta, 85 m. (136 km.) SW of Dacca. Trades in rice, jute, linseed, tobacco, cane and tamarind. Manu. celluloid and plastics. Milling rice and oilseeds. Pop. (1972E) 67,400.

Jethou Channel Islands, United Kingdom. Island 3 m. (5 km.) E of Guernsey. Area, 44 acres.

Jewish Autonomous Region Habarovsk Territory, U.S.S.R. Bordered in S by R. Amur. Part of the Territory was established as a Jewish National District in 1928; as an autonomous region in 1934. Cap. Birobidzhan. Area, 13,895 sq. m. (35,988 sq. km.). Chief industries are non-ferrous metallurgy, building materials, timber, engineering, textiles, paper and food processing. There are 50 factories and 140,000 hectares under crops. Pop. (1972E) 178,000; Jews, 15,000.

Jezireh Syria. Province of NE Syria bounded N by Turkey, E by Iran. Area, 8,330 sq. m. (21,575 sq. km.). Cap. El Haseke. Desert irrigated by Khabur R. to produce cotton, rice, maize, millet and sheep. The most important mineral is oil.

Jhang-Maghiana Punjab, Pakistan. Town sit. 120 m. (192 km.) WSW of Lahore. Trades in grain and cloth. Manu. textiles. Pop. 100,000.

Jhansi Uttar Pradesh, India. Sit. 100 m. (160 km.) SW of Kanpur. Market town and railway junction. Pop. (1971C) 198,101.

Jhelum Pakistan. Town sit. on R. Jhelum 103 m. (165 km.) N of Lahore.

Commercial centre for timber. Manu. textiles. Pope. (1975E) 68,000.

Jhelum River Pakistan. One of the 'five rivers' of the Punjab, and an important irrigation source. 450 m. (720 km.) long, rises in Kashmir and flows SSE to join R. Chenab W of Lahore. .

Jiangsu *see* **Kiangsu**

Jiangxi *see* **Kiangsi**

Jibuti *see* **Djibouti**

Jidda Saudi Arabia. Chief port, sit. on Red Sea, and is the reception centre for pilgrims arriving by air and sea. Pop. (1972E) 300,000.

Jihlava Západočeský, Czechoslovakia. Sit. on Jihlava R. Industrial and commercial town. Manu. textiles and timber products. Pop. (1970E) 40,000.

Jilin *see* **Kirin**

Jimma Kaffa, Ethiopia. Town 150 m. (240 km.) SW of Addis Ababa on trib. of Gojab R. at 5,740 ft. (1,750 metres) a.s.l. Commercial centre, provincial cap. Trades in coffee, cereals, hides, wax, salt; industries inc. flour milling, sawmilling, tanning, cotton weaving, metal working. Pop. (1973E) 30,580.

Jinan *see* **Tsinan**

Jinja Uganda. Port on L. Victoria sit. 45 m. (72 km.) NE of Kampala. Industries inc. copper smelting, brewing, sugar refining. Manu. textiles. Expansion since 1954 because of installation of Owen Falls hydroelectric system. Pop. (1969C) 52,509.

Jinotega Nicaragua. (i) Dept. of N Nicaragua on the Honduras border. Area, 5,870 sq. m. (15,030 sq. km.). Mountainous, rising to the Colón range (NW) and Cordillera Isabelia (S); drained by Coco and Bocay Rs. Agric. in SW producing sugar-cane, coffee, wheat, potatoes and fodder crops. Lumbering is the main occupation of the NE. Pop. (1963E) 74,818. (ii) Town 70 m. (112 km.) NNE of Managua. Dept. cap. and trading centre. Industries inc. processing coffee, flour and hides; manu. straw hats. Pop. (1970E) 10,000.

Jinotepe Carazo, Nicaragua. Town 22 m. (35 km.) SSE of Managua on Inter-American Highway. Dept. cap. Trading centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. processing coffee, rice, sugar-cane, salt, limestone, timber. Pop. (1970E) 15,957.

João Pessoa Paraíba, Brazil. Town sit. 11 m. (18 km.) from mouth of R. Paraíba, in NE Brazil. Exports cotton, sugar and coffee through out-port Cabadelo. Pop. (1975E) 287,607.

Jodhpur Rajasthan, India. Commercial town sit. 175 m. (280 km.) WSW of Jaipur. Trades in cotton, wool and hides, and manu. textiles and metal tools. Pop. (1971C) 318,914.

Joensuu Kuopio, Finland. Town 70 m. (112 km.) ESE of Kuopio on a L. in the Saimaa R. system. Railway junction and L. port, handling most of the trade of N Karelia, esp. timber. Lumbering and sawmilling are the main industries. Pop. (1972C) 38,673.

Johannesburg Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Largest city and the most important commercial and industrial centre in S. Afr. Founded 1886 after discovery of gold. Pop. (1970C) 1,407,963.

Jonesboro Arkansas, U.S.A. Town 60 m. (96 km.) NW of Memphis (Tennessee). Distribution centre for a farming area. Industries inc. manu. timber products, flour, cotton, food products, hosiery, bricks. Pop. (1970C) 27,050.

Johnson City Tennessee, U.S.A. Sit. 85 m. (136 km.) ENE of Knoxville in the Great Appalachian Valley. Rail and shipping centre. Manu. include timber and dairy products, bricks, textiles and pig iron. Pop. (1970C) 35,199.

Johnstone Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Burgh 3 m. (5 km.) SW of Paisley. Iron and brass foundries and manu. machine tools. Pop. (1973E) 25,251.

Johnstown Pennsylvania, U.S.A Manu. city 55 m. (88 km.) ESE of Pittsburgh. Manu. machinery, iron and

steel products, clothing, food processing and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 42,476.

Johore Peninsular Malaysia, Malaysia. The most S state of Peninsular Malaysia, formerly Federation of Malaya. Area, 7,330 sq. m. (18,958 sq. km.). State cap., Johore Baharu. Chief products are rubber, black pepper, timber and coffee. Rubber is principal export shipped through Singapore. Pop. (1970E) 1,401,246.

Joliet Illinois, U.S.A. City sit. 30 m. (48 km.) SW of Chicago on Des Plaines R. Manu. iron and steel. Pop. (1970C) 30,378.

Jönköping Jönköping, Sweden. Town. sit. at S end of L. Vätter. Manu. matches, paper, textiles and machinery. Pop. (1976C) 108,171.

Jonquière Quebec, Canada. Town sit. 103 m. (165 km.) N of Quebec. Manu. pulp and paper. Industries include railway workshops and aluminium plant. Pop. (1976C) 60,373.

Joplin Missouri, U.S.A. City sit. 140 m. (224 km.) S of Kansas City. Centre for distribution of agric. produce. Manu. mining machinery and leather goods. Zinc, lead and limestone are extracted in the area. Pop. (1970C) 39,256.

Jordan The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is a constitutional monarchy. Bordered on N by Syria, NE by Iraq, E and S by Saudi Arabia and W by Israel. Pre-1967 area 37,000 sq. m. (354,830 sq. km.) but 2,165 sq. m. (5,607 sq. km.) were lost in 6-day war. By a treaty of 1946 Brit. recognized Transjordan as a sovereign independent state. The Arab Federation between the Kingdoms of Iraq and Jordan lapsed after the Iraqi revolution in 1958. Jordan is divided into eight districts (*muhafaza*): Amman, Irbid, Balqa, Karak, Ma'an, Jerusalem, Hebron and Nablus. The last three named districts are known collectively as the West Bank and since the hostilities of 1967 have been occupied by Israel. Cap. Amman. The country E of the Hejaz railway line is largely desert; NW Jordan is potentially of agric. value but entirely dependent on rainfall. Hillsides are being terraced, fruit trees planted and irrigation works constructed. Most of the 93,000 farms are owner-operated and are less than 25 acres. Phosphates are mined and potash is found in the Dead Sea. Oil prospecting in the S area is being undertaken. Over 1m. tourists visited Jordan in 1976. Pop. (1976E) 2.75m. and 800,000 on East Bank.

Jordan River The principal and only perennial R. of Jordan rises on slopes of Mount Hermon and flows through the Sea of Galilee and Rift Valley into the Dead Sea at 1,292 ft. (394 metres) b.s.l. 160 m. (256 km.) in length and has a total fall of 3,000 ft. (914 metres) b.s.l. The R. provides electric power and irrigation.

Jotunheim Mountains Oppland, Norway. Highest mountain range in N. Europe. Highest peaks Galdhöpiggen (8,100 ft./2,469 metres a.s.l.) and Glittertind (8,040 ft./2,451 metres a.s.l.).

Juan Fernández Islands South Pacific. Three volcanic island possessions of Chile sit. 400 m. (640 km.) W of Valparaiso. Formerly penal settlements. Largest Más a Tierra where Alexander Selkirk, prototype of Robinson Crusoe, lived 1704–9. Pop. 500.

Juan-les-Pins Alpes-Maritimes, France. Holiday resort sit. 13 m. (21 km.) SSW of Nice.

Juba Equatoria, Sudan. Town 750 m. (1,200 km.) S of Khartoum on the Bahr-el-Jebel, the White Nile headstream, at the head of navigation from Khartoum. Provincial cap. and commercial centre. Pop. (1968E) 44,000.

Jubar River Somalia. Rises in the Ethiopian highlands and flows for 1,000 m. (1,600 km.) into the Indian Ocean near Kismayu. Lower reaches fringed by a narrow fertile belt.

Júcar River Spain. Rises in the Montes Universales and flows for 314 m. (630 km.) S through Cuenca province, and E through the provinces of Albacete and Valencia to Mediterranean at Cullera. R. used for irrigation and hydroelectricity.

Judaea Israel. Area of SW Israel bounded E by Jordan R. Hilly, rising to 3,340 ft. (1,018 metres) a.s.l. near Heb-

ron. Chief city Jerusalem. Descending to plain near Dead Sea and W near Mediterranean. The lowland areas are densely populated and support agric. and stock farming.

Jugoslavia *see* **Yugoslavia**

Juigalpa Chontales, Nicaragua. Town 65 m. (104 km.) E of Managua. Centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. tanning, coffee processing; manu. beverages. Pop. (1970E) 4,000.

Juiz de Fora Minas Gerais, Brazil. Industrial town on Paraibuna R. Manu. textiles, especially knitted goods. Trades in coffee, timber and livestock. Pop. (1975E) 284,069.

Jujuy Argentina. Cap. of Jujuy province sit. 800 m. (1,280 km.) NW of Buenos Aires at 4,000 ft. (1,219 metres) a.s.l. Industries inc. flour milling and timber products. Pop. (1970E) 52,000.

Julfa Third Province, Iran. Town 65 m. (104 km.) NNW of Tabriz on Aras R. forming the frontier with U.S.S.R. Railway terminus and route centre.

Jullundur Punjab, India. Town sit. 215 m. (344 km.) NNW of Delhi. Manu. textiles and agric. implements. Trades in wheat, sugar and cotton. Pop. (1971C) 296,103.

Jumet Hainaut, Belgium. Town 3 m. (5 km.) N of Charleroi. Glass making is an important industry. Pop. (1972E) 28,037.

Jumna River India. Rises in Uttar Pradesh, in the Himalayas, and flows for 860 m. (1,376 km.) past Delhi, Agra and Etawah joining Ganges R. near Allahabad. It feeds the Eastern and Western Jumna canals which were built in the 19th cent. for irrigation.

Junagadh Gujarat, India. Town sit. 59 m. (94 km.) NNW of Diu. Manu. pharmaceutical products and metal goods. Pop. (1971E) 96,000.

Jundiaí São Paulo, Brazil. Town sit. 33 m. (53 km.) NW of São Paulo. Manu. cotton goods and steel. Trades in fruit, grain and coffee. Pop. (1970E) 85,000.

Juneau Alaska, U.S.A. Cap. of state and ice-free port. Chief occupations are salmon canning and saw milling. Pop. (1970C) 13,338.

Jungfrau Bernese Oberland, Switzerland. Mountain, 13,669 ft. (4,166 metres) a.s.l., first climbed in 1811. Railway from Scheidegg reaches 11,340 ft. (3,456 metres) a.s.l. Opened 1912.

Junín Argentina. Town sit. 150 m. (240 km.) W of Buenos Aires. Manu. timber products; railway engineering. Trades in grain and cattle.

Jura France. Dept. in E adjoining border with Switzerland. Area, 1,952 sq. m. (5,055 sq. km.). Mountainous and drained by Rs. Doubs and Ain. Cap. Lons-le-Saunier. Pop. (1975C) 238,856.

Jura Inner Hebrides, Scotland. Mountainous island, with peak of Paps of Jura 2,571 ft. (784 metres) a.s.l. Fishing and sheep farming main occupations. The whirlpool of Corrievrecken is sit. off N coast.

Jura Switzerland. Canton created 1979 from part of the canton of Berne. Area, 323 sq. m. (837 sq. km.). Cap. Delémont. Pop. (1978E) 68,000.

Jura Mountains France/Switzerland. Limestone range running for 150 m. (240 km.) SW–NE with a breadth of *c.* 40 m. (64 km.).

Juruá River Brazil/Peru. Rises in E Peru near Brazilian border and flows to the NE for 1,200 m. (1,920 km.), joining Amazon R. *c.* 100 m. (160 km.) N of Tefé.

Jutland Peninsula containing areas of Denmark and Federal Republic of Germany. Bordered by the Skagerrak in N, the Kattegat and Little Belt in the E and the North Sea in the W. Dairy farming chief occupation.

Jylland *see* **Jutland**

Jyväskylä Vaasa, Finland. Town sit. on L. Päijänne. Railway junction. Manu. matches, timber products, margarine. Pop. (1970C) 57,025.

K

Kabardino-Balkar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic part of Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Area, 4,825 sq. m. (12,500 sq. km.). Annexed to Russia 1557 and constituted an Autonomous Republic 1936. Cap. Nalchik, 320 m. (512 km.) SE of Rostov. Chief industries are ore-mining, timber, engineering, coal, food processing, timber and light industries, building materials and varied agric. Pop. (1972E) 614,000.

Kábul Afghánistán. Cap. of Afghánistán. An anc. town commanding passes to N and W. Manu. textiles, footwear, vehicle components, matches and timber products. Pop. (1976E) 377,715, metropolitan area, 587,643.

Kábul River Afghánistán. Rises in the Hindu Kush and flows for 315 m. (510 km.) SE and joins R. Indus at Attock.

Kabwe Zambia. Formerly Broken Hill. Town on railway from Lusaka. Mining for lead, zinc and vanadium is the main occupation. Pop. (1972E) 83,100.

Kadievka Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Coal-mining town sit. approx. 104 m. (168 km.) NNW of Rostov, with important metallurgical and chemical industries. Pop. (1977E) 141,000.

Kadiyevka *see* **Kadievka**

Kaduna Kaduna, Nigeria. Town, railway junction and manu. centre chiefly textiles and timber products. Pop. (1973E) 150,000.

Kaesong North Korea. City 30 m. (48 km.) NW of Seoul. Famous for porcelain. Trades in ginseng for medicinal purposes. Pop. 250,000.

Kaffa Ethiopia. Province in SW bordering Sudan. Cap. Jimma. Mountainous with peaks reaching over 10,000 ft. (3,048 metres) a.s.l. Area, 190,000 sq. m. (492,100 sq. km.). Coffee grown on mountain slopes. Pop. (1970E) 1,224,000.

Kafr el Sheikh Gharbiya, Egypt. Town 22 m. (35 km.) NNW of Tanta. Industries inc. cotton ginning; manu. cigarettes. Pop. (1970E) 64,000.

Kafue River Zambia. Rises in Zaïre and flows for 600 m. (971 km.) S and then E joining the Zambezi at Chirundu 125 m. (200 km.) NW of Sinoia.

Kagera River Central Africa. Formed by confluence of R. Ruvuvu and R. Nyavarongo, flows 300 m. (480 km.) N and E along the Rwanda-Tanzania and Tanzania-Uganda frontiers, finally entering L. Victoria.

Kagoshima Japan. Cap. of Kagoshima prefecture. Sit. 90 m. (144 sq. km.) SSE of Nagasaki in Kyūshū Island. Manu. pottery, textiles, metal goods. Pop. (1977C) 478,000.

Kagul Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 30 m. (48 km.) NNW of Galati on Prut R. where it forms the frontier with Romania. Industries inc. wine making, flour milling.

Kahoolawe Hawaii, U.S.A. Island SW of Maui across the Alalakeiki Channel. Rocky, rising to 1,444 ft. (440 metres) a.s.l. Infertile, with some grazing pasture.

Kaifeng Honan, China. Town sit. 3 m. (5 km.) from Hwong-ho R. Manu. chemicals, agric. machinery. Pop. (1970E) 318,000.

Kaikoura Ranges New Zealand. Two mountain ranges in S. Island, separated by Clarence R. and rising to 9,465 ft. (2,885 metres) a.s.l.

Kailas Range Tibet, China. Mountain range in SW between N chain of the Himalayas and the Kangri Mountains.

The two highest peaks are Kailas (22,028 ft., 6,714 metres), sacred to Hindus and Buddhists, and Lombo Kangra (23,165 ft., 7,061 metres). It is the source of R. Indus, R. Sutlej and R. Brahmaputra.

Kaimanawa Mountains New Zealand. Sit. in centre of N. Island, stretching 60 m. (96 km.) E and S of L. Taupo. Highest peak 5,665 ft. (1,727 metres).

Kairiru Papua New Guinea. Island off the NE coast of New Guinea. About 9 m. (15 km.) long; volcanic, rising to 3,350 ft. (1,021 metres). The main product is coconut.

Kairouan Tunisia. City and a Moslem holy place of pilgrimage with numerous mosques and a citadel. Manu. carpets, leather goods and copper wares. Pop. (1975C) 54,546.

Kaiserslautern Rhineland-Palatinate, Federal Republic of Germany. Industrial town on Lauter R. 30 m. (48 km.) W of Ludwigshafen. Railway junction. Manu textiles, furniture and tobacco. Pop. (1970E) 100,696.

Kakhetia Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Region of E Georgia drained by upper Alazan R. Chief towns Telavi, Signakhi, Gurdzhaani. Important wine producing area.

Kakinada Andhra Pradesh, India. Port 250 m. (400 km.) ESE of Hyderabad. Manu. cotton and flour milling. Cotton and groundnuts are main exports. Pop. (1971C) 164,172.

Kalahari Southern Africa. Semi-desert area, 3,000–4,000 ft. (914–1,219 metres) high, between R. Zambezi and R. Orange, forming a large area of Botswana. All rivers are periodic except the Okavango R. which flows into L. Ngami, now only a swamp. Inhabited by nomadic Bushmen and Bakalahari. Gemsbok, springbok, ostriches etc. are found in the Kalahari National Park in the SW.

Kalámai *see* **Calamata**

Kalamazoo Michigan, U.S.A. City sit. 48 m. (77 km.) S of Grand Rapids on Kalamazoo R. in a fruit and vegetable growing area. Manu. paper, light engineering, pharmaceutical products. Pop. (1970C) 84,444.

Kalat Pakistan. Division of SW Pakistan, bounded by Afghánistán in N, Arabian Sea in S and Iran in W. Area, 98,975 sq. m. (256,345 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous but grows fruit, inc. dates.

Kalemie Zaïre. Port sit. on W shore of L. Tanganyika; formerly Albertville. Railway terminus. Manu. cotton goods. Pop. 15,000.

Kalgan Hupei, China. Important commercial centre. Sit. on railway from Peking, trading in tea, sugar, cotton, etc. from China and wool, hides, etc. from Mongolia. Manu. cotton, tanning. Pop. (1970E) 750,000.

Kalgoorlie-Boulder Western Australia, Australia. Formerly 2 towns of Kalgoorlie and Boulder amalgamated in 1966. Town and important gold-mining centre, water being pumped nearly 350 m. (560 km.) from Mundaning Weir in the Darling Range. Railway junction, airport and is also centre for Flying Doctor. Pop. (1971C) 20,865.

Kalimantan Indonesia. Largest part of the island of Borneo. Area, 208,000 sq. m. (538,720 sq. km.). Oil is important industry. Pop. (1971C) 4,774,368.

Kalinin U.S S.R. Cap. of Kalinin region. Sit. 105 m. (168 km.) NW of Moscow, at confluence of R. Volga and R. Tversta. There are large textile and engineering industries. Pop. (1977E) 401,000.

Kaliningrad U.S.S.R. Cap. of Kaliningrad region, and important ice-free Baltic port, at mouth of Pregel R. on Vistula Bay. Exports inc. grain, flax, timber, etc. Industries inc. shipbuilding, engineering, chemicals, food products, also paper and flour milling. Pop. (1977E) 353,000.

Kalisz Poznań, Poland. Town sit. on Prosna R. Manu. textiles, leather, metal goods and food products. Pop. (1970E) 81,200.

Kalmar Sweden. (i) Country in SE, inc. island of Öland. Area, 4,450 sq. m. (11,171 sq. km.). Pop. (1970C) 240,856.

(ii) Cap. of (i) and port on E coast. Manu. matches, paper, shipbuilding. The famous Orrefors and Kosta glassworks are nearby. Pop. (1976C) 52,583.

Kalmyk Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic Part of Russian Soviet federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Area, 29,300 sq. m. (75,887 sq. km.). First constituted an Autonomous Republic 1935 but this was dissolved 1943; reconstituted 1958. Cap. Elista, sit. 180 m. (288 km.) W of Astrakhan. Chief industries are fishing, canning, building materials; also cattle breeding and irrigated farming. Pop. (1972E) 271,000.

Kaluga U.S.S.R. Cap. of Kaluga region. Sit. 100 m. (160 km.) SSW of Moscow, on Oka R. Industries inc. sawmilling, engineering, iron and steel goods, bricks, glass, matches and food products. Pop. (1977E) 262,000.

Kalyan Maharashtra, India. Town and port for coastal trade sit. 28 m. (45 km.) NE of Bombay. Manu. rayon, bricks, tiles. Also rice-milling. Pop. (1971E) 100,000.

Kalymnos Greece. (i) Island in the Dodecanese Islands, in the Aegean Sea. Area, 41 sq. m. (106 sq. km.). (ii) Chief town near SE coast of island. Agric. products inc. olive oil and citrus fruits.

Kamaran Islands People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. A group of islands sit. in the Red Sea, of which Kamaran is the largest. Quarantine base for pilgrims to Mecca. Area, 22 sq. m. (57 sq. km.). Pop. (1973E) 3,000.

Kama River U.S.S.R. Rises in N of the Udmurt and flows N, E and finally SW for 1,200 (1,920 km.) to join Volga R. below Kazan.

Kamchatka U.S.S.R. Mountainous, volcanic region in the Khabarovsk Territory in NE U.S.S.R., inc. Kamchatka peninsula, the Chukot and Koryak National Areas and the Komandorski Islands. Area, 490,425 sq. m. (1,270,200 sq. km.). Industries inc. fishing, fish-processing, fur-trapping and woodworking.

Kamenetz-Podolsk *see* **Khmelnitsky**

Kamensk-Uralski U.S.S.R. Town sit. 80 m. (128 km.) ESE of Sverdlovsk. Manu. machine tools, pipes, etc. Also aluminium refining and bauxite mining. Pop. (1977E) 187,000.

Kamloops British Columbia, Canada. City sit. on Thompson trib. of Fraser R. Railway junction. Lumbering is chief industry. Pop. (1971C) 26,168.

Kampala Uganda. Cap. and commercial centre of Uganda. Chief market for L. Victoria region exporting coffee, tea, cotton, tobacco and sugar. Manu. metal products and furniture. Food processing is also important. Connected by railway to Mombasa. Pop. (1971E) 383,000.

Kampen Overijssel, Netherlands. Town sit. on Ijssel R. and 9 m. (14 km.) NW of Zwolle. Manu. machinery, blankets, cigars, enamelware. Pop. (1972C) 28,913.

Kampot Kampot, Democratic Kampuchea. Town 80 m. (128 km.) SSW of Phnom Penh at the foot of the Elephant Mountains on the Gulf of Siam. The main product is pepper, with some local limestone and phosphates. Shallow water port. Pop. (1973E) 337,879.

Kampuchea, Democratic (Cambodia), Asia. Bounded in N by Laos and Thailand, in W by Thailand, E by Vietnam, S by Kerala and the Gulf of Thailand. Cap. Phnom Penh. In 1979 Democratic Kampuchea was invaded by Vietnam forces.

Area, 71,000 sq. m. (181,000 sq. km.). Mainly an alluvial plain of the Mekong R. and is remarkably fertile. The overwhelming majority of the population is normally engaged in agriculture, fishing and forestry. Of the country's total area of 44 m. acres, about 20 m. are cultivable and over 20 m. are forest land. Some 4 m. acres are cultivated, well over half being devoted to rice production. A relatively small proportion of the food production entered the cash economy. The war (1970–74) led to a disastrous reduction in production to a stage in which the country became a net importer of rice. Other products are maize, and, in usual order of value, rubber, paddy, livestock, timber, pepper, haricot beans, soybeans and fish.

Much of the surface is covered by po-

tentially valuable forests. There are substantial reserves of pitch pine. Minerals include phosphate, iron-ore, gold. Some development of industry had taken place before the spread of open warfare in 1970. Pop. (1977E) 8m.

Kamyshin Volgograd, U.S.S.R. Town and port on Volga R. opposite Nikolayevski, and sit. approx. 110 m. (176 km.) SSE of Saratov. Agric. trade inc. melons, grain, timber.

Kananga Zaïre. Cap. of East and West Kasai sit. 500 m. (800 km.) ESE of Kinshasa on Lulua R., a trib. of Kasai R. Commercial centre. Pop. (1970E) 428,960.

Kanazawa Honshū, Japan. Cap. of the Ishikawa prefecture. Sit. approx. 195 m. (312 km.) WNW of Tōkyō. Manu. textiles, porcelain, metal leaf, machinery. Pop. (1977C) 393,000.

Kanchenjunga Himalayas. Third highest mountain in the world (28,168 ft./8,586 metres). Sit. on Nepál/India (Sikkim) border.

Kanchipuram Tamil Nadu, India. Sacred Hindu town sit. 40 m. (64 km.) WSW of Madras. Manu. silk, cotton. Many fine temples. Pop. (1971C) 110,505.

Kandahár Afghánistán. Cap. of Kandahár province. Industries inc. textiles, fruit-canning. Pop. (1976E) 115,000.

Kandal Democratic Kampuchea. Province around Phnom Penh. Area, 1,500 sq. m. (3,885 sq. km.). Cap. Phnom Penh, which is independently administered. Drained by Tonle Sap and Bassac Rs. into Mekong R.

Kandersteg Bern, Switzerland. Tourist resort. Sit. at 3,940 ft. (1,201 metres) a.s.l. at N end of Lötschberg tunnel in SW central Switz. Pop. (1970E) 957.

Kandla Gujarat, India. Port 12 m. (19 km.) SE of Anjar. Railway terminus and port on the Gulf of Cutch, trading in grain, textiles, timber. Some salt extraction. Pop. (1971E) 17,500.

Kandy Central Province, Sri Lanka. Town sit. on Mahaweli Ganga R. 60 m. (96 km.) ENE of Colombo. Centre of tea trade. Famous temple containing supposed tooth of Buddha. Pop. (1971E) 94,000.

Kangaroo Island South Australia, Australia. Third largest offshore island. Sit. in St. Vincent Gulf. Area, 1,710 sq. m. (4,429 sq. km.). Products inc. salt, feldspar, tourmaline and gypsum.

Kangwon North Korea. Province bounded E by the Sea of Japan. Cap. Chunchon. Mountainous and forested, drained by Han R. Minerals inc. coal, gold, tungsten. Main industries inc. shipbuilding, vehicles, refining and cement manu. Pop. (1977E) 1m.

Kankakee Illinois, U.S.A. City sit. 52 m. (83 km.) S of Chicago on Kankakee R. Manu. agric. machinery, bricks and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 30,944.

Kankakee River U.S.A. Rises near South Bend, Indiana, flows 230 m. (368 km.) SW and then NW joining Des Plaines R. and eventually becomes Illinois R.

Kankan Guinea. Town sit. 300 m. (480 km.) ENE of Conakry. Important agric. production inc. rice. Industries inc. food and cotton processing, bicycle manu. Pop. (1977E) 85,000.

Kano Kano, Nigeria. (i) State of Nigeria. Area, 16,630 sq. m. (42,593 sq. km.). Centre of the groundnut industry. Other agric. products are cotton, cereals and tobacco. Pop. (1972E) 5.7m. (ii) Chief town of State of same name. Important trading centre for cotton, groundnuts and hides. Manu. cotton goods, leather, furniture and soap. Pop. (1973E) 295,432.

Kanpur Uttar Pradesh, India. City, sit. on Ganges R. Important industrial centre, dealing in textiles, cotton, leather, chemicals, sugar, grain and oilseeds. Engineering and flour milling also important. Pop. (1971C) 1,273,016.

Kansas U.S.A. Central state bounded by Missouri on E, Oklahoma on S, Colorado on W and Nebraska on N. Area, 82,264 sq. m. (213,064 sq. km.). Cap. Topeka. Chief towns, Wichita, Kansas City, Overland Park. Mainly undulating lowland, rising to 4,135 ft. (1,260 metres)

in W. Chief rivers, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas. Almost wholly agric. with wheat as main crop; other crops inc. maize, soybeans and sorghums. Kansas is one of 4 greatest cattle-producing states, with allied industries of meat packing, dairy products and manu. of agric. machinery. Minerals inc. natural gas, in large quantities, coal, lead, zinc and petroleum. There are oil refineries, flour mills, sugar-beet and glass works. Often called the 'Sunflower State' because of abundant growth of wild sunflowers. Pop. (1970C) 2,249,071.

Kansas City Kansas, U.S.A. Sit. at confluence of Missouri R. and Kansas R. Commercial centre of region with warehousing; oil refining and food processing important. Other manu. inc. agric. machinery, steel and foundry products, cement, soap and paper. Pop. (1970C) 168,957.

Kansas City Missouri, U.S.A. Sit. on Missouri R. at confluence with Kansas R. opposite Kansas City, Kansas. Important transport and industrial centre, also distributing agric. produce. Industries inc. agric. machinery, refrigerators, cars, chemicals and food products. Also flour milling and livestock centre. Pop. (1970C) 507,087.

Kansas River U.S.A. Formed by union of Smoky Hill R. and Republican R., it flows E for 170 m. (273 km.) joining Missouri R. between Kansas City, Kansas and Kansas City, Missouri.

Kansk Krasnoyarsk, U.S.S.R. Industrial town 110 m. (176 km.) E of Krasnoyarsk, on Kan R. Mining, inc. coal, lignite and mica, is important. Industries inc. textiles, wood-processing and sawmills. Pop. (1970E) 75,000.

Kansu (Gansu) China. NW province, sit. between Tibet and Inner Mongolia. Area, 141,506 sq. m. (366,500 sq. km.). Cap. Lanchow. Chief R. is Hwang-ho. Mountainous area with fertile valleys growing millet, beans and tobacco, despite variable rainfall. There are abundant minerals inc. coal. The main products are dyes, silk, tobacco, mercury and wool. Pop. (1970E) 13m.

Kanye Botswana. Town sit. 60 m. (96 km.) NNW of Mafeking, asbestos mining centre. District cap. and centre for the Bangwaketse tribe. Pop. (1971C) 39,200.

Kaohsiung Taiwan. Second largest city and port on SW coast 30 m. (48 km.) S of Tainan. Important industries inc. shipbuilding, oil-refining, steel and cement works, textiles and chemicals. Pop. (1972E) 884,000.

Kaolack Senegal. Port on Saloum R. 85 m. (136 km.) ESE of Dakar. Large exports of groundnuts. Pop. (1970E) 96,238.

Kapfenberg Styria, Austria. Town sit. 25 m. (40 km.) NNW of Graz on Mürz R. Industries inc. iron and steel works and paper mills. Pop. (1971C) 26,001.

Kaposvár Somogy, Hungary. Cap. of county, sit. 95 m. (152 km.) SW of Budapest on Kapos R. Manu. wine, tobacco, textiles and food products. Pop. (1978E) 72,458.

Kara Bogaz Gol Turkmenistan, U.S.S.R. Gulf on E side of Caspian Sea, with large deposits of chemical salts caused by rapid evaporation. Area, approx., 8,000 sq. m. (20,720 sq. km.).

Karachayevo-Cherkess Autonomous Region Part of Stavropol Territory, U.S.S.R. Area, 5,442 sq. m. (14,048 sq. km.). Present Autonomous Region reestab. 1957, having been originally estab. 1926 and dissolved 1943. Cap. Cherkessk, sit. approx. 225 m. (360 km.) NNW of Tbilisi. Chief industries are oremining, engineering, chemical and woodworking; also livestock breeding and grain growing, with 203,000 hectares under crops. Pop. (1974E) 356,000.

Karachi Pakistan. Port sit. on Arabian Sea NW of R. Indus delta. Area, inc. neighbouring islands, 812 sq. m. (2,103 sq. km.). The main exports are cotton, grain, oilseeds, wool and hides. Manu. inc. chemicals, textiles, cement and metal products. Pop. (1971E) 3,469,000.

Karad Maharashtra, India. Town 31 m. (50 km.) SSE of Satara on Krishna R. Route junction and trading centre for cereals and peanuts. Industries inc. cot-

ton and silk manu., manu. agric. implements.

Karaganda U.S.S.R. (i) Region of Kazakhstan, sit. in Kazakh hills. Area, 156,700 sq. m. (405,853 sq. km.). Semi-desert and large deposits of coal, copper, iron ore and manganese. (ii) Cap. of region of same name sit. NNW of L. Balkhash. Manu. inc. iron, steel and cement. Pop. (1977E) 576,000.

Karaj Second Province, Iran. Town 25 m. (40 km.) WNW of Teheran on Karaj R. Industrial centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. manu. chemical products, beet sugar. There is an agric. college. Pop. (1976C) 138,774.

Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic Part of Uzbekistan, U.S.S.R. Area, 63,920 sq. m. (165,553 sq. km.). Constituted as an Autonomous Region within the then Kazakh Autonomous Republic 1925, then became an Autonomous Republic within the Russian Federation 1932 and then part of Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic 1936. Cap. Nukus, sit. 500 m. (800 km.) WNW of Tashkent. Chief industries are bricks, leather goods, furniture, canning, wine. Agric. inc. cotton growing and rearing of cattle, sheep and goats. Pop. (1974E) 779,700.

Karkar Papua New Guinea. Island 9 m. (16 km.) NE of New Guinea. Area, 140 sq. m. (363 sq. km.). Volcanic and active, rising to 4,900 ft. (1,494 metres) a.s.l. Chief products coconuts, cacao.

Karakoram North Kashmir. A mountain range between Sinkiang-Uighur, China and India, extending 300 m. (480 km.) NW to the Pamir. Contains 33 peaks rising above 24,000 ft. (7,315 metres) inc. K2 (28,250 ft./8,611 metres) and many glaciers. The main passes are the Karakoram, the Muztagh and the Hispar.

Kara-Kul, Lake Tadzhikistan, U.S.S.R. The 'Black Lake' sit. on the plateau between the Pamir and the Alai Mountains, near China–U.S.S.R. border. Nearly 13,000 ft. (3,962 metres) a.s.l. Area, 140 sq. m. (363 sq. km.).

Kara-Kum Turkmenistan, U.S.S.R. The 'Black Sands', a desert between Caspian Sea and Amu Darya R., S and SE of the Ust Urt plateau. Area, 110,000 sq. m. (284,900 sq. km.). The 500 m. (800 km.) Kara-Kum Canal runs from the Amu Darya through two oases to Ashkhabad.

Kara Sea Arctic Ocean. Sit. between Novaya Zemlya and Severnaya Zemlya, and off N coast of the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic. Outlet for Ob R. and Yenisei R. Chief port is Novy Port.

Karbela Iraq. (i) Governorate, area, 2,768 sq. m. (7,170 sq. km.). (ii) Cap. of governorate and religious centre sit. 55 m. (88 km.) SSW of Baghdad. Trades in dates, hides and wool. Pop. (1972E) 500,000.

Kardítsa Thessaly, Greece. (i) Prefecture, area, 995 sq. m. (2,576 sq. km.). Chiefly agric. (ii) Cap. of Prefecture, trading in agric. products. Pop. (1971C) 25,685.

Karelia Finland. The E marches of Finland. In 1944 some 18,000 sq. m. (46,620 sq. km.) inc. the city of Vyborg were ceded to U.S.S.R.

Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic Part of Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Area, 66,564 sq. m. (172,400 sq. km.). Formed as Republic 1923, formerly a Labour Commune. Cap. Petrozavodsk, sit. 185 m. (296 km.) NE of Leningrad. Chief industries are timber, paper-cellulose, mica, chemical, electrical and furniture, also varied farming. Pop. (1974E) 722,000.

Karelian Isthmus U.S.S.R. Tongue of land, strategically important, between the Gulf of Finland and L. Ladoga. Chief city, Leningrad.

Kariba, Lake Rhodesia/Zambia. Artificial L. created by the building of the Kariba Dam, on the Zambezi R. Length, 175 m. (280 km.), width, 12 m. (19 km.).

Karl-Marx-Stadt Formerly Chemnitz, German Democratic Republic. (i) District, area, 2,320 sq. m. (6,009 sq. km.). Pop. (1972E) 1,913,045. (ii) Cap. of same. Sit. WSW of Dresden. Important industries are textiles and engineering.

Coal and lignite mines are in the vicinity. Pop. (1972E) 301,502.

Karlovac Croatia, Yugoslavia. Town sit. on railway from Zagreb to Split. Manu. inc. textiles and footwear. Pop. (1971C) 47,532.

Karlovy Vary West Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. Spa sit. WNW of Prague on Ohře R. Manu. glass, porcelain and footwear. Kaolin is found in the area. Pop. (1970E) 45,000.

Karlskoga Sweden. Industrial town sit. NE of L. Väner, famous for Bofors munition works. Pop. (1976C) 37,724.

Karlskrona Blekinge, Sweden. Cap. of country and port on the Baltic coast. Chief naval station of Sweden, and manu. naval equipment. Other industries inc. granite quarrying, sawmilling and brewing. Exports inc. granite, timber, tobacco. Pop. (1976C) 60,232.

Karlsruhe Baden-Württemberg, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. 4 m. (6 km.) E of R. Rhine. Railway centre. Important river harbour reached by canal. Manu. machinery, bicycles, cosmetics, cement and food products. Pop. (1970E) 259,091.

Karlstad Värmland, Sweden. Cap. of county and port standing at N end of L. Väner at outlet of Klar R. Manu. inc. machinery and matches. It has timber, textile and pulp mills. Pop. (1976C) 72,677.

Karnal Punjab, India. Town 7 m. (11 km.) from Jumna R. and approx. 100 m. (160 km.) S of Simla. Manu. inc. cotton goods.

Karnataka India. State formerly called Mysore on the Deccan plateau of S India, bounded W by Arabian Sea, N by Maharashtra. Area, 74,210 sq. m. (192,204 sq. km.). Chief cities Mysore (cap.), Bangalore, Mangalore, Belgaum. Plateau, bounded SW and SE by W and E Ghats, average height a.s.l. 2,500 ft. (762 metres), rising to 6,310 ft. (1,923 metres) in Mulliangiri (SW). Tropical climate with temps. 60°F–90°F (15°C–32°C) and heavy rain in W Ghats. Mainly agric. with some valuable forest and mineral deposits. Chief products coffee, tea, rubber, cardamom, pepper, cereals, oilseeds, tobacco, mangoes, silk (E and S), sandalwood (S) and other timber, bamboo, livestock. The Kolar gold fields produce 95% of Indian gold; there is manganese (Shimoga), iron (Baba Budan range), asbestos, mica, limestone, corundum, kaolin. Industries inc. textiles, iron and steel, building aircraft, paper making; manu. food products. Pop. (1971C) 29,263,334.

Kärnten *see* **Carinthia**

Kárpathos Greece. Island of the Dodecanese group in the Aegean Sea, SW of Rhodes. Area, 111 sq. m. (287 sq. km.). Chief town is Pigádhia. Mainly agric.

Karpenission Eurytania, Greece. Town 35 m. (56 km.) W of Lamia at 3,280 ft. (1,000 metres) a.s.l. Bishopric. *Nome* cap. Centre of a dairy farming area manu. dairy products. Pop. (1971C) 4,414.

Karroo Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. High plateau between coastal mountains and Orange R. The area is divided by the Zwarteberg range into the Little Karroo in the S 1,000–2,000 ft. (305–610 metres) a.s.l. and the Great Karroo in the N 2,000–3,000 ft. (610–915 metres) a.s.l. Mainly very dry but some agric. possible with irrigation.

Kars Turkey. (i) Mountainous province in Asiatic Territory. Area, 6,710 sq. m. (17,379 sq. km.). There are salt deposits in the S. Pop. (1975C) 701,772. (ii) Cap. of above, sit. 115 m. (184 km.) SW of Tbilisi, U.S.S.R. Manu. textiles and carpets. Pop. (1970C) 53,338.

Karst Yugoslavia. Limestone area joining the E Alps to the Dinaric Alps, E of Istria. Ridged surface with poor drainage, and many underground streams and caves containing stalactites and stalagmites.

Karun River Iran. Rises 100 m. (160 km.) W of Esfáhán, flows for 530 m. (848 km.) W and S to enter delta of Shatt-al-Arab at Khorramshahr. Navigable to Ahwaz.

Karviná Severomoravský, Czechoslovakia. Town sit. 8m. (13 km.) E of Ostrava, in the Ostrava-Karviná coal basin. Industries connected with gas, coke and iron. Pop. (1970E) 77,000.

Kasai Zaïre. Area divided into 2 regions, E and W, in SW forming boundary with Katanga. Area, 124,000 sq. m. (321,000 sq. km.). Cap. Kananga (formerly Luluabourg) sit. 80 m. (128 km.) SE of Luebo. Mainly agric. producing cassava, yams, maize, cotton and coffee. The majority of the world's industrial diamonds are found here in the numerous rivers. Pop. (1970E) 4.2m.

Kasai River Angola/Zaïre. Rises in Angola and flows 1,300 m. (2,080 km.) N forming frontier with Zaïre, before joining Congo R., of which it is a main trib. Alluvial diamonds found in quantity.

Kasama Northern Province, Zambia. Town 400 m. (640 km.) NE of Lusaka. Provincial cap. and centre of a farming area.

Káshán Iran. Town 110 m. (176 km.) S of Tehrán. Manu. inc. carpets, cotton, silk and copperware. Pop. (1975E) 80,000.

Kashgar Sinkiang-Uighur, China. Town sit. 450 m. (720 km.) SW of Kuldja at W end of Tarim Basin. Commercial centre. Manu. inc. textiles, footwear and rugs. Trade maintained with Kirghizia Soviet Socialist Republic *via* the Torugart Pass. Pop. (1970E) 100,000.

Kashmir The state of Jammu and Kashmir, which had earlier been under Hindu rulers and Moslem sultans, became part of the Mogul Empire under Akbar from 1586. After a period of Afghan rule from 1756, it was annexed to the Sikh kingdom of the Punjab in 1819. In 1820 Ranjit Singh made over the territory of Jammu to Gulab Singh. After the decisive battle of Sobraon in 1846 Kashmir also was made over to Gulab Singh under the Treaty of Amritsar. Brit. supremacy was recognized until the Indian Independence Act, 1947, when all states decided on accession to India or Pakistan but later Kashmir asked for standstill agreements with both. Area is 85,805 sq. m. (222,236 sq. km.), of which about 30,200 sq. m. (78,218 sq. km.) is occupied by Pakistan and 16,500 sq. m. (42,735 sq. km.) by China. More than 80% of the pop. is supported by agric. The chief industry is tourism, and after that sericulture, which dates back to the 16th cent., employs approx. 45,000. Pop. (1971C) 4,615,176, Indian side of the line only.

Kassala Sudan. Cap. of Kassala province. Sit. near border with Ethiopia. Stands on Gash R. and is a trading centre for cotton. Pop. (1972E) 106,000.

Kassel Hessen, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. on Fulda R. Important industries inc. railway engineering, textiles, optical and precision instruments. Pop. (1970E) 214,785.

Kassérine Kassérine, Tunisia. Town 135 m. (216 km.) SW of Tunis at the foot of the Djebel Chambi Mountain. District cap. Route junction in an irrigated agric. area. Pop. (1975E) 10,000.

Kastamonu Turkey. (i) Province of N Turkey on Black Sea coast, extending S to the Ilgaz Mountains. Area, 5,491 sq. m. (14,222 sq. km.). Heavily forested, drained by Gok, Devrez, Arac and Koca Rs. Minerals inc. coal, lignite, copper, chromium, arsenic. Agric. areas produce cereals, hemp, apples, goats (mohair). Pop. (1975C) 436,946. (ii) Town 110 m. (176 km.) NNE of Ankara. Provincial cap. Industries inc. manu. textiles and arsenic. Pop. (1970C) 29,338.

Kastoria Greece. (i) Prefecture of Macedonia, bordering Albania and Yugoslavia. Area, 650 sq. m. (1,685 sq. km.). Products inc. wheat and tobacco. (ii) Cap. of Kastoria. Sit. 90 m. (144 km.) W of Thessalonîki. Has an important fur trade. Pop. (1971C) 15,407.

Katanga *see* **Shaba**

Katerîni Macedonia, Greece. Town sit. 35 m. (56 km.) SW of Thessalonîki, cap. of Pieria prefecture. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1971C) 28,808.

Kathiawar India. Peninsula on the W coast between Gulf of Cambay and Gulf of Kutch. It is now part of Gujarat State and is noted for its religious sites. Area, 23,000 sq. m. (60,000 sq. km.).

Káthmándu Nepál. Cap. of Nepál sit. at 4,270 ft. (1,301 metres) a.s.l. on Baghmati R. and 144 m. (230 km.) N of Patna, India. It has many temples and palaces. Pop. (1972E) 200,000.

Katmai, Mount Alaska, U.S.A. Active volcano sit. in Aleutian Range at over 7,000 ft. (2,134 metres) a.s.l. Last violent eruption was in 1912, which created the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes.

Katmandu *see* **Káthmándu**

Katowice Poland. (i) Province in the S, bordering on Czechoslovakia. Area, 3,674 sq. m. (9,515 sq. km.). Important mining inc. coal, iron and zinc. (ii) Cap. of province of same name. Railway and industrial centre. Manu. inc. iron and steel, machinery, bricks and chemicals. Pop. (1971E) 306,000.

Katrine, Loch Scotland. Freshwater L. 8 m. (13 km.) long and less than 1 m. (2 km.) wide, in Central Region. It is drained by R. Teith through Lochs Achray and Vennachar, and is the source of Glasgow's water supply.

Katsina Kaduna, Nigeria. Town sit. 90 m. (144 km.) NW of Kano. Commercial centre trading in cotton and groundnuts. Manu. inc. pottery, metal and leather products. Pop. (1972E) 112,230.

Kattegat Sweden/Denmark. Strait of the N. Sea, 150 m. (240 km.) long, running from the Skagerrak in the N to the Baltic Sea in the S.

Katwijk aan Zee Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Holiday resort sit. approx. 25 m. (40 km.) NE of The Hague, at mouth of Old Rhine R. Pop. (1974E) 37,709.

Kauai Hawaii, U.S.A. Island 98 nautical m. NE of Honolulu across the Kauai channel. Area, 551 sq. m. (1,427 sq. km.). Cap. Lihue. Central mountain mass with deep fissures and fertile valleys, rising to Kawaikiui, 5,170 ft. (1,576 metres). Chief products sugar, rice, pineapples.

Kaufbeuren Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. 48 m. (77km.) WSW of Munich, on Wertach R. Industries inc. textiles, dyeing, printing and brewing. Pop. (1971E) 38,700

Káunas Lithuania, U.S.S.R. Town sit. at confluence of Nemen R. and Vilia R. Railway junction and river port. It has been an important commercial centre since the Middle Ages. Manu. agric. machinery, textiles, metal goods, chemicals and food products. Pop. (1977E) 359,000.

Kavalla Macedonia, Greece. (i) Prefecture sit. on Aegean Sea and inc. the island of Thásos. Area, 814 sq. m. (2,109 sq. km.). The main product is tobacco. (ii) Port, sit. on Gulf of Kavalla 75 m. (120 km.) E of Thessaloníki, and built on the site of anc. Neapolis. Pop. (1971C) 46,234.

Kavaratti Lakshadweep, India. Island of the Lakshadweep group in the Arabian Sea. Coral formation. The main product is coconuts.

Kawaguchi Honshū, Japan. City immediately N of Tōkyō. Industries inc. iron founding, textiles. Pop. (1977C) 350,000.

Kawasaki Kanagawa, Japan. Town sit. between Tōkyō and Yokohama in the Keihin Industrial Zone. It is an important centre of heavy industries inc. shipbuilding, iron and steel, and machinery and also manu. textiles and chemicals. Pop. (1977C) 999,000.

Kayseri Turkey. Cap. of Kayseri province sit. in central Turkey. Manu. textiles, carpets, rugs and tiles. Pop. (1970C) 167,696.

Kazakhstan U.S.S.R. In 1920 Uralsk, Turgai, Akmolinsk and Semipalatinsk provinces formed the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic within the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic. It was made a constituent Rep. of the U.S.S.R. in 1936. To this Rep. were added the parts of the former Governorship of Turkestan inhabited by a majority of Kazakhs. Area is 1,049,155 sq. m. (2,717,300 sq. km.). Cap. Alma-Ata. Agric. of all kinds, esp. grain and cotton, is important, and sheep produce particularly high quality wool. The country is rich in mineral resources inc. coal, tung-

sten, oil, copper, lead, zinc and manganese, therefore heavy engineering is important. Pop. (1978E) 14,700,000.

Kazan Tatar, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Rep. sit. at confluence of Kazanka R. and Volga R. It is an important transport and industrial centre with large engineering works and oil refineries. Other manu. are chemicals, soap, textiles, typewriters and musical instruments. Its fur industry handles half the Russian output. Pop. (1977E) 970,000.

Kazan-retto *see* **Volcano Islands**

Kazbek, Mount U.S.S.R. Mountain peak in the Caucasus, 65 m. (104 km.) N of Tbilisi. 16,546 ft. (5,043 metres) a.s.l.

Kázerun Fárs, Iran. Town sit. 55 m. (88 km.) W of Shiráz, in an agric. area, producing rice, tobacco, opium and cotton.

Kázvin Gilán, Iran. Town sit. 90 m. (144 km.) WNW of Tehrán, at the S foot of the Elburz Mountains. Manu. carpets, textiles and soap. Subject to frequent earthquakes.

Kearny New Jersey, U.S.A. Town sit. on Passaic R. E of Newark, and connected to it by bridges. It has shipyards and docks. Manu. are very varied, the most important being metal goods and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 37,585.

Kecskemét Bács-Kiskun, Hungary. Cap. of county. Sit. 50 m. (80 km.) SE of Budapest. It is the centre of a fertile fruit-growing area with associated industries of distilling, preserving of fruit and vegetables and the manu. of agric. implements. Pop. (1970C) 77,000.

Kedah Peninsular Malaysia, Malaysia. State in NW bordering on Thailand. Area, 3,639 sq. m. (9,425 sq. km.). Cap. Alor Star. The chief agric. products are rice and rubber; other crops of commercial value are coconuts, areca-nuts, tapioca and fruit. Tin and tungsten are mined. Pop. (1970C) 954,947.

Kediri Java, Indonesia. Town 50 m. (80 km.) SW of Surabaya. Commercial centre of an agric. region. Pop. (1970E) 158,000.

Keeling Islands *see* **Cocos Islands**

Keelung Taiwan. Port on N coast, sit. 15 m. (24 km.) ENE of Taipei. It exports sugar and tea. Shipbuilding and flour milling are carried on and manu. inc. cement, chemicals and fertilizers. Pop. (1968E) 304,740.

Keewatin Northwest Territories, Canada. District of E mainland inc. the islands of Hudson Bay but excluding the Melville and Boothia peninsulas. Area, 228,160 sq. m. (590,934 sq. km.). The scattered pop., mainly Indians and Eskimos, live by fur-trapping.

Kefallenia Ionian Islands, Greece. Largest of the Ionian Islands, W of the Gulf of Patras. Area, 357 sq. m. (924 sq. km.). Cap. Argostolion. Rocky with limestone hills rising to 5,315 ft. (1,620 metres) a.s.l. Mainly agric., producing currants, wine, olive oil, cotton, citrus fruit, grain. Pop. (1971C) 36,742.

Keighley West Yorkshire, England. Town sit. 8 m. (13 km.) NW of Bradford on R. Aire. The main products are woollen and worsted goods, textile machinery and machine tools. Pop. (1977E) 57,600.

Keith Scotland. Grampian Region. Burgh sit. 17 m. (27 km.) WSW of Banff on R. Isla, and opposite Fife Keith. It has whisky distilleries and manu. tweeds. Pop. (1974E) 4,208.

Kelantan Peninsular Malaysia, Malaysia. State in NE bordering on Thailand. Area, 5,765 sq. m. (14,931 sq. km.). Cap. Kota Bharu. The chief agric. products are rice, coconuts, palm oil, pepper and tapioca. Rubber and copra are important industries, and silk-weaving and boat-building are also carried on. Pop. (1970C) 684,738.

Kelso Scotland. Borders Region. Town 42 m. (67 km.) SE of Edinburgh sit. at confluence of R. Tweed and R. Teviot. Manu. agric. implements, oil cake and fertilizers. Pop. (1973E) 4,169.

Kemerovo Siberia, U.S.S.R. (i) Region in S, mainly in the Kuznetsk basin. Large mineral deposits with associated industries make it the most densely pop. province in Siberia. Area, 39,000 sq. m.

(101,000 sq. km.). (ii) Cap. of region of same name sit. on Tom R. Important industries are chemicals, engineering and coalmining. Pop. (1977E) 454,000.

Kemi Lappi, Finland. Town and port near mouth of Kemi R. Sawmilling. Pop. (1972C) 27,834.

Kempten Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 53 m. (85 km.) SSW of Augsburg on Iller R. An important commercial and agric. centre with manu. of textiles, paper and engineering. Pop. (1971E) 40,000.

Kempton Park Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town 8 m. (13 km.) NNE of Germiston at N edge of the Witwatersrand. Industries inc. iron founding; manu. brick, cement. Pop. (1970E) 35,767.

Kendal Cumbria, England. Market town near Lake District, on R. Kent. The woollen industry has been important since the 14th cent. Other manu. are footwear, carpets, hosiery, paper, water turbines and pumps. Pop. (1973E) 22,440.

Kenilworth Warwickshire, England. Town 5 m. (8 km.) SW of Coventry. Industry mainly associated with motor and agric. engineering. Pop. (1973E) 19,730.

Kenitra, Morocco *see* **Mina Hassan Tani**

Kennedy, Cape Florida, U.S.A. Cape on E coast. Headquarters of the National Aeronautical and Space Administration, and from here U.S. moon probes departed. Named after the assassination of Pres. Kennedy in 1963 but returned to the name Cape Canaveral in May 1973 as the inhabitants complained that Canaveral was the oldest named place on E seaboard. NASA still use name Cape Kennedy.

Kennington Greater London, England. Sit. just S of R. Thames and is famous for The Oval cricket ground.

Kenosha Wisconsin, U.S.A. City and port sit. 35 m. (56 km.) S of Milwaukee on L. Michigan. Manu. cars, metal products, mattresses and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 78,805.

Kensington and Chelsea Greater London, England. District of W central London on N bank of Thames R. Residential. Pop. (1973E) 176,900.

Kent England. Sit. in SE Eng. Under 1974 re-organization the county consists of districts of Dartford, Gravesham, Medway, Gillingham, Swale, Canterbury, Dover, Thanet, Sevenoaks, Tonbridge and Malling, Maidstone (county town), Tunbridge Wells, Ashford, Shepway. Area, 1,441 sq. m. (3,732 sq. km.). The surface is undulating in the interior, rising to 824 ft. (251 metres) a.s.l. on the North Downs. The county is drained by Rs. Thames, Medway, Stour, Rother and Dorent. The S area is known as the Weald. Kent is known as the 'garden of England'. Agric. is an important industry and products include, cereals, fruit, hops, vegetables. Manu. include bricks, cement, paper, shipbuilding and oil refining. There is considerable fishing round the county's 140 m. (224 km.) coastline. Dover, Folkestone and Ramsgate are the principal cross-channel ports for ships and hovercraft. Pop. (1977E) 1,445,100.

Kentish Town Greater London, England. Sit. N of R. Thames.

Kentucky U.S.A. State of U.S.A. bounded on the N by Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, on the E by W. Virginia and Virginia, on the S by Tennessee and on the W by Missouri. Surface undulating, rising to about 3,000 ft. (914 metres) in Allegheny plateau. In SW are great cypress swamps. Principal R. are Ohio, which forms N boundary; R. Mississippi, which forms part of W boundary. Area, 40,395 sq. m. (104,623 sq. km.) of which 745 sq. m. (1,930 sq. km.) are water. Chief towns, Frankfort (cap.), Louisville and Lexington. There are some remarkable caves. Climate is temperate. Kentucky is largely agric., esp. Blue Grass country; produces more tobacco and hemp than any other district of U.S.A.; also maize, wheat and fruit. Esp. famous for horses; mules, cattle, sheep, pigs also raised. There are large forests containing valuable timber. Extensive coalfields in both E and W, also iron, lead, salt, fluorspar, sandstone, natural gas, petroleum. Among principal

industries are lumbering, flour milling, tanning, manu. of cotton-seed oil, hardware, clothing, cigars. Pop. (1970C) 3,219,311.

Kentucky River Kentucky, U.S.A. Rises in the Cumberland Mountains and flows NW for 260 m. (416 km.) to join Ohio R. at Carrollton.

Kenya Until Kenya became independent in 1963, it consisted of the colony and the protectorate. In 1906 the protectorate was placed under the control of a governor and Commander-in-Chief and (except the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions) was annexed to the Crown in 1920 under the name of the Colony of Kenya, thus becoming a Crown Colony. The territories on the coast became the Kenya Protectorate. The N boundary is defined by an agreement with Ethiopia in 1947. Bounded by Ethiopia in N, Uganda in W, Tanzania in S and the Indian Ocean and Somali Rep. in E. Area, 224,960 sq. m. (582,000 sq. km.). Cap. Nairobi. Chief towns, Mombasa, Nakuru and Kisumu. As agric. is possible from sea-level to altitudes of over 9,000 ft. (2,743 metres) tropical, sub-tropical and temperate crops can be grown and mixed farming can be practised. Four-fifths of the country is range-land which produces mainly livestock products and wild game which constitutes the major attraction of the country's tourist industry. The main areas of crop production are the Central, Rift Valley, Western and Nyanza Provinces and parts of Eastern and Coastal Provinces. Coffee, tea, sisal, pyrethrum, maize and wheat are crops of major importance in the Highlands, while coconuts, cashew nuts, cotton, sugar, sisal and maize are the principal crops grown at the lower altitudes. The livestock industry is important, and considerable quantities of corned beef, butter, bacon, ham, and hides and skins are exported. Groundnuts, simsim, potatoes, beans, essential oils and other miscellaneous crops are grown according to elevation and rainfall. An export trade is developing in mangoes, fresh fruits, flowers and vegetables sent by air to Europe. The total area of gazetted forest reserves in Kenya amounts to 6,486 sq. m. (16,800 sq. km.), of which the greater part is sit. between 6,000 and 11,000 ft. (1,829–3,353 metres) a.s.l., mostly on Mount Kenya, the Aberdares, Mount Elgon, Tinderet, Londiani, Mau watershed, Elgeyo and Charangani ranges. These forests may be divided into coniferous, broad-leafed or hardwood and bamboo forests. The upper parts of these forests are mainly bamboo, which occurs mostly between altitudes of 8,000 and 10,000 ft. (2,438–3,048 metres) and occupies some 10% of the high-altitude forests. Plantations estab. by 1969 total 180,560 hectares, of which 90,450 are exotic softwood. In addition 3,100 hectares of pines have been planted for pulpwood. The Forest Dept. employs about 11,000 men and primary forest industries about 8,000. The revenue to the Forest Dept. from timber royalties and miscellaneous produce amounted to £437,000. By mid 1970 over 75% of the area of Kenya had been geologically mapped. Minerals inc. cement, soda ash, copper, gold, limestone, diatomite, carbon dioxide, salt, kaolin, vermiculite, barytes, magnesite, felspar, beryl, aquamarine fluorite, silver, sapphires, galena, guano, wollastrite and corundum. Tourism is a developing industry. Pop. (1976E) 13.8m.

Kenya, Mount Kenya. An extinct volcano sit. on E of the Great Rift Valley just S of the equator. First climbed in 1899 the central cone is 17,040 ft. (5,198 metres) a.s.l. There is equatorial forest up to 11,000 ft. (3,353 metres) and then an alpine region and glaciers above 14,000 ft. (4,267 metres).

Kerala India. The state of Kerala, created under the States Reorganization Act, 1956, consists of the previous state of Travancore-Cochin, except for 4 *taluks* of the Trivandrum district and a part of the Shencottah *taluk* of Quilon district. Area, 38,855 sq. m. (100,634 sq. km.). Cap. Trivandrum. Agric. inc. rice, tapioca, coconut, areca-nut, oilseeds, pepper, sugar-cane, rubber, tea, coffee and cardamom. About a third of the area is comprised of forests, inc. teak, sandalwood, ebony and black-wood and varieties of softwood. Next to Bihar, Kerala possesses the widest variety of economic mineral resources among the Indian States. The beach sands of Kerala contain monazite, ilmenite, rutile, zircon, sillimanite, etc. There are extensive white-clay deposits; other minerals of commercial importance inc. mica, graphite, lime-

stone, quartz-sand and lignite. Most of the major industrial concerns are either owned or sponsored by the Govt. The Govt. owns 11 industrial concerns and has substantial shares in more than 40 concerns. Among the privately owned factories are the numerous cashew and coir factories. Other important factory industries are rubber, tea, tiles, oil, textiles, ceramics, fertilizers and chemicals, sugar, cement, rayon, glass, matches, pencils, monazite, ilmenite, titanium oxide, rare earths, aluminium, electrical goods, paper, shark-liver oil, etc. Among the cottage industries, coir-spinning and handloom-weaving are the most important ones, forming the means of livelihood of a large section of the people. Other industries are the village oil industry, ivory carving, furniture-making, bell metal, brass and copper ware, leather goods, screw-pines, mat-making, rattan-work, bee-keeping, pottery, etc. These have been organized on a co-operative basis. Pop. (1971C) 21,347,375.

Kerbela Kerbela, Iraq. City 55 m. (88 km.) SSW of Baghdad at the edge of the Syrian Desert. Provincial cap. and pilgrims' city, with the tomb of Mohammed's grandson Husein, an important Shiite shrine. Trading centre for dates, hides, wool. Pop. (1970E) 447,900.

Kerch Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Port at the E end of the Kerch Peninsula, and chief industrial centre of the Crimea, sit. 79 m. (126 km.) NW of Novorossiysk. Manu. iron and steel, shipbuilding and fisheries. Kerch was founded by the Greeks in the 6th cent. B.C. and has many anc. monuments. Pop. (1977E) 154,000.

Kerch Peninsula Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Peninsula between the Sea of Azov in the N, and the Black Sea in the S. 60 m. (96 km.) long and a maximum of 30 m. (48 km.) wide, it is separated from the mainland of Crimea by the Kerch Strait.

Kerch Strait Ukraine, U.S.S.R. A shallow strait joining the Sea of Azov to the Black Sea.

Kerguelen Islands Indian Ocean. Volcanic and desolate arch. sit. at 40°–50° S lat. and 68°–70° E long. The islands are noted for their prolific bird life and the extraordinary Kerguelen cabbage. The arch. now forms part of the French Southern and Antarctic Territories. Area, 2,700 sq. m. (6,993 sq. km.).

Kerkrade Limburg, Netherlands. Town 15 m. (24 km.) ENE of Maastricht and the centre of a coalmining area. Pop. (1974E) 46,470.

Kerkyra Greece. (i) Island and prefecture in the Ionian group off the coasts of Epirus, Greece, and Albania. Area, 246 sq. m. (637 sq. km.). Mountainous in the N. Fertile, producing olives, vines and citrus fruits. Main occupation farming. (ii) Cap. of prefecture of same name sit. on the E coast. Industries inc. textiles, fishing and tourism. Sea port exporting olive oil and fruit. Pop. (1971C) 28,630.

Kermadec Islands SW Pacific Ocean. A group of volcanic islands 600 m. (960 km.) NE of Auckland, and owned by New Zealand. Area, 13 sq. m. (34 sq. km.). There is a meteorological station on Raoul Island, area 11 sq. m. (28 sq. km.).

Kermán Iran. (i) Province in SE, mainly barren. Area, 85,000 sq. m. (220,150 sq. km.). (ii) Cap. of province of same name. Manu. carpets, brassware and shawls. Pop. (1971E) 90,000.

Kermánsháh Kermánsháhán, Iran. Cap. of Kermánsháhán province. Standing in the centre of a fertile grain-producing area, it has caravan routes from Tehrán, Baghdad and Esfáhán passing through. An oil refinery is joined by pipeline to the Naft-i-Shah oilfield. Pop. (1971E) 290,861.

Kerry Irish Republic. County of province of Munster, in SW of Rep. Area, 1,815 sq. m. (4,700 sq. km.). County town, Tralee. A mountainous region with a deeply indented coastline, with many bays and offshore islands. The highest range in the Rep., Macgillycuddy's Reeks, is inland with the highest peak Carrantuohill rising to 3,414 ft. (1,041 metres) a.s.l. The beautiful Killarney Ls. are in this county. Tourism is now a major industry. Other industries inc. the manu. of engineering products, footwear, woollen goods and cutlery. Pop. (1971C) 112,772.

Keswick Cumbria, England. Town 31

m. SSW of Carlisle on Greta R. near N shore of Derwentwater. Market town for a farming and quarrying area. The main industry is tourism. Pop. (1973E) 4,790.

Kettering Northamptonshire, England. Town 14 m. (22 km.) NE of Northampton on Ise R. Industries inc. manu. leather goods esp. footwear; also manu. machine tools, ball bearings and clothing. Pop. (1974E) 45,460.

Kew Greater London, England. District of W Lond. 7 m. (11 km.) from city centre on S bank of Thames R. Residential, noted for the Royal Botanical Gardens (288 acres) and Observatory.

Keweenaw Peninsula Michigan, U.S.A. Peninsula which is part of the Upper Peninsula, and curves 60 m. (96 km.) NE into L. Superior. Previously very rich in copper deposits, it is now mainly a resort area.

Key West Florida, U.S.A. Port 130 m. (208 km.) SSW of Miami, on Key West Island, the most westerly in the Florida Keys group of islands. Manu. cigars, turtle processing and sponge fishing. There is a govt. naval and air station here, and it is a popular tourist resort. Pop. (1970C) 27,563.

Khabarovsk U.S.S.R. (i) Territory in the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Rep. sit. along Sea of Okhotsk coastline and on Lower Amur R. Area, 965,400 sq. m. (2,500,400 sq. km.). Mainly forested with large deposits of gold, coal and iron. (ii) Cap. of territory of the same name, sit. at junction of Amur R. and Trans-Siberian Railway. The chief industrial centre of E Siberia occupied with oil refining, engineering, brewing, tanning and flour milling. Pop. (1977E) 524,000.

Khairpur Sind, Pakistan. Cap. of state of same name, 230 m. (368 km.) NNE of Karachi. Irrigation allows cereals and cotton to be grown. Manu. textiles and carpets. Pop. (1975E) 56,500.

Khakass Autonomous Region Part of Krasnoyarsk Territory, U.S.S.R. Area, 23,855 sq. m. (61,784 sq. km.). Estab. 1930. Cap. Abakan, sit. 150 m. (240 km.) SSW of Krasnoyarsk. Chief industries coal and ore-mining, timber and woodworking. Also livestock breeding, dairy and vegetable farming, with 621,000 hectares under crops. Pop. (1972E) 455,000.

Khalkidiki Macedonia, Greece. Prefecture formed by a peninsula extending into the Aegean Sea in 3 parallel prongs; Kassandra, Sithonia, and Akte. Area, 1,237 sq. m. (2,945 sq. km.). Cap. Polyghyros, sit. 31 m. (50 km.) SE of Thessaloniki. Main products wheat, olive oil and wine. Mount Athos stands at the tip of the Akte peninsula. Pop. (1971C) 73,850.

Khanaqin Diyala, Iraq. Town 90 m. (144 km.) NE of Baghdad near Iranian border. Important oil refining centre. Pop. (1970E) 44,000.

Khanka, Lake U.S.S.R./China. L. 100 m. (160 km.) N of Vladivostok on China/U.S.S.R. frontier. Area, 1,700 sq. m. (4,400 sq. km.). Fed by Mo and Lefu Rs., drained by Sungacha R. into Ussuri R.

Khanty-Mansi National Area Tyumen, U.S.S.R. A National Area in W Siberia crossed by Ob R. Important deposits of oil and natural gas. Area, 215,000 sq. m. (556,850 sq. km.). Cap. Khanty-Mansiisk, sit. at confluence of Ob R. and Irtysh R. and 300 m. (480 km.) NNE of Tyumen. Pop. (1970E) 272,000.

Kharagpur West Bengal, India. Town 70 m. (112 km.) WSW of Calcutta. A railway junction occupied with railway and other engineering. Pop. (1971C) 161,911.

Kharga Oasis Egypt. Otherwise called El Kharga or Al-Kharijah (The Great Oasis). Sit. 110 m. (176 km.) WSW of Nag Hammadi sit. in a basin *c.* 200 m. (320 km.) N to S and 30 m. (48 km.) E to W. Railway and caravan routes connect it with the Dakhla oasis and Nile valley. Main settlement Kharga and the surrounding agric. area which produces dates, cotton, wheat, rice, barley, bananas, vines.

Kharkov Ukraine, U.S.S.R. (i) Region in NE Ukraine. Mainly agric. Area, 290,000 sq. km. (751,000 sq. km.). (ii) Cap. of region of same name. Important industrial and transportation centre.

Manu. agric. machinery inc. tractors, equipment for coalmining, oil-drilling and electrical products, locomotives, machine tools and many other goods. Pop. (1977E) 1,405,000.

Khartoum Sudan. Cap. of Sudan sit. on left bank of Blue Nile near confluence with White Nile. A road and rail bridge across the Blue Nile connects the town with Khartoum North, and a bridge across the White Nile connects with Omdurman. Khartoum is an important trading centre, esp. for cotton, with good railway and steamer services. Pop. (1972E) 300,000.

Khartoum North Khartoum, Sudan. Town on right bank of Blue Nile opposite Khartoum. Trades in cotton and cereals. Industries inc. tanning, textile weaving, food processing. Pop. (1972E) 149,000.

Khasi Hills Assam, India. A range of hills extending some 140 m. (224 km.) E to W and forming a 60 m. (96 km.) wide barrier between the valleys of Brahmaputra R. and Surma R. Nearly 10,000 ft. (3,048 metres) a.s.l. On the S side is Cherrapunji, with an annual rainfall of 428 in. (1,087 cm.).

Khaskovo Bulgaria. Cap. of Khaskovo province, 45 m. (72 km.) ESE of Plovdiv. Manu. textiles and tobacco. Pop. (1971E) 63,670.

Khatanga River Krasnoyarsk, U.S.S.R. Rises in central Siberia being a union of the Kotui R. and the Moiero R. and flows NE for 412 m. (659 km.) to enter the Laptev Sea at Khatanga Bay and abounds in fish.

Kherson Ukraine, U.S.S.R. (i) Region in S, a flat agric. region crossed by Dnieper R. Area, 10,600 sq. m. (27,450 sq. km.). Chief industries are engineering, textiles and food products. (ii) Cap. of region of same name, 18 m. (29 km.) from mouth of Dnieper R. A R. port exporting grain and timber. Manu. as for province. Also industries of flour milling, shipbuilding and brewing. Pop. (1977E) 324,000.

Khingan Mountains China. Two ranges of volcanic mountains. The Great Khingan runs SW to NE at a height of 3,000–6,000 ft. (914–1,829 metres) a.s.l., separating Manchuria from Mongolia. The Little Khingan extend SE parallel to the Amur R. from the extension of the Great Khingan. Lumbering is important.

Khios Greece. (i) Island and prefecture in the Aegean Sea off the W coast of Turkey. Area, 336 sq. m. (870 sq. km.). Main occupation farming, esp. vines, figs, olives, almonds, fruits, sheep and goats. (ii) Cap. of prefecture of same name, sit. on E coast. Industries inc. tanning, boatbuilding and winemaking. Sea port exporting wine, mastic and fruit. Pop. (1971C) 28,084.

Khiva Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 18 m. (29 km.) SW of Urgench on Khiva oasis. Industries inc. cotton milling, metal-working, carpet making. Formerly cap. of Khiva Khanate. Pop. (1970E) 25,000.

Khmelnitsky Ukraine, U.S.S.R. (i) Region SW of Kiev, mainly agric. (ii) Cap. of region of same name, 170 m. (272 km.) WSW of Kiev, on Southern Bug R. Industries, engineering, food processing and furniture. Pop. (1970E) 113,000.

Khmer Republic *see* **Kampuchea, Democratic**

Khoper River Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Rises 26 m. (42 km.) WSW of Penza and flows SSW for 600 m. (960 km.) to join Don R.

Khorasan Iran. Major part of the ninth province to which this name is commonly given. Bounded N by U.S.S.R., E by Afghánistán. Chief city, Meshed. Mountainous in the N, levelling to the dry uplands (E) and edges of the Dasht-i-Kavir and Dasht-i-Lut deserts (SW). Watered by Atrek and Kashef Rs. and Qain and Birjand oases which support some agric., main products cereals, cotton, tobacco, sugar-beets, fruit, nuts. The main industries are rug weaving, food processing, tanning. Pop. (1972E) 2,494,283.

Khorramshahr Khuzistan, Iran. Port sit. at confluence of Shatt-al-Arab R. and Karun R. and near frontier with Iraq. The most important port on the (Persian)

Gulf, exporting cotton, dates, hides and skins. Pop. (1976C) 146,709.

Khotan Sinkiang-Uighur, China. Oasis town sit. approx. 90 m. (144 km.) from frontier with Kashmir on the S side of the Tarim Basin. Famous for jade products. Manu. carpets, cotton and silk goods. Pop. (1970E) 10,000–50,000.

Khouribga Casablanca, Morocco. Town 65 m. (104 km.) SE of Casablanca. Important phosphate mining centre, with associated industries. Pop. (1971E) 73,667.

Khulna Bangladesh. Cap. of division. Sit. on Ganges delta, 80 m. (128 km.) SW of Dacca. Trade in rice, jute, oilseeds, sugar, betel-nut, coconut, salt. Milling rice, flour, oilseeds. Manu. cotton cloth. Shipbuilding. Pop. (1974C) 80,917.

Khurramabad Khuzistán, Iran. Town sit. 150 m. (240 km.) N of Ahwáz. Trade in wool and fruit. Pop. (1972E) 70,000.

Khuzistán Iran. Province of Iran in SW at the head of the (Persian) Gulf. Cap. Ahwáz. Pop. (1972E) 1.6m.

Khyber Pass Afghánistán/Pakistan. Pass 33 m. (53 km.) long between plains of Peshawar, Pakistan and valley of Kabul R. Afghánistán. Varying in width from 450 ft. (137 metres) to 15 ft. (4 metres) with a railway which runs to the Afghán frontier, it is an important trade route.

Kiangsi (Jiangxi) China. Province in SE, encircled by mountains except in the N where L. Poyang is sit. Area, 63,600 sq. m. (164,800 sq. km.). Cap. Nanchang on the chief R., Kankiang. Main agric. products are rice, tea, tangerines, cotton and tobacco. Coal and tungsten are mined. There are noted porcelain kilns at Chingtechan. Pop. (1970E) 25m.

Kiangsu (Jiangsu) China. Maritime province to E, bordering on the Yellow Sea. A great plain, inc. Yangtse delta, and traversed by Grand Canal which runs N to S. Area, 39,450 sq. m. (102,200 sq. km.). Cap. Nanking. Chief port, Shanghai. Agric. products inc. tea, rice, cotton, wheat, sugar and silk. Pop. (1970E) 47m.

Kicking Horse Pass British Columbia/Alberta, Canada. Pass at 5,339 ft. (1,627 metres) a.s.l. in the Rocky Mountains. The highest place on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Kidderminster Hereford and Worcester, England. Town 15 m. (24 km.) N of Worcester on R. Stour. The principal centre of the Brit. carpet-making trade, with other industries of light engineering, worsted spinning and tin-plating. Manu. electrical equipment, chemicals and drop forgings. Pop. (1973E) 48,960.

Kidwelly Dyfed, Wales. A borough sit. 5 m. (8 km.) NW of Llanelli on Carmarthen Bay. Manu. bricks, silica and optical glass products. Pop. (1973E) 3,090.

Kiel Schleswig-Holstein, Federal Republic of Germany. Cap. of Schleswig-Holstein sit. at E end of Kiel Canal on the Kieler Förde. Main industries shipbuilding, engineering, fishing, flour milling and brewing. Pop. (1970E) 271,042.

Kiel Canal Federal Republic of Germany. Canal 61 m. (98 km.) in length connecting Elbe estuary on the N. Sea with Kieler Förde on the Baltic Sea. Opened by Wilhelm II in 1895, and formerly called the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal.

Kielce Poland. (i) Province in SE. Area, 7,493 sq. m. (19,408 sq. km.). Chief R., Vistula and Pilica. Cereals and flax are grown. Pop. (1971E) 1,895,000. (ii) Cap. of province of same name, 65 m. (104 km.) NNE of Kraków. Industries, ironworks, tanning, sawmilling. Manu. munitions, rollingstock, textiles, cement, chemicals and food products. Pop. (1971E) 129,000.

Kiev Ukraine, U.S.S.R. (i) Region in central Ukraine, traversed by Dnieper R. The N is mainly forested with large peat deposits, and rye, flax and potatoes are grown. Wheat, sugarbeet and sunflower are grown in the S. (ii) Cap. of region of same name, the third largest city in the U.S.S.R. sit. on right bank of Dnieper R. Commercial, industrial, transportation and cultural centre. Manu. extremely diverse, inc. light and heavy engineering products, chemicals, textiles, and food products. Many fine anc. buildings inc. the Byzantine Cathedral of St. Sophia

and Pechersky monastery. Kiev, dating from the 8th cent. is the historical centre of Russian culture. Pop. (1977E) 2,079,000.

Kigali Rwanda. Cap. sit. in central Rwanda. Trades in coffee, cattle and hides. Pop. (1970E) 7,000.

Kigoma Tanzania. Town 220 m. (352 km.) W of Tabora on L. Tanganyika. Rail terminus and L. port, exporting rice, vegetable oils, cotton, fish.

Kikinda Vojvodina, Yugoslavia. Town sit. 72 m. (115 km.) N of Belgrade. Trades in wheat, fruit and flour. Pop. (1971C) 50,503.

Kildare Irish Republic. (i) County in the province of Leinster. Area, 654 sq. m. (1,694 sq. km.). Mainly lowlying and containing the Bog of Allen in the N. Chief towns, Kildare (county town) and Naas. Principal Rs. are Boyne, Liffey, Barrow and Lesser Barrow. In the fertile Curragh district, cattle and horses are raised, and potatoes, oats and barley are grown. Pop. (1971C) 71,977. (ii) Market town in county of same name. Breeding and training centre of the Irish horse industry. Pop. (1971C) 3,137.

Kilembe Western Province, Uganda. Village 35 m. (56 km.) SSW of Fort Portal on the E slopes of Ruwenzori. Copper mines.

Kilimanjaro, Mount Tanzania. Mountain sit. between L. Victoria and the coast. The highest mountain in Afr., it has two peaks, both of which are extinct volcanoes, Kibo 19,340 ft. (5,950 metres) a.s.l., and Mawenzi 17,300 ft. (5,323 metres) a.s.l. Coffee, maize and bananas are grown on the SW slopes from 4,000–6,000 ft. (1,230–1,846 metres) a.s.l. Above 6,000 ft. there are forests, followed by grasslands to about 12,000 ft. (3,690 metres), above which there is permanent snow and ice. The first ascent was made in 1889.

Kilinailau Solomon Islands, South Pacific. Atoll 45 m. (72 km.) NE of Buka consisting of a 7-island reef. Main product coconuts.

Kilindini Mombasa, Kenya. Harbour for Mombasa city, with deep water, modern docks, coal and oil terminals.

Kilkenny Irish Republic. (i) County in province of Leinster, sit. in SE. Area, 796 sq. m. (2,061 sq. km.). Mainly hilly with Mount Brandon in the SE. Principal Rs. are Barrow, Suir and Nore. Mainly agric. with cereals, potatoes, beet and turnips grown. Pop. (1971C) 61,473. (ii) County town of same name, on R. Nore. Many fine anc. buildings. Industries are brewing and tanning. Pop. (1971C) 9,838.

Killarney Kerry, Irish Republic. Town sit. 17 m. (27 km.) SE of Tralee. Tourist centre in area of outstanding beauty, containing the three noted Ls. of Killarney, Upper, Middle and Lower. The latter is also known as Lough Leane. Nearby are the Torc and Purple Mountains, Macgillicuddy's Reeks and the Gap of Dunloe. Pop. (1971C) 7,184.

Killicrankie Pass Scotland. Pass 27 m. (43 km.) NW of Perth in valley of R. Garry. It extends 1½ m. (2.5 km.) from Killiecrankie Station to Garry Bridge.

Killorglin Kerry, Irish Republic. Town in SW on R. Laune. Main industries are pharmaceutical and leather products. Pop. (1971C) 1,150.

Kilmarnock Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Industrial town sit. on Kilmarnock Water near its confluence with R. Irvine. Industries, engineering, carpet-making. Manu. lace, woollen goods, whisky, footwear and earthenware. Pop. (1978E) 52,000.

Kilrush Clare, Irish Republic. Port sit. on Shannon estuary. Industries, fishing and stone quarrying. Pop. (1971C) 2,671.

Kilsyth Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town sit. 13 m. (21 km.) NNE of Glasgow. Industries are mainly light engineering. Pop. (1978E) 10,200.

Kilwinning Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town sit. 9 m. (15 km.) WNW of Kilmarnock on R. Garnock. Industries, engineering and worsted spinning. Pop. (1973E) 7,289.

Kimberley Western Australia, Australia. District in N, mainly fertile

grassland with a mountainous core. Principal Rs. are Ord and Fitzroy. Mainly a cattle producing area but gold is mined at Hall's Creek.

Kimberley Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town 91 m. (146 km.) WNW of Bloemfontein. Important diamond-mining centre. Manu. cement, metal goods, clothing and furniture. Some agric. and cattle ranching is possible based on irrigation schemes. Pop. (1970E) 103,789.

Kincardine Scotland. Fife Region. Town sit. on Firth of Forth, 5 m. (8 km.) SE of Alloa, in a coalmining area. Pop. (1976E) 3,540.

Kincardineshire Scotland. Former county now part of Grampian Region.

Kineshma Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Industrial town 50 m. (80 km.) ENE of Ivanovo on Volga R. Centre for textiles, sawmilling and paper manu. Pop. (1970E) 90,000.

King Edward VII Point Canada. Extreme SE tip of Ellesmere Island in NE Franklin District, North West Territories.

King Feisal Port Saudi Arabia. A new deep-water port at Jidda, between Suez and Aden was commissioned in Jan. 1973 and will serve as the main port of entry for pilgrims to Mecca.

Kinghorn Scotland. Fife Region. Town sit. 3 m. (5 km.) S of Kirkcaldy. Manu. golf clubs. Pop. (1978E) 2,400.

King Island Tasmania, Australia. Island 55 m. (88 km.) off NW coast of Tasmania in the Bass Strait. Area, 425 sq. m. (1,101 sq. km.). Fertile plain supporting dairy farms. Minerals inc. tungsten, tin, zircons.

Kingsbridge Devon, England. Market town 10 m. (16 km.) WSW of Dartmouth and at the head of Kingsbridge Estuary. Pop. (1973E) 3,660.

Kings Canyon National Park California, U.S.A. Region on W slopes of the Sierra Nevada, crossed by Middle Fork and S. Fork of Kings R. Area, 708 sq. m. (1,834 sq. km.).

King's Lynn Norfolk, England. Market town and port, sit. S of Wash at mouth of Great Ouse R. Agric. industries, sugar-beet refining, vegetable and fruit canning, and the manu. of agric. implements and refrigeration equipment. There are many fine medieval buildings. Pop. (1976E) 31,000.

King's Peak Utah, U.S.A. Mountain peak 80 m. (128 km.) E of Salt Lake City in the Uinta range, at 13,498 ft. (4,114 metres) a.s.l. the highest point in Utah.

Kingsport Tennessee, U.S.A. Industrial town 87 m. (139 km. ENE of Knoxville, on Holston R. Manu. chemicals, textiles and paper. Pop. (1970C) 31,938.

Kingston Ontario, Canada. Port sit. on NE of L. Ontario at mouth of Cataraqui R. Cap. of Frontenac county. Manu. locomotives, textiles, chemicals, aluminium goods and mining machinery. Pop. (1976C) 54,804.

Kingston Jamaica. Cap. of the island, sit. on SE coast, it is the largest and most important town and port in the Caribbean. The land-locked harbour can accommodate ocean-going vessels. Centre of the coffee trade with industries based on the agric. produce of the island. Manu. tobacco products, matches, clothing and jam. Pop. (1970C) 117,400.

Kingston New York, U.S.A. Town 88 m. (141 km.) N of New York on Hudson R. Manu. bricks, tiles, cement and clothing. Pop. (1970C)) 25,544.

Kingston Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Town sit. on Susquehanna R. opposite Wilkes-Barre, and 90 m. (144 km.) NNW of Philadelphia. Industries railway engineering and anthracite mining. Manu. cigars and hosiery. Pop. (1970C) 18,325.

Kingston-upon-Hull *see* **Hull**

Kingston-upon-Thames Greater London, England. Borough 10 m. (16 km.) SW of London forming a suburb on Thames R. Residential with some industries inc. metalworking; manu. aircraft,

plastics, paint. Has the Saxon coronation stone. Pop. (1976E) 137,600.

Kingstown Windward Islands, West Indies. Town 100 m. (160 km.) S of Fort-de-France, Martinique, on St. Vincent island, of which it is cap. Port exporting arrowroot, cotton, sugar-cane, molasses, cacao, tropical fruit. Industries inc. processing cotton and arrowroot. Pop. (1972C) 22,000.

Kingussie Scotland. Highland Region. Town sit. S of Inverness on R. Spey. Tourist centre. Pop. (1974E) 1,040.

Kinlochleven Scotland. Highland Region. Town 9 m. (15 km.) SE of Fort William at head of Loch Leven. Hydroelectric plant and aluminium works. Pop. (1973E) 1,036.

Kinross Scotland. Tayside Region. Town $8\frac{1}{4}$ m. (13 km.) N of Dunfermline, on W shore of Loch Leven. Textile mills. Pop. (1973E) 2,829.

Kinross-shire Scotland. Former county, now part of Tayside Region.

Kinsale Cork, Irish Republic. Port and holiday resort on estuary of R. Bandon. Pop. (1971C) 1,622.

Kinshasa Zaïre. Cap. sit. on left bank of Congo R. below Stanley Pool. Commercial and transportation centre. Manu. textiles and footwear. It was founded by Stanley in 1887 and is now one of the most modern cities in Africa. Pop. (1970E) 1,323,039.

Kintyre Scotland. Peninsula sit. between Firth of Clyde and Atlantic, and extending 42 m. (67 km.) SSW from Tarbert. Principal town, Campbeltown. Mainly hilly rising to 1,462 ft. (446 metres) a.s.l. The chief occupations are agric., forestry, coalmining, quarrying and fishing.

Kioga Lake Uganda. Shallow L. 80 m. (128 km.) long in headwaters of Victoria Nile. One of a chain of L.

Kipini Coast Province, Kenya. Town 120 m. (192 km.) NNE of Mombasa at mouth of Tana R. on the Indian Ocean.

Industries inc. fishing; manu. sisal. Port, handling cotton, copra, sugar-cane.

Kirghizia U.S.S.R. After the revolution, Kirghizia became part of Soviet Turkestan, which itself became an Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic within the Russian Socialist Federal Socialist Republic in 1921. In 1926 the Govt. of the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic transformed Kirghizia into an Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic within the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic and finally in 1936 Kirghizia was proclaimed one of the constituent Soviet Socialist Republics of the U.S.S.R. Area, 76,460 sq. m. (198,500 sq. km.). Cap. Frunze. Generally mountainous, rising to 24,406 ft. (7,439 metres) a.s.l. in Pobeda. Fertile valleys growing wheat, sugar-beet and cotton. Famous for its livestock breeding. General engineering industries. Pop. (1978E) 3.5m.

Kiribati Pacific Ocean. Formerly Gilbert and Ellice Islands. Gained independence in 1975 when the former Ellice Islands severed its constitutional links and took the name Tuvalu. Three groups of islands with neighbouring Ocean Island, area, 2 sq. m. (5 sq. km.). Cap. Tarawa. Area, Gilbert Islands, 102 sq. m. (264 sq. km.); Phoenix Islands, 11 sq. m. (28 sq. km.); Line Islands *c.* 200 sq. m. (*c.* 520 sq. km.). The Gilbert group inc. 16 islands; the Phoenix group 8; and the Line group 8. The main occupations are growing coconuts and fishing. Main products are copra and phosphates. Pop. (1973E) 51,929.

Kirin (Jilin) Manchuria, China. (i) Province in NE bordering on Korea in SE. Area, 72,200 sq. m. (187,000 sq. km.). Cap. Changchun. Fertile region, even in the mountainous SE, with important crops of soya-beans, cereals, sugar-beet, tobacco and potatoes. Ginseng is cultivated. Minerals found inc. gold, iron, coal and copper. (ii) Town and port in province of same name on Sungari R. Manu. chemicals, cement, paper and matches. Connected by railway to Changchun. Pop. (1970E) 583,000.

Kirkby-in-Ashfield Nottinghamshire, England. Town 12 m. (19 km.) NNW of Nottingham. Centre of a coalmining region. Pop. (1974E) 24,000.

Kirkcaldy Scotland. Fife Region. Town and port on Firth of Forth. Centre of linoleum industry. Other industries are engineering, iron-founding and textiles. Pop. (1978E) 50,790.

Kirkcudbright Scotland. Dumfries and Galloway Region. Market town serving an agric. area sit. SW of Dumfries on R. Dee. Pop. (1973E) 2,448.

Kirkcudbrightshire Scotland. Former county, now part of Dumfries and Galloway Region.

Kirkenes Finnmark, Norway. Port sit. on Varanger Fiord in NE near the U.S.S.R. border. Exports iron ore from the nearby Syd-Varanger mines.

Kirkintilloch Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town 8 m. (13 km.) NE of Glasgow. Industries iron and brass foundries. Pop. (1974E) 24,847.

Kirklareli Turkey. (i) Province of NW Turkey bounded N by Bulgaria, E by the Black Sea. Area, 2,599 sq. m. (6,731 sq. km.). Heavily forested with extensive agric. area producing sugar-beet and canary grass. Pop. (1975C) 268,224. (ii) Town 100 m. (160 km.) NW of Istanbul. Provincial cap., railway terminus and trading centre for grain, sugar-beet, canary grass. Pop. (1970C) 27,431.

Kirkuk Kirkuk, Iraq. Cap. of governorate N of Baghdad. Centre of an important oilfield with pipelines to Syria and Lebanon. Trades in naphtha, salt, sheep, grain and fruit. Pop. (1972E) 559,000.

Kirkwall Orkney, Scotland. Town and port sit. on NE coast of Orkney mainland. Centre of agric. region, exporting agric. produce and whisky, distilled locally. Pop. (1978E) 4,600.

Kirov Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. (i) Region in the NE. Area, 46,600 sq. m. (120,700 sq. km.). Partially forested basin of the Vyatka R. (ii) Cap. of region of same name NE of Gorki on Vyatka R. Industries railway and agric. engineering. Manu. textiles, footwear and matches. Pop. (1977E) 381,000.

Kirovabad Azerbaijan, U.S.S.R. Town 110 m. (176 km.) SE of Tbilisi. The second largest town of the Azerbaijan Rep. and the industrial and cultural centre of the region. Manu. textiles and wine. Pop. (1977E) 216,000.

Kirovograd Ukraine, U.S.S.R. (i) Region in S, drained by Dnieper R. Area, 9,340 sq. m. (24,190 sq. km.). Mainly agric. with large deposits of lignite and some coalmining. (ii) Cap. of region of same name 160 m. (256 km.) SE of Kiev. Manu. agric. machinery, clothing, soap and food products. Pop. (1977E) 228,000.

Kirovakean Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 35 m. (56 km.) E of Leninakan. Industries inc. manu. chemical products, tanning, food processing, rug making.

Kirriemuir Scotland. Tayside Region. Town 5 m. (8 km.) WNW of Forfar. Manu. jute cloth. Pop. (1973E) 4,295.

Kirsehir Turkey. (i) Province of central Turkey extending from Delice R. (NE) to Kizil Irmak (SW). Forested and agric. Main products grain, linseed oil, mohair. Pop. (1975C) 231,973. (ii) Town 85 m. (136 km.) SE of Ankara. Pop. (1970C) 212,083. Provincial cap. The main industry is carpet making. Pop. (1970C) 33,173.

Kiruna Norrbotten, Sweden. Town 165 m. (264 km.) WNW of Luleå between the ore-bearing mountains of Kiirunavaara and Luossavaara. In area it is the largest town in the world, containing vast iron ore minefields. Pop. (1976C) 31,222.

Kiryu Honshū, Japan. Town 60 m. (96 km.) NNW of Tōkyō. Manu. textiles esp. silk and rayon. Pop. (1972E) 133,000.

Kisangani Zaïre. Town sit. on upper Congo R. below Stanley Falls. Important transportation centre. Pop. (1970E) 229,596.

Kiselyovsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 156 m. (250 km.) SE of Novosibirsk in Novosibirsk region. An important coalmining and mining equipment centre in

the Kuznetsk basin. Pop. (1977E) 124,000.

Kishinev Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. WNW of Odessa. Cap., commercial and cultural centre in a rich agric. area with extensive food industry. Manu. leather goods, wine and hosiery. Pop. (1977E) 489,000.

Kiskunfélegyháza Bács-Kiskun, Hungary. Town 63 m. (101 km.) SE of Budapest. Centre of a rich agric. district trading in fruit, cereals, wine, livestock and tobacco.

Kislovodsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Health resort 110 m. (176 km.) NW of Ordzhonikidze in North Ossetian A.S.S.R. Pop. (1974E) 125,000.

Kisumu Nyanza, Kenya. R. port sit. at head of Kavirondo gulf on the NE shore of L. Victoria. Pop. (1972E) 32,500.

Kitakyushu Kyūshū, Japan. Town in SW comprising the former towns of Moji, Kokura, Tobata, Wakamatsu and Yawata. One of Japan's largest centres for heavy industry and the chemical industry. Pop. (1977C) 1,060,000.

Kitchener Ontario, Canada. Town 34 m. (54 km.) WNW of Hamilton in Waterloo county. Industries, meat packing, tanning and brewing. Manu. rubber tyres, commercial vehicles, textiles, furniture and gloves. Pop. (1976C) 130,866.

Kithira Greece. Island at the entrance to the Gulf of Laconia off the SE coast of Peloponnessos. Area, 106 sq. m. (274 sq. km.). Chief town, Kithira. Main occupation growing vines and olives.

Kitimat British Columbia, Canada. Port 70 m. (112 km.) ESE of Prince Rupert at head of Douglas Channel. Has the largest aluminium smelter in the world.

Kitwe Western Province, Zambia. Town 30 m. (48 km.) WNW of Ndola. Commercial centre for the copper-mining centre of Nkana which is in the vicinity. Pop. (1972E) 251,600.

Kitzbühel Tirol, Austria. Winter sports resort sit. 50 m. (80 km.) ENE of Innsbruck. A former copper-mining town. Pop. 7,500.

Kiukiang Kiangsi, China. R. port sit. 80 m. (128 km.) N of Nanchang on Yangtse-kiang R. Trades in rice, tea, cotton and tobacco. Manu. cotton goods and bricks. There are also rice mills, and hydroelectric projects are being started in the area. Pop. (1970E) 80,000.

Kivu Zaïre. Province in E containing the major part of the Albert National Park. Area, 100,030 sq. m. (259,080 sq. km.). Cap. Bukavu, sit. at extreme S end of L. Kivu. Coffee, pyrethrum and cinchona are grown, and cattle raised in the E. The W is mainly tropical rain-forest. Pop. (1970E) 3,361,883.

Kivu, Lake Zaïre/Rwanda. Lake, 60 m. (96 km.) long, sit. between L. Idi Amin Dada and L. Tanganyika. In the S it discharges into L. Tanganyika by Rusizi R. The chief ports are Bukavu, Goma and Kisenyi.

Kizil Irmak River Turkey. Largest R. of Asia Minor. Rises in Kizil Dagh and flows for *c.* 600 m. (960 km.) to the Black Sea at Cape Bafra NW of Samsun.

Kizyl Tuva. Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 305 m. (488 km.) S of Krasnoyarsk on Yenisei R. Cap. of Tuva, centre of a mining, farming and lumbering area. Industries inc. tanning; manu. sheepskin and timber products.

Kladno Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. Town 15 m. (24 km.) WNW of Prague in the Středočeský region. Important industries of coal, iron and steel, and engineering. Pop. (1970E) 57,000.

Klagenfurt Carinthia, Austria. Cap. of Federal State of Carinthia sit. 60 m. (96 km.) SW of Graz on Glan R., near the E end of the Wörthersee. Holiday resort. Manu. chemicals, textiles, leather and metal goods. Pop. (1971C) 74,326.

Klaipéda Lithuania, U.S.S.R. Port sit. at entrance to Kurskiy Zaliv, a large lagoon on the Baltic Sea. An important centre since the 16th cent. trading in timber, grain and fish. Manu. textiles and

products associated with timber. Pop. (1977E) 173,000.

Klaksvig Faroe Islands. Town 16 m. (26 km.) NNE of Thorshavn on SW Bordo Island. Port.

Klerksdorp Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town 100 m. (160 km.) WSW of Johannesburg on Schoonspruit R. 10 m. (16 km.) above confluence with Vaal R. Centre of an agric. and gold mining region. Pop. 60,000.

Knob Lake *see* **Schefferville**

Klondike River Yukon Territory, Canada. Small R. which joins Yukon R. at Dawson.

Klosterneuburg Vienna, Austria. Town sit. on NW outskirts of Vienna on Danube R. Produces wine. Pop. (1971C) 21,912.

Klyuchevskaya Sopka U.S.S.R. Active volcano in Kamchatka peninsula sit. 220 m. (352 km.) NNE of Petropavlosk-Kamchatski at 15,666 ft. (4,775 metres) a.s.l.

Knaresborough North Yorkshire, England. Town 3 m. (5 km.) ENE of Harrogate on R. Nidd. Manu. rugs and linens. Limestone quarrying in the vicinity. Pop. (1973E) 11,780.

Knockmealdown Mountains Irish Republic. Mountain range extending 15 m. (24 km.) E to W between the counties of Tipperary and Waterford. The highest peak is 2,609 ft. (765 metres) a.s.l.

Knowsley Merseyside, England. Metropolitan district of Mersyside. Pop. (1971E based on Census) 198,000.

Knoxville Tennessee, U.S.A. City and port on Tennessee R. Industrial centre of a region of coal, iron and zinc mines and marble quarries. Manu. textiles, iron goods and furniture. Also the administrative centre of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Pop. (1970C) 174,587.

Knutsford Cheshire, England. Town 15 m. (24 km.) SW of Manchester. Manu. paper and textiles. Pop. (1973E) 14,840.

Kobarid Slovenia, Yugoslavia. Village in NW sit. 45 m. (72 km.) WNW of Ljubljana, on Isonzo R. near the Italian frontier. Formerly Italian and ceded to Yugoslavia in 1947.

Kōbe Honshū, Japan. Port and cap. of Hyogo prefecture 19 m. (30 km.) W of Osaka on Osaka Bay. Important industrial centre, which has expanded rapidly in recent years. Main occupations are ship-building, engineering, sugar-refining and production of rubber goods, textiles and chemicals. Pop. (1977C) 1,337,000.

København *see* **Copenhagen**

Kocaeli Turkey. Province of NW Turkey bounded N by Black Sea, W by Sea of Marmara, S by Samauli Mountains. Area, 3,257 sq. m. (8,436 sq. km.). Cap. Izmet. Heavily forested, with valuable beechwoods. Minerals inc. lead, manganese, iron, copper, zinc. Agric. areas produce maize, sugar-beet, cotton, flax, tobacco. Pop. (1975C) 478,468.

Kochi Shikoku, Japan. Port and cap. of Kochi prefecture. Sit. 143 m. (229 km.) SW of Osaka on Gulf of Kyukō. Esp. noted for coral goods, paper and dried fish (bonito). Pop. (1977C) 286,000.

Kodiak Island Alaska, U.S.A. Island in the Gulf of Alaska, 100 m. (160 km.) in length. First European settlement in Alaska took place by the Russians in 1784. Chief occupation salmon fishing. Pop. (1970C) 3,798 (city).

Koforidua Eastern Province, Ghana. Town 40 m. (64 km.) N of Accra. Distribution centre for cacao. Pop. (1970C) 69,804.

Kofu Honshū, Japan. Cap of Yamanashi prefecture sit. 68 m. (109 km.) W of Tōkyō. Manu. silk goods, food products, saké and glassware.

Kohat N.W. Frontier Province, Pakistan. Town 103 m. (165 km.) W of Rawalpindi. Trades in salt and grain. Pop. (1970E) 36,000.

Kokand Uzbekistan, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 350 m. (560 km.) ENE of Bokhara in

Fergana Valley. Manu. textiles inc. silk, and fertilizers. Pop. (1977E) 155,000.

Kokomo Indiana, U.S.A. City 50 m. (80 km.) N of Indianapolis. Manu. glass, iron, steel and brass goods and parts for cars and tractors. Pop. (1970C) 44,042.

Koko Nor Chinghai, China. Salt L. about 160 m. (256 km.) WNW of Lanchow. Area, 2,300 sq. m. (5,957 sq. km.). Over 10,000 ft. (3,048 metres) a.s.l.

Kokura *see* **Kitakyushu**

Kola Peninsula Murmansk, U.S.S.R. Peninsula between Barents Sea in N and White Sea in S. Area, 50,000 sq. m. (129,500 sq. km.). Low granite plateau yielding important minerals, esp. apatite and nepheline which are exported from Kandalaksha.

Kolar Mysore, India. (i) District sit. NE of the Kolar Gold Fields. Area, 3,188 sq. m. (8,257 sq. km.). The gold fields produce 90% of India's gold. The gold deposits were first worked in 1880. Pop. (1971E) 1.5m. (ii) Town producing woollen blankets, leather goods. Pop. (1971E) 43,500.

Kolarovgrad *see* **Shumen**

Kolberg *see* **Kolobrzeg**

Kolding Vejle, Denmark. Port sit. 29 m. (46 km.) SSW of Horsens on Kolding Fiord. Manu. machinery, textiles, cement and food products. Pop. (1977E) 54,617.

Kolhapur Maharashtra, India. Town 180 m. (288 km.) SSE of Bombay. Manu. pottery, textiles and matches. Pop. (1971C) 259,068.

Köln *see* **Cologne**

Kolobrzeg Koszalin, Poland. Port and resort sit. on Baltic Sea at mouth of Prosnica R. Manu. machinery. Tourism is important. Pop. (1970E) 25,500.

Kolombangara Solomon Islands, Pacific Ocean. Island 5 m. (8 km.) W of New Georgia across the Kula Gulf. Area, 20 m. (32 km.) by 15 m. (24 km.). Volcanic.

Kolomna Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 65 m. (104 km.) SE of Moscow on Moskva R. near its confluence with Oka R. Railway engineering centre with manu. of locomotives, diesel engines, wagons and textile machinery. Pop. (1977E) 145,000.

Kolomyya Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 110 m. (176 km.) SE of Lvov on Prut R. Formerly Polish but ceded to the U.S.S.R. in 1945. Manu. chemicals and textiles. Pop. (1974E) 141,000.

Kolonjë Kolonjë, Albania. Town 20 m. (32 km.) S of Koritsa at foot of Grammos mountains, a lignite mining centre. Otherwise called Ersekë.

Kolwezi Shaba, Zaïre. Town sit. 90 m. (144 km.) W of Likasi. Commercial centre of a copper and cobalt mining region.

Kolyma Range Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Mountain range in Khabarovsk, extending NE for 500 m. (800 km.) between the Kolyma R. and the Sea of Okhotsk.

Kolyma River Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Rises on the Pacific divide N of the Sea of Okhotsk and flows for 1,600 m. (2,560 km.) through the Cherskogo Mountains to the tundra of the Kolyma depression. Principal trib. are Omolon R. 700 m. (1,120 km.) and Anyui R.

Komandorski Islands Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. A group of islands in Khabarovsk Territory, between the Kamchatka peninsula and the Aleutian Islands. The two largest are Bering and Medny and the main village is Nikolskoye.

Komárom Hungary. Town on right bank of Danube R. opposite Komarno, Czech. Railway centre and R. port. Industries inc. textiles, sawmilling.

Komati River Republic of South Africa/Swaziland. R. in SE Africa rising in the Transvaal and flowing for *c.* 500 m. (800 km.) to Delagoa Bay where it enters the Indian Ocean, 15 m. (24 km.) NE of Lourenço Marques.

Komi Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic Part of Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Area, 160,540 sq. m. (415,800 sq. km.). Constituted as an Autonomous Republic 1936. Cap. Syktyvkar, sit. 140 m. (224 km.) ENE of Kotlas. Mainly forested with tundra in the N. Chief industries are coal, oil, timber, gas, asphalt and building materials; also livestock breeding and dairy farming. Pop. (1972E) 984,000.

Komi-Permyak National Area Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. A National Area in the Perm Region. Area, 160,540 sq. m. (415,900 sq. km.). Cap. Kudymkar, sit. 90 m. (144 km.) NE of Perm. Mainly forested. Industries associated with timber. Pop. (1974E) 1,012,000.

Kommunarsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 90 m. (144 km.) NW of Abakan in the Kuznetsk Ala-Tau, Krasnoyarsk Territory. Gold mining centre. Pop. (1977E) 129,000.

Kommunizma Peak Tadzhikistan, U.S.S.R. Highest mountain in U.S.S.R. sit. in Akademiya Nauk Range of the Pamirs. 24,590 ft. (7,495 metres) a.s.l.

Komotini Thrace, Greece. Cap. of the Rodhopi prefecture 140 m. (224 km.) ENE of Thessaloníki. Trades in cereals, vegetables and tobacco. Pop. (1971C) 28,896.

Kompong Cham Kompong Cham, Democratic Kampuchea. Town 45 m. (72 km.) NE of Phnom Penh on Mekong R. Provincial cap. Centre of a rubber growing area. Industries inc. manu. rubber, beverages. Pop. (1970E) 820,000.

Kompong Chhang Kompong Chhang, Democratic Kampuchea. Town 50 m. (80 km.) NNW of Phnom Penh, on Tonle Sap R. at the head of navigation. Trading centre for livestock, industries inc. manu. bricks, pottery. Pop. (1970E) 273,000.

Kompong Speu Kompong Speu, Democratic Kampuchea. Town 25 m. (40 km.) WSW of Phnom Penh. Industries inc. silk spinning. Trade in timber. Pop. (1970E) 307,000.

Kompong Thom Kompong Thom, Democratic Kampuchea. Town 75 m. (120 km.) N of Phnom Penh on Stung Sen R. Centre of a thickly forested area hunted for big game. R. port. Pop. (1970E) 322,000.

Komsomolsk-on-Amur Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 165 m. (264 km.) NE of Khabarovsk on Amur R. Industries shipbuilding and sawmilling. Manu. steel, chemicals, wood pulp and paper. Pop. (1977E) 252,000.

Kong Karls Land Svalbard, Norway. Island group E of Spitsbergen in Barents Sea. Area, 128 sq. m. (332 sq. km.). The main island is Kongsoya, rising to 1,050 ft. (320 metres) a.s.l.

Königsberg *see* **Kaliningrad**

Konstantinovka Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town 36 m. (58 km.) N of Donetsk in the Donbas. Manu. iron and steel, glass and chemicals.

Konya Konya, Turkey. Cap. of Konya province 145 m. (232 km.) S of Ankara. Noted for breeding of horses and camels. Manu. carpets, textiles and leather goods. Pop. (1970C) 200,464.

Kootenay River Canada/U.S.A. R. in Brit. Columbia rising in Rocky Mountains and flowing for 407 m. (651 km.) looping into Montana and Idaho (U.S.A.), flowing through Kootenay L., and joining Columbia R. at Castlegar 16 m. (26 km.) N of Trail in Brit. Columbia.

Kopeisk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 11 m. (18 km.) SE of Chelyabinsk. Centre for lignite mining. Pop. (1977E) 157,000.

Kopparberg Sweden. County of central Sweden on the Norwegian border. Area, 11,648 sq. m. (28,344 sq. km.). Main cities Falun (cap.), Ludvika, Borlänge, Avesta, Hedemora, Säter. Surface rises to mountains on the Norwegian border. Agric. and dairy farming in the centre around L. Silja. Grängesberg is the centre of a major iron, copper, lead and zinc mining area, with steelworks and other industries inc. lumbering, textiles, tanning. Pop. (1976C) 283,350.

Korca *see* **Korçë**

Korçë Korçë, Albania. Cap. of Korçë district in SE, and the fifth largest town in Albania, sit. 70 m. (112 km.) SE of Tirana. Industries, sugar-refining, brewing and flour milling. Pop. (1970E) 47,000.

Korčula Croatia, Yugoslavia. Island in Adriatic Sea, part of the Dalmatian arch. Area, 107 sq. m. (277 sq. km.). Chief town Korčula. Chief occupations are vine and olive growing, fishing and marble quarrying.

Kordofan Sudan. Province of central Sudan. Main cities El Obeid (cap.) and Nahud. Plateau at average 2,000 ft. (615 metres) with ranges rising to 4,000 ft. (1,219 metres). Main products livestock, gum arabic, of which it is a major source. Pop. (1973E) 3,027,000.

Korea East Asia. Peninsula extending SE into Sea of Japan and divided politically between North Korea and South Korea, the frontier corresponding roughly with the 38th parallel of lat. The area of the Rep. of Korea (South) is 38,452 sq. m. (99,591 sq. km.). Chief cities Seoul (cap.), Pusan. The area of the People's Democratic Rep. of Korea (North) is 47,225 sq. m. (122,313 sq. km.). Chief cities Pyongyang (cap.), Kaesong, Chungjin. Mainly mountainous, with the main range extending down the E coast and fertile lowland on the W. The coastline is deeply indented with many offshore islands; most good harbours are on the E and S coast. The major Rs. flow W to drain the fertile plains and inc. Taedong, Han, Kum and Somjin Rs., and Naktong R. flows S into the Korea Strait. South Korea has *c.* 22.5m. acres of arable land, of which *c.* 5m. are cultivated, main crops being rice, barley, wheat, beans, tobacco. The only important mineral deposit is tungsten. Fisheries are important. Industries are mainly concentrated on producing consumer goods, also textiles, fertilizers, cement, plastic products, newsprint. in North Korea *c.* 20% of the land is cultivable with irrigation and soil conservation, producing mainly rice. There is stock farming on larger state farms. There are valuable forest and mineral resources, esp. coal, iron, lead, zinc, copper, tungsten, nickel, manganese, graphite, oil. There is a deep-sea fishing fleet. Industries inc. manu. textiles, chemical fertilizers, iron and steel. About 40% of workers are employed in industry. Pop. of South Korea (1976E) 35.9m. Pop. of North Korea (1975E) 16m.

Korinthos Korinthia, Greece. Cap. of prefecture sit. on Gulf of Korinthos at W end of Korinthos Canal. Trading centre for wine and currants. Pop. (1971C) 20,773.

Korinthos Canal Greece. Ship canal across the isthmus of Korinthia, extending 4 m. (6 km.) NW to SE from Gulf of Korinthos to Saronic Gulf.

Koritza *see* **Korçë**

Koriyama Honshū, Japan Town 66 m. (106 km.) S of Sendai. Manu. machinery, textiles and chemicals. Pop. (1977C) 268,000.

Kortrijk *see* **Courtrai**

Koryak National Area Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. A National Area in NE Siberia, inc. part of the Kamchatka peninsula. Area, 152,000 sq. m. (393,680 sq. km.). Cap. Palana. Main occupations are reindeer breeding, fishing and hunting. Pop. (1970E) 31,000.

Kos Dodecanese, Greece. (i) Island in Dodecanese group off the Turkish coast in the Aegean Sea. Area, 109 sq. m. (282 sq. km.). Lowlying and fertile. Main products cereals, olive oil, fruits and wine. (ii) Chief town of (i) sit. on the NE coast. Trading centre for agric. produce. Industries inc. fishing.

Kosciusko, Mount New South Wales, Australia. Mountain peak sit. in the Australian Alps. Highest summit in Australia, 7,328 ft. (2,234 metres) a.s.l.

Košice Slovakia, Czechoslovakia. Cap. of the Východoslovenská region sit. 190 m. (304 km.) ENE of Bratislava, and on Hornád R. Industries, engineering, food processing and sawmilling. Manu. chemicals, textiles and fertilizers. Pop. (1970E) 142,000.

Koso Gol Mongolia. L. sit. in N near U.S.S.R. frontier, and 350 m. (560 km.)

NW of Ulan Bator, at 5,300 ft. (1,615 metres) a.s.l. Drained in the S by Selenga R.

Kosovo-Metohija Serbia, Yugoslavia. An autonomous region bordering on Albania. Area, 3,997 sq. m. (10,352 sq. km.). Cap. Priština, sit. 150 m. (240 km.) S of Belgrade. Mainly agric. producing cereals and fruit.

Kostroma Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of region of same name sit. 45 m. (72 km.) ENE of Yaroslavl at confluence of Volga R. and Kostroma R. Noted for linen products since the 16th cent. Manu. footwear, paper and clothing. Pop. (1977E) 250,000.

Kostroma River Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. A 250 m. (400 km.) trib. of R. Volga.

Koszalin Koszalin, Poland. Cap. of province of same name near Baltic Sea coast. Manu. agric. machinery, textiles, food products and bricks.

Kotah Rajasthan, India. Town 120 m. (192 km.) S of Jaipur on Chambal R. Manu. textiles. Pop. (1971C) 213,005.

Kota Kinabalu Sabah, Malaysia. Cap. of Sabah and port sit. on W coast, 150 m. (240 km.) W of Sandakan. Industries rice-milling and fishing. Exports rubber and timber. Pop. (1970C) 42,000.

Köthen Halle, German Democratic Republic. Town 35 m. (56 km.) NNW of Leipzig. Industries, textiles, engineering and sugar refining. Pop. (1973E) 35,798.

Kotka Kymi, Finland. Port sit. on an island in the Gulf of Finland. Centre of a timber and woodpulp industry. Pop. (1970C) 33,463.

Kotlas Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town in the Arkhangelsk region, sit. near confluence of N. Dvina R. and Vychegda R. Important transportation centre and R. port. Industries shipbuilding and repairing, wood-processing and cellulose paper works. Pop. (1970E) 40,000.

Kotor Gulf Montenegro, Yugoslavia. Gulf in the Adriatic Sea, 20 m. (32 km.) in length. Chief port Kotor.

Koutiala Mali. Town 170 m. (272 km.) E of Bamako. Centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. cotton ginning.

Kovno *see* **Káunas**

Kovrov Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 44 m. (70 km.) SSE of Ivanovo, on Klyazma R. Important railway centre. Industries railway engineering, textiles and excavator production. Pop. (1977E) 140,000.

Kowloon China. Town sit. on Kowloon peninsula opposite, and forming part of, Hong Kong. Important port and railway centre. Manu. rubber and cotton goods, ropes and cement. Pop. 750,000.

Kozáni Greece. (i) A prefecture in Macedonia, sit. E of the Pindus Mountains and drained by Aliákmon R. Area, 1,375 sq. m. (3,562 sq. km.). Mainly agric. (ii) Cap. of prefecture of same name sit. 65 m. (104 km.) WSW of Thessaloníki, on Aliákmon R. Pop. (1971C) 23,240.

Kozhikode Kerala, India. Port on the Malabar coast. An important calico-producing town in the 17th cent. Its former name was Calicut. Manu. ropes, mats and soap. Exports inc. coffee, tea, spices, copra and coconuts. Pop. (1971C) 333,980.

Kragujevac Serbia, Yugoslavia. Town 60 m. (96 km.) SSE of Belgrade on Lepenica R. Manu. munitions and metallurgical products. Pop. (1971C) 71,180.

Kra Isthmus Thailand. An isthmus in the S connecting the Malay peninsula with the mainland of Asia.

Krakow Poland. Province of S Poland extending from upper Vistula R. to the High Tatra on the Czech. border. Area, 5,900 sq. m. (15,104 sq. km.). Chief cities Kracow (cap.), Tarnow, Nowa Huta, Nowy Sacz. Agric. areas produce cereals, potatoes, livestock. Minerals inc. salt (at Wieliczka and Bochnia), iron, lead, zinc and coal. Industries inc. lumbering, mining; manu. chemicals, machinery, railway

stock, wood and metal products. Pop. (1972E) 610,000.

Kramatorsk Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town 110 m. (176 km.) SSE of Kharkov. Centre of heavy engineering and a railway junction. Pop. (1977E) 171,000.

Krasnodar Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. (i) Territory in N Caucasus adjacent to the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea. Area, 34,200 sq. m. (88,578 sq. km.). Principal R. is Kuban. Mainly agric. producing wheat, rice, fruit, tobacco, sunflowers and livestock. (ii) Cap. of territory of the same name on lower Kuban R. Principal industries, food processing, oil refining and railway engineering. Pop. (1977E) 552,000.

Krasnovodsk Turkmenistan, U.S.S.R. Port sit. on SE coast of the Caspian Sea. Important railway and oil pipeline terminus. Pop. (1970E) 45,000.

Krasnoyarsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. (i) Territory in central Siberia extending from the Sayan Mountains in the S to the Taimyr peninsula in the Arctic Ocean. Area, 928,000 sq. m. (2,404,000 sq. km.). Principal R. is Yenisei. Mainly forested with some agric. in the S. Large deposits of gold, coal, graphite, iron-ore and uranium. (ii) Cap. of territory of the same name sit. on Yenisei R. and Trans-Siberian railway. Industrial centre of a gold-producing area. Manu. heavy engineering products, textiles, paper and cement. Pop. (1977E) 769,000.

Kratie Kratie, Democratic Kampuchea. Town 95 m. (152 km.) NE of Phnom Penh on Mekong R. at the head of navigation. Sit. in a heavily forested area and trading in timber and hides.

Krefeld North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town NW of Düsseldorf, adjacent to Rhine R. An important textile centre since the 17th cent. Other manu. machinery, steel, chemicals and clothing. Pop. (1970E) 222,666.

Kremenchug Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town 165 m. (264 km.) ESE of Kiev on Dnieper R. Industries, engineering, textiles, food processing and saw-milling. Pop. (1977E) 206,000.

Krems-an-der-Donau Lower Austria, Austria. Town on Danube R. Trades in wine, fruit and preserves. Pop. (1971C) 22,399.

Krishna River India. Rises in W Ghats 40 m. (64 km.) inland from the Arabian Sea near Mahabaleshwar and flows 800 m. (1,280 km.), first SE past Sangli, then ENE into Tamil Nadu (along the state frontier), then ESE to enter the Bay of Bengal 40 m. (64 km.) SW of Masulipatam in a broad delta. Used extensively for irrigation and power. Linked by navigable canal with Godavari R. delta and Buckingham canal. Main tribs. Bhima and Tungabhadra Rs. The main stream is only navigable by small craft below Bezwada.

Kristiania *see* **Oslo**

Kristiansand Vest-Agder, Norway. Cap. of Vest-Agder county and port sit. at mouth of Otra R. on the Skagerrak. Industries textiles, smelting, flour and woollen milling and fishing. Pop. (1971E) 57,748.

Kristianstad Kristianstad, Sweden. Cap. of Kristianstad county sit. on Helge R., in S Sweden. Industries textiles, engineering and sugar refining. Pop. (1971E) 55,958.

Kristiansund Møre og Romsdal, Norway. Cap. of Møre og Romsdal county, sit. on four small islands in the N. Sea. Principal industries fish canning and processing. Pop. (1973E) 18,784.

Krivoi Rog Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 81 m. (130 km.) SW of Dnepropetrovsk on Ingulets R. Centre of a very rich iron-ore area. Manu. chemicals, iron and steel, and machine tools. Pop. (1977E) 641,000.

Krk Croatia, Yugoslavia. Island sit. in the Adriatic Sea SSE of Rijeka. Area, 166 sq. m. (430 sq. km.). Cap. Krk. Noted for fruit and wines.

Kronoberg Sweden. County of S Sweden. Area, 3,826 sq. m. (8,452 sq. km.). Main cities Växjö (cap.), Ljungby. Un-

dulating area with numerous marshes, Ls. and Rs. Main occupations lumbering, sawmilling, paper making. Important glass industries at Orrefors and Kosta. Pop. (1976C) 170,319.

Kronstadt Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. City 14 m. (22 km.) W of Leningrad on SE Kotlin Island in the E Gulf of Finland. Naval base with arsenal, docks and shipyards and naval forts and batteries commanding the approach to Leningrad. Founded by Peter the Great, 1703. Industries inc. sawmilling; manu. clothing, shoes. Pop. (1970E) 50,000.

Kroonstad Orange Free State, Republic of South Africa. Town NNE of Bloemfontein on Vals R. Centre of an agric. district. Manu. clothing. Industries engineering and motor assembly plants. Pop. 51,000.

Kropotkin Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 80 m. (128 km.) ENE of Krasnodar on Kuban R. Industry railway engineering. Trades in agric. products. Pop. (1970E) 55,000.

Kruger National Park Republic of South Africa. Protected area sit. along frontier between NE Transvaal and Mozambique. 200 m. (320 km.) in length and 30–60 m. (48–96 km.) wide. Almost every species of native game is found here.

Krugersdorp Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town 20 m. (32 km.) WNW of Johannesburg on the Witwatersrand. Centre of a gold, uranium and manganese mining area. Pop. (1970E) 91,202.

Krujë Albania. Town 12 m. (19 km.) N of Tirana sit. at 2,000 ft. (610 metres) above Ishm R. valley. Main occupations olive growing, handicraft industries.

Ksar-es-Souk Meknès, Morocco. Town 150 m. (240 km.) SSE of Meknès at S foot of the High Atlas Mountains. Route centre and trading centre for wool, dates, olive oil, esparto. Pop. (1971E) 45,710.

Kuala Lumpur Selangor, Malaysia. City 200 m. (320 km.) NW of Singapore on Klang R. Cap. and state cap., administration and communications centre. Tin mining and rubber growing in the neighbourhood. Pop. (1970C) 451,810.

Kuban River U.S.S.R. Rises on Mount Elbruz in the Caucasus and flows for 450 m. (720 km.) entering the Black Sea S of the Taman peninsula, and sends a branch N to the Sea of Azov.

Kubena, Lake Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. L. sit. in the Vologda region. Area, 140 sq. m. (363 sq. km.). Drained by Sukhona R. to N. Dvina R., and linked by canal with Sheksna R.

Kuching Sarawak, Malaysia. Cap. and port on the Sarawak R. sit. 15 m. (24 km.) above the mouth. Exports inc. rubber and pepper. Pop. (1970C) 63,535.

Kucovë *see* **Qytet Stalin**

Kufra Oases South Cyrenaica, Libya. A group of five oases in the Libyan Desert, 575 m. (920 km.) SE of Benghazi. Important caravan junction. Dates and barley are grown.

Kuibyshev Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Kuibyshev region, sit. at confluence of Volga R. with Samara R. Important industrial, commercial and transportation centre. Manu. aircraft, locomotives, tractors, chemicals and textiles. Pop. (1977E) 1,204,000.

Kukes Albania. Town 45 m. (72 km.) E of Scutari on Drin R. near the Yugoslav border. Commercial centre of Albanian Kosovo.

Kulu Punjab, India. Village 50 m. (80 km.) ESE of Dharmsala on Beas R. Trading centre for grain, wool, fruit, tea, honey, timber, with handicraft industries.

Kuldja Sinkiang-Uighur, China. Town in NW 40 m. (64 km.) from the U.S.S.R. border on Ili R. Trades in tea and livestock. Pop. (1970E) 85,000.

Kumamoto Kyūshū, Japan. Cap. of Kumamoto prefecture 50 m. (80 km.) E of Nagasaki. Commercial centre. Manu. textiles and food products. Pop. (1977C) 483,000.

Kumasi Ashanti, Ghana. Cap. of Ashanti region. The second largest city of Ghana. Important transportation and commercial centre of a main cocoa-growing area. Industries metal working, weaving and local crafts. Pop. (1970C) 342,986.

Kumbakonam Tamil Nadu, India. Town 160 m. (256 km.) SSW of Madras on Cauvery R. delta. Anc. cap. of the Chola Kings and a religious centre. Manu. metal goods and textiles. Pop. (1971C) 112,971.

Kunaitra Damascus, Syria. Otherwise called El Quneitra, town 40 m. (64 km.) SW of Damascus near the Israeli border. Centre of an agric. district producing tobacco, olives, fruit, cereals.

Kunar Eastern Province, Afghánistán. Town 27 m. (43 km.) NE of Jalalabad on Kunar R. near the Pakistan frontier, sit. in an irrigated oasis producing rice, maize and fruit. The main industry is furniture making.

Kunduz Kataghan, Afghánistán. Town 15 m. (24 km.) WNW of Khanabad sit. in an oasis on Kunduz R. which produces rice and cotton. The main industries are cotton ginning, milling cottonseed oil, rice and flour; manu. soap.

Kunene River Angola. Rises in the Benguela Plateau at 5,800 ft. (1,768 metres) a.s.l. and flows for 720 m. (1,152 km.) SSW entering the S. Atlantic Ocean. For 200 m. (320 km.) from its mouth it forms the boundary between Angola and South West Africa.

Kungur Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 48 m. (77 km.) SSE of Perm. Noted for leather goods. Pop. (1970E) 65,000.

Kunlun Asia. Extensive mountain range in central Asia sit. E of the Pamirs between the Tarim Basin in the N and the Tibetan plateau in the S. The highest peak is Ulugh Muztagh, 25,338 ft. (7,723 metres) a.s.l.

Kunming Yunnan, China. Cap. of Yunnan province in S central China. Commercial centre and terminus of the Burma Road. Manu. chemicals, textiles, machinery and cement. Pop. 1m.

Kuopio Kuopio, Finland. Cap. of the Kuopio province NE of Helsinki on L. Kallavesi. Industry wood products. Pop. (1970C) 63,766.

Kupang Timor, Indonesia. Town at the SW tip of Timor island on Kupang Bay. Port handling copra, hides, sandalwood, pearls. Airport.

Kurashiki Okayama, Japan. Town 10 m. (16 km.) WSW of Okayama. Railway junction. Industries inc. manu. textiles, floor mats, wood and metal products. Pop. (1977C) 398,000.

Kurdistan Central Asia. Area of plateau and mountain extending across parts of SE Turkey, NE Iraq and NW Iran and inhabited by the Kurds, who are a Moslem, tribal people. Most settlements are in the SE Anatolian and NW Zagros mountains, and survive by nomadic stock farming in summer, on the mountain pastures, and some agric. and rug making in the valleys in winter. Their claims for national autonomy since the Paris Peace Conference of 1919 have so far not materialized.

Kure Honshū, Japan. Port 15 m. (24 km.) SSE of Hiroshima. Industries shipbuilding, engineering, iron and steel. Pop. (1977C) 241,000.

Kurgan Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap of the Kurgan region 160 m. (256 km.) E of Chelyabinsk on Tobol R. Centre of an agric. area with associated industries. Pop. (1977E) 304,000.

Kurgan-Tyube Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 50 m. (80 km.) S of Stalinabad. The main industry is cotton processing, also food processing.

Kuria Gilbert Islands, West Pacific. Island formerly called Woodle Island in the N Gilbert group. Area, 4.9 sq. m. (12.7 sq. km.).

Kuria Muria Islands Oman. A group of five islands sit. off S coast of Oman in the Arabian Sea. Area, 28 sq. m. (72 sq.

km.). Hallaniya, the largest island, is the only inhabited one. Pop. (1970E) 85.

Kuril Islands Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Island chain extending 650 m. (1,040 km.) between Cape Lopatka on the Kamchatka peninsula to Hokkaido, Japan, and separating the Sea of Okhotsk from the Pacific Ocean. Area, 5,700 sq. m. (14,763 sq. km.), consisting of 50 islands and numerous rocks. The main chain is volcanic, and inc. Shumshu, Paramushir, Onekotan, Simushir, Urup, Hurup, Kunashir; there is a parallel non-volcanic chain extending *c.* 65 m. (104 km.) ENE of Hokkaido, inc. Shikotan, Shibotsu, Shuishio. Chief towns Severo-Kurilsk, Kurilsk, Yuzhno-Kurulsk. Humid climate, with hot springs, active volcanoes and sulphur deposits. Other minerals inc. iron, copper, gold. Main occupations, fishing, mining, mainly sulphur, lumbering, fur trapping, market gardening.

Kurnool Andhra Pradesh, India. Town 110 m. (176 km.) SSW of Hyderabad on Tungabhadra R. Manu. carpets, textiles and leather products. Pop. (1971C) 136,682.

Kursk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Kursk region on Seim R. Industrial centre of a rich agric. district. Manu. chemicals, electrical equipment, food products and alcohol. Pop. (1977E) 373,000.

Kurskiy Zaliv Lithuania/Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. A large coastal lagoon separated from the Baltic Sea by a narrow sandy bar, the Kurskaya Kosa. Length 56 m. (90 km.).

Kushtia Bangladesh. District cap. on Ganges delta. Sit. 88 m. (141 km.) W of Dacca. Sugar milling, cotton cloth weaving and textile manu. Trade in rice, jute, linseed, cane, wheat. Pop. (1970E) 25,000.

Kustanai Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Kustanai region 150 m. (240 km.) SE of Chelyabinsk on Tobol R. Centre of an agric. district with associated industries. Pop. (1977E) 154,000.

Kut Iraq. (i) Province of E Iraq on Tigris R. Area, 6,188 sq. m. (16,027 sq. km.). Agric. area producing dates, rice, millet, sesame, cotton. (ii) Town 100 m. (160 km.) SE of Baghdad on Tigris R. Provincial cap. trading in agric. produce. Otherwise called Kut-al-Amarah.

Kütahya Turkey. (i) Province of W Turkey bounded NE by the Ulu range, NW by the Demirci range. Area, 5,889 sq. m. (15,253 sq. km.). Drained by Simav, Porsuk, Gediz, Buyuk Menderes Rs. Minerals inc. chromium, copper, mercury, magnesite, iron, lignite, clay. Farming areas produce mohair goats, cotton, sugar-beet, apples, pears, plums, figs, raisins. Pop. (1975C) 480,442. (ii) Town 160 m. (256 km.) WSW of Ankara on Porsuk R. Provincial cap. Industries inc. ceramics; manu. carpets, cotton. Meerschaum clay in the neighbourhood. Pop. (1970C) 62,222.

Kutaisi Georgia, U.S.S.R. Town 120 m. (192 km.) WNW of Tbilisi on Rion R. Industries, engineering, inc. vehicle assembly, chemicals, silk and food production. Pop. (1977E) 182,000.

Kutch, Rann of Gujarat, India. Extensive salt desert bounded W by the Arabian Sea and N by the Thar desert. Divided into the larger Great Rann (N), 220 m. (352 km.) by 25–50 m. (40–80 km.) wide; Little Rann, 65 m. (104 km.) by 35 m. (56 km.). Formed by the silting up of a shallow arm of the Arabian Sea which became first a L. then a mud-flat. Extensive salt deposits are exploited.

Kuwait North East Arabia. Sheikhdom at head of Gulf on the NE coast of the Arabian peninsula, bounded N and W by Iraq, S by Saudi Arabia. Area, 9,375 sq. m. (24,281 sq. km.). Cap. Kuwait. Mainly desert, with some agric. in irrigated areas near Jahra. Rainfall *c.* 4–5 ins. (10–12.5 cm.) annually. Industries in Kuwait city inc. building dhows, but the other trad. industries of pearling and fishing have been eclipsed by oil production and distribution. Kuwait is the 7th largest oil producer in the world; main production is from the Burgan field, with outlets to storage at Ahmadi and the port at Mena al-Ahmadi. Pop. (1976E) 1,066,400.

Kuznetsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 65 m.

(104 km.) E of Penza. Manu. agric. machinery, bricks and rope.

Kuznetsk Basin Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Important coalmining area in the Kemerovo region. Chief centre Novokuznetsk.

Kvarner Croatia, Yugoslavia. A gulf in the N Adriatic Sea between the peninsula of Istria and the main Croatian coast.

Kvitoya Svalbard, Norway. Island between the Spitsbergen group (W) and Franz Josef Land in the Barents Sea. Area, 102 sq. m. (264 sq. km.), rising to 886 ft. (270 metres).

Kwangchow Kwangtung, China. Otherwise called Canton; city 700 m. (1,120 km.) SW of Nanking on Canton R. at N edge of delta. Major commercial, communication and industrial centre. Industries inc. manu. steel, chemicals, machinery, cement, textiles, sugar, matches, paper, furniture and handicraft products. The port has docks and shipyards on both banks of the Canton R. accessible to sea-going ships. Pop. (1970E) 3m.

Kwangsi-Chuang Autonomous Republic China. An autonomous region in the S bordering on N. Vietnam. Area, 85,000 sq. m. (220,000 sq. km.). Cap. Nanning, sit. 197 m. (315 km.) SW of Kweilin. Almost entirely in the Sikiang basin with important crops of rice and sugar-cane. Minerals, inc. manganese and tin, are mined. Pop. (1970E) 24m.

Kwangtung (Guangdong) China. Province of S China bounded SE by the South China Sea and bordering the enclaves of Macao and Hong Kong; inc. the Chinese islands of the South China Sea. Area, 89,000 sq. m. (231,000 sq. km.). Chief cities Kwangchow (cap.), Namhoi, Swatow, Kükong, Chankiang, Pakhoi, Hoihow. Mountainous, except for alluvial lowlands of Canton R. delta where most agric. and production are concentrated. The main crops are sugar-cane, wheat, tobacco, fruit, silk, vegetables, timber. Minerals inc. tungsten, manganese, coal, iron. Industries are centred on Kwangchow, Namhoi, Swatow, Kükong and Chankiang. Silk is the main export. Pop. (1970E) 43m.

Kweichow (Guichou) China. Province in the SE between R. Yangtse-kiang and Si-kiang. Area, 65,000 sq. m. (169,650 sq. km.). Cap. Kweiyang. Mainly high plateau where maize is grown. Rice, tea and tobacco are grown in the valleys. Minerals inc. mercury, coal, iron-ore and copper. Kweichow is noted for its horses. Pop. (1970E) 20m.

Kweilin Kwangsi-Chuang. Autonomous Republic, China. Town NW of Kwangchow on Kwei R. Produces rice, paper, beans, vegetable oil and cinnamon.

Kweisui *see* **Huhehot**

Kweiyang Kweichow, China. Cap. of Kweichow province S of Chungking. Important commercial and road centre. Manu. iron and steel, textiles, machinery, chemicals, paper and glass.

Kwinana Western Australia, Australia. Town sit. 17 m. (27 km.) S of Fremantle. Industries, oil refining, steel and cement works.

Kyle of Lochalsh Scotland. Highland Region. Port sit. at entrance to Loch Alsh, WSW of Inverness.

Kymi Finland. County of SE Finland bounded S by Gulf of Finland, E by U.S.S.R. Area, 4,146 sq. m. (10,738 sq. km.). Chief cities Kotka (cap.), Lappeenranta, Hamina. Inc. part of Saimaa L. system and Kymi, Vuoksi Rs. and Saimaa canal. The Kymi R. valley is industrial, with lumbering, timber processing, iron and steel, metalworking, textiles, glass making. Agric. areas produce rye, oats, barley, livestock, dairy products. Pop. (1974E) 345,611.

Kyoga, Lake *see* **Kioga Lake**

Kyōto Honshū, Japan. Cap. of Kyōto prefecture near L. Biwa, to which it is joined by canal. Noted for its diverse crafts inc. silks, brocades, porcelain and lacquer ware. Principal Buddhist centre with many fine temples. Pop. (1977C) 1,450,000.

Kyrenia Cyprus. Port sit. 12 m. (19 km.) N of Nicosia. An important tourist centre. Pop. (1973C) 3,892.

Kyūshū Japan. Southernmost and most densely populated of the four main islands. Area, 14,990 sq. m. (38,824 sq. km.). Chief cities Nagasaki, Yawata, Wakamatsu, Kokura, Fukuoka, Moji. Mountainous, rising to 5,850 ft. (1,783 metres) at Mount Kuju, with hot springs. Drained by Chikugo R. flowing through an extensive rice growing area. Heavily forested elsewhere. Main crops rice, grain, sweet potatoes, fruit; other important products are raw silk, timber, fish. Minerals inc. a major coal field at Chikuho, supporting an area of heavy industries. Noted for porcelain from Satsuma and Hizen.

L

Laaland *see* **Lolland**

La Altagracia Dominican Republic. Province of SE bounded S and E by Caribbean. Area, 1,124 sq. m. (2,911 sq. km.). Cap. La Romana. Tropical lowlands rising to hills in the NW. The main products are cattle, sugar, bananas, coffee, rice, cacao, corn, hides, timber. Industries inc. sugar refining at La Romana. Pop. (1970E) 87,180.

La Asunción Nueva Esparta, Venezuela. Town 210 m. (336 km.) ENE of Caracas on Margarita Island. State cap. and centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. cotton ginning, milling sugar and maize, distilling. Pop. (1971E) 6,334.

Labasa Vanua Levi, Fiji. Town on S bank of Lambasa R., Indian settlement producing sugar.

Labé Guinea. Town 160 m. (256 km.) NE of Conakry in Fouta Djallon mountains. Industries inc. slate quarrying; manu. essential oil, honey, beeswax, food products. Pop. (1975E) 80,000.

Labrador Newfoundland, Canada. The most N district of Newfoundland, extending from L'Anse Éclair at the NE entrance of the Straits of Belle Isle to Cape Chidley at the E entrance of Hudson's Strait. In 1927 the Privy Council decided the boundary between Canada and Newfoundland in Labrador. The area now under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland is approx. 110,000 sq. m. (285,000 sq. km.). Iron deposits are found in the forests which cover large areas. Cod fishing is the main occupation. Large hydroelectric plants have been developed at Twin Falls and Churchill Falls. Pop. (1971E) 28,200.

La Brea Piura, Peru. Village 10 m. (16 km.) ESE of Talara in W foothills of the Cordillera Occidental. Oil production centre, distributing by pipeline to Talara.

Labuan Sabah, Malaysia. An island sit. 6 m. (10 km.) from the NW coast of Sabah. Area, 35 sq. m. (75 sq. km.). Chief town and port, Victoria. Copra, rubber, rice, coconuts and sago are produced. Pop. (1970E) 7,250.

Laccadive Islands *see* **Lakshadweep**

La Ceiba Atlántida, Honduras. Port sit. 40 m. (64 km.) E of Tela. Important banana port. Industries flour milling, tanning, and soap and footwear manu. Pop. (1972E) 47,000.

La Chaux-de-Fonds Neuchâtel, Switzerland. Town 9 m. (14 km.) NNW of Neuchâtel, sit. in Jura mountains near the French border, at 3,270 ft. (997 metres) a.s.l. The main industry is watch making; also printing, brewing, flour milling. There is a museum of clocks and watches. Pop. (1978E) 39,000.

Lachine Quebec, Canada. Port and resort sit. on S coast of Montreal Island at SW end of Lachine Canal. Manu. iron and steel, wire, electrical apparatus, chemicals and tyres. Pop. (1971E) 44,500.

Lachlan River New South Wales, Australia. Rises in Blue Mountains and flows for 922 m. (1,475 km.) W to join R. Murrumbidgee. The Wyangala Dam, which was completed in 1935, irrigates a vast area.

Lackawanna New York, U.S.A. City sit. at E end of L. Erie and just S of Buffalo. Industries iron and steel, cement and wood products. Pop. (1970C) 28,657.

La Concepción Zulia, Venezuela. Town 16 m. (26 km.) SSW of Maracaibo on N shore of L. Maracaibo. Oil-producing centre with refineries.

La Condamine Monaco. Resort and financial and commercial district of Monaco immediately SW of Monte Carlo

at the head of Monaco harbour. Pop. (1975E) 11,500.

Laconia New Hampshire, U.S.A. City 23 m. (37 km.) N of Concord on Winnipesaukee R. Resort for nearby Ls. and market centre for an agric. area. Industries inc. hosiery, textiles, textile machinery, metal products, skis, boats. Pop. (1970C) 14,888.

Lacq Basses-Pyrénées, France. Village 15 m. (24 km.) NW of Pau on the Gave de Pau. Noted for petroleum deposits.

La Crosse Wisconsin, U.S.A. City 125 m. (200 km.) WNW of Madison, sit. at junction of R. Mississippi, Black and La Crosse. Centre of an agric. region with associated industries. Pop. (1970C) 51,153.

Ladakh Kashmir, India. A mountainous district in NE bordering on Sinkiang-Uighur and Tibet, China. Area, 45,762 sq. m. (118,524 sq. km.). Cap. Leh. Chief R., Indus. Cereals are grown and sheep and goats are reared.

Ladakh Range Kashmir. A mountain range running parallel to, and to the N of, upper Indus R. Some peaks exceed 20,000 ft. (6,096 metres) a.s.l.

Ladário Mato Grosso, Brazil. Town 3 m. (5 km.) E of Corumbá on Paraguay R. Port handling iron ore and manganese from Morro do Urucum. Naval station with ship repair yards.

La Digue Seychelles, Indian Ocean. Island 35 m. (56 km.) NE of Victoria, Mahé Island. Area, 4 m. by 2 m. (6 km. by 3 km.). Main products vanilla, copra, essential oils, fish.

Ladoga, Lake Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Area, 7,100 sq. m. (18,389 sq. km.). It discharges into R. Neva in Gulf of Finland. A railway, built for the winters of 1941–3, across the S part, helped to sustain Leningrad during the siege.

La Dorada Caldas, Colombia. Town 70 m. (112 km.) NW of Bogatá on Magdalena R. Port at the head of navigation, transfer point to rail by-pass of the Magdalena rapids. Pop. (1972E) 41,000.

Ladysmith Natal, Republic of South Africa. Town sit. on Klip R. Industries railway engineering and textiles. Pop. (1970E) 28,500.

Lae Papua New Guinea, Australia. Town 180 m. (288 km.) N of Port Moresby on Huon Gulf. There is a harbour and airfield. Pop. (1971E) 35,000.

Lafayette Indiana, U.S.A. City 60 m. (96 km.) NW of Indianapolis on Wabash R. Centre of an agric. area with meat-packing industry. Manu. rubber, paper and electrical products. Pop. (1970C) 44,955.

Lafayette Louisiana, U.S.A. City sit. 52 m. (83 km.) WSW of Baton Rouge on Vermilion R. Centre of an agric. and mining area. Industries oil and sugar refining, cotton and cottonseed processing. Pop. (1970C) 68,908.

Lagan River Down, Northern Ireland. Rises near Ballynahinch and flows NW and NE for 45 m. (72 km.) to enter Belfast Lough at Belfast.

Lågen River Buskerud, Norway. Rises in the Hardangervidda and flows SSE for 200 m. (320 km.) to enter the Skagerrak at Larvik.

Lågen River Oppland, Norway. Rises N of Jotunheim Mountains and flows SSE for 120 m. (192 km.) to L. Mjosa.

Laghman Eastern Province, Afghánistán. Town 20 m. (32 km.) NW of Jalalabad, centre of an irrigated agric. area. Pop. (1971E) 226,000.

Lagos Lagos, Nigeria. Cap. of Nigeria and port sit. on an island in a lagoon in the Bight of Benin. Joined by bridge to Iddo Island which in turn is joined by bridge to the mainland. Industries sawmilling, brewing and soap manu. Exports groundnuts, palm oil and kernels. Pop. (1973E) 665,246.

La Grande Oregon, U.S.A. City 40 m. (64 km.) SE of Pendleton on Grande Ronde R. at foot of Blue Mountains, at 2,786 ft. (849 metres) a.s.l. Industries inc. railway repair shops, flour mills, sawmills, meat packing, fruit packing. Pop. (1970C) 9,645.

La Guaira Federal District, Venezuela. Chief port N of Caracas on Caribbean Sea. Exports coffee, tobacco and cacao. Pop. (1970E) 20,275.

La Guajira Colombia. Department of N Colombia on Caribbean Sea, comprising a peninsula to the NE of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, bounded S by Venezuela across the Montes de Oca. Mostly arid plain with rich deposits of pearl and salt on the coast, gold, copper, phosphates, gypsum, petroleum, coal. Main products divi-divi bark, used for tanning, hides, livestock, maize, beans, yucca coconuts. Pop. (1972E) 273,400.

Lahad Datu Sabah, Malaysia. Town 55 m. (88 km.) S of Sandakan on N shore of Darvel Bay. Main occupations fishing; cultivating hemp and tobacco.

Lahore Punjab, Pakistan. Cap. of province and second largest city of Pakistan sit. near Ravi R. Industrial and commercial centre. Railway engineering. Manu. carpets, textiles and metal goods. 5 m. (8 km.) to the E are the famous Shalamar Gardens. Pop. (1972E) 2,148,000.

Lahti Häme, Finland. Town and winter sports resort sit. at S end of L. Päijänne. Sawmilling and associated industries. Pop. (1970C) 88,393.

Laillahue Mountain Peru. Mountain peak in extreme SE Peru on Bolivian frontier, 16,995 ft. (5,180 metres) a.s.l.

La Joya Oruro, Bolivia. Town 30 m. (48 km.) NW of Oruro on Desaguadero R. at 12,542 ft. (3,823 metres) a.s.l. in the Altiplano. Centre of a farming area producing sheep, potatoes.

Lake Charles Louisiana, U.S.A. City sit. on Calcasieu R., and near the boundary with Texas. Industries lumber and rice milling, oil refining, railway workshops and cotton and wool manu. Pop. (1970C) 77,998.

Lake District Cumbria, England. Area, *c.* 700 sq. m. (*c.* 1,813 sq. km.). Famed for beautiful lake and mountain scenery. It inc. L. Windermere, Ullswater and Derwentwater, and among mountain peaks are Scafell, Skiddaw and Helvellyn. The rainfall is heavy. Closely associated with Wordsworth, Coleridge and Southey, who are called the Lake Poets. Important tourist centre. Chief towns, Ambleside, Bowness and Keswick.

Lake Idi Amin Dada *see* **Idi Amin Dada, Lake**

Lakeland Florida, U.S.A. City 35 m. (56 km.) ENE of Tampa. Centre of a citrus fruit growing district with associated industries. Pop. (1970C) 41,550.

Lakewood Ohio, U.S.A. City and suburb of Cleveland sit. 7 m. (11 km.) SW of Cleveland on L. Erie. Manu. plastics, hardware and tools. Pop. (1970C) 70,130.

Lakonia Greece. Prefecture sit. in the SE Peloponnessos. Cap. Sparte. Chief occupation agric. with wheat; olives and citrus fruits grown. Some sheep and goats are reared. Pop. (1971C) 95,844.

Lakshadweep Indian Ocean. Island group *c.* 190 m. (304 km.) off coast of Kerala in the Arabian Sea. Consists of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands comprising a Territory of India. Area, 11 sq. m. (28 sq. km.). Chief settlement Kavaratti. There are about 26 islands, 10 inhabited. Main occupations farming, fishing. Pop. (1971C) 31,800.

La Laguna Tenerife, Canary Islands. Town 4 m. (6 km.) WNW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife. Resort and trading centre for an agric. area. Industries inc. manu. foodstuffs, ceramics, tobacco products, film. Formerly the chief town of the Canaries; has a university and cathedral.

La Libertad El Salvador. (i) Dept. of W Salvador on Pacific coast. Area, 665 sq. m. (1,662 sq. km.). Chief towns Nueva San Salvador (cap.), La Libertad, Quezaltepeque. Crossed E to W by the coastal mountain range. Mainly an agric. and stock farming area with some lumbering. Pop. (1971E) 282,965. (ii) Town 13 m. (21 km.) S of Nueva San Salvador on the Pacific coast. Important port exporting coffee, sugar, balsam. timber. Resort with some industries inc. fishing. Pop. (1970E) 12,519.

La Libertad Peru. Dept. of NW Peru

bounded W by Pacific, E by Cordillera Central of the Andes. Area, 10,209 sq. m. (26,441 sq. km.). Chief towns Trujillo (cap.), San Pedro, Santiago de Chuco, Otusco, Pacasmayo, Puerto Chicama, Salaverry. Rises E to the Cordillera Occidental, descending again to the Marañón R. Irrigated coastal areas produce sugarcane, rice and cotton. Cereals and livestock are farmed in the highlands. Minerals inc. gold, silver, copper. Pop. (1972E) 806,000.

La Línea Cádiz, Spain. Town 55 m. (88 km.) ESE of Cádiz on the isthmus of Algeciras Bay immediately N of frontier zone with Gibraltar. Trading centre for fruit and vegetables. Industries inc. manu. cement, fish products, wines and foodstuffs. Pop. (1970E) 52,000.

Lama-Kara Togo. Town 40 m. (64 km.) N of Sokode in a farming area producing cotton, nuts, livestock.

Lambayeque Peru. (i) Dept. of NW Peru bounded W by Pacific, E by Cordillera Occidental. Area, 6,404 sq. m. (16,586 sq. km.). Chief towns Chiclayo (cap.), Pimentel, Puerto Eten, Farrañafe and Lambayeque. Mainly coastal plain intensively irrigated and producing most of Peru's rice and sugar-cane. Industries inc. sugar refining, rice milling. Pop. (1972C) 515,363. (ii) Town 7 m. (11 km.) NW of Chiclayo on Lambayeque R. Provincial cap. Trading centre for a rice growing area. Industries inc. rice milling, cotton ginning, distilling. Pop. (1972E) 18,000. (iii) R. formed by confluence of Chancay and Cumbil Rs. 9 m. (14 km.) ENE of Chongoyape and flowing 70 m. (112 km.) W to enter the Pacific 5 m. (8 km.) SW of Lambayeque. Used to irrigate an extensive rice and sugar growing area. In its upper course it is called Chongoyape R. Main trib. Eten R.

Lambeth Greater London, England. A district S of R. Thames. Pop. (1973E) 299,380.

Lamego Viseu, Portugal. Town 45 m. (72 km.) E of Oporto. Trading centre for an area producing port wine and fruit. It has a cathedral and the ruins of a Moorish castle.

Lamia Phthiotis, Greece. Cap. of Prefecture 100 m. (160 km.) NW of Athens. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1971C) 37,872.

Lamington, Mount Papua New Guinea. An active volcano NE of Port Moresby sit. in Owen Stanley Range.

Lampedusa Italy. The largest of the Pelagian Islands sit. between Malta and Tunisia, in the Mediterranean Sea. Area 8 sq. m. (21 sq. km.). Main occupation fishing and there is a penal colony. Pop. (1971E) 4,387.

Lampeter Dyfed, Wales. Town 24 m. (38 km.) E of Cardigan on R. Teifi. Pop. (1973E) 2,290.

Lanai Hawaii, U.S.A. Island 7 m. W of Maui. Area, 141 sq. m. (365 sq. km.). Most of it is a pineapple plantation, with exporting port and trading centre at Lanai City. Pop. (1970C) 2,204.

Lanark Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Market town and administrative centre sit. 23 m. (37 km.) SE of Glasgow near R. Clyde. Industries inc. textiles, leather and light engineering. Pop. (1976E) 9,500.

Lanarkshire Scotland. Former county now in Strathclyde Region.

Lancashire England. Under 1974 reorganization the county consists of the districts of Lancaster, Wyre, Ribble Valley, Blackpool, Fylde, Preston, South Ribble, West Lancashire, Chorley, Blackburn, Hyndburn, Burnley, Pendle and Rossendale. Much of the industrial area of Lancashire was lost to Merseyside and Greater Manchester in the reorganization, but Preston and the Central Lancashire New Town (Leyland, Chorley, Fulwood and Chester-le-Dale) remain important manu. areas. Pop. (1977E) 1,374,900.

Lancaster Lancashire, England. County town and port in NW England at head of R. Lune estuary. Manu. textiles, linoleum, oilcloth, plastics and furniture. Pop. (1973E) 50,700.

Lancaster Ohio, U.S.A. City 26 m. (42 km.) SE of Columbus on Hocking R. Manu. glass, machinery and footwear. Pop. (1970C) 32,911.

Lancaster Pennsylvania, U.S.A. City 70 m. (112 km.) W of Philadelphia. Centre of a rich agric. district with cotton and silk mills, breweries, tanneries, tobacco and chocolate works. Manu. linoleum, clocks and watches and electrical goods. Pop. (1970C) 57,690.

Lanchow Kansu, China. Cap. of province in central China on Hwang-ho R., and sit. at 5,200 ft. (1,585 metres) a.s.l. Important trading and oil centre, and the starting point of the Silk Road to Sinkiang. Manu. oil-field equipment, cement, chemicals, textiles, matches and soap. Pop. (1970E) 1.2m.

Landau Rhineland-Palatinate, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 18 m. (29 km.) NW of Karlsruhe. Centre of a fruit and wine trade. Manu. furniture and tobacco products. Pop. (1968C) 31,500.

Lander Wyoming, U.S.A. City 120 m. (192 km.) W of Casper on Popo Agie R. at 5,360 ft. (1,634 metres) a.s.l. Resort and trading centre for farm produce. Pop. (1970C) 7,125.

Landes France. Dept. of SW France bounded W by Bay of Biscay and S by Pyrénées. Area, 3,615 sq. m. (9,363 sq. km.). Chief towns Mont-de-Marsan (prefecture), Dax. Much of it is pine forests planted to reclaim a marshy waste along the coast. Some agric. S of Adour R., but the main industry is lumbering of which the main products are resin, cork. Pop. (1975C) 288,323.

Land's End Cornwall, England. A granite headland 60 ft. (18 metres) high, and the most westerly point of England.

Landshut Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. on Isar R. Manu. chemicals, metal goods, rope and soap. Pop. (1971E) 52,300.

Landskrona Malmöhus, Sweden. Port 21 m. (34 km.) NNW of Malmö on The Sound. Industries flour milling, sugar refining, tanning and fertilizer manu. Pop. (1976C) 37,952.

Langeland Denmark. An island in the Baltic Sea sit. between the islands of Fyn and Laaland. Chief town Rudköbing. Mainly agric. Pop. (1975E) 18,000.

Langholm Scotland. Dumfries and Galloway Region. Town sit. near border with England on R. Esk. Manu. tweeds and leather. Pop. (1973E) 2,369.

Langreo Oviedo, Spain. Mining region in Nalón valley, 10 m. (16 km.) SE of Oviedo, producing bituminous coal, iron. Chief towns La Felguera, Sama de Langreo.

Languedoc France. Region of S France bounded S by Pyrénées, SE by Mediterranean, E by lower Rhone R. and W by Massif Central. Important wine producing area. Principal towns, Toulouse, Montpellier, Nîmes, Béziers, Carcassonne, Narbonne, Albi.

Lansing Michigan, U.S.A. State cap. sit. on Grand R. Important centre of the car industry. Also manu. buses, lorries, tools, metal, cement and wood products. Pop. (1970C) 131,546.

Lanzarote Canary Islands. Island *c.* 110 m. (176 km.) NE of Las Palmas between Fuerteventura (S) and Graciosa. Area, 307 sq. m. (795 sq. km.). Chief town, Arrecife. Volcanic and rocky, rising to 2,215 ft. (675 metres) a.s.l. The Montaña de Fuego is active. Agric. areas produce onions, cereals, peas, potatoes, fruit. Fisheries are important. Pop. (1970E) 42,000.

Laoag Luzon, Philippines. Port sit. on Laoag R. 5 m. (8 km.) from mouth, and 240 m. (384 km.) NNW of Manila. Trades in rice, corn, sugar, cotton and tobacco. Pop. (1970E) 62,000.

Laoighis Leinster, Irish Republic. An inland county, mainly flat but rising to 1,700 ft. (518 metres) a.s.l. in the Slieve Bloom Mountains in the NW. Area, 664 sq. m. (1,720 sq. km.). County town Port Laoighise (Maryborough). Chief R. Barrow and the Nare. Mainly agric. with dairy farming. Pop. (1971C) 45,259.

Laokay Laokay, Vietnam. Town 160 m. (256 km.) NW of Hanoi and opposite Hokow, China, on Red R. Frontier trading centre with phosphates and graphite deposits.

Laon Aisne, France. Cap. of dept., in NE France sit. on an isolated hill rising

330 ft. (101 metres) above the plain. Manu. sugar and metal goods. Has a splendid 12th/13th cent. cathedral. Pop. (1975c) 30,168.

Laos Bordered on W by Thailand and Burma, on N by China, on E by Vietnam and on S by Democratic Kampuchea, and inc. basin of R. Mekong and upper basin of R. Menam, Chao Braya and Salween. The Kingdom of Laos, once called Lanxang (the Land of a Million Elephants), was founded in the 14th cent. In 1893 Laos became a French protectorate and in 1907 acquired its present frontiers. Under a new Constitution of 1947 Laos became a constitutional monarchy under the Luang Prabang dynasty, and in 1949 became an independent sovereign state within the French Union. Area, 91,000 sq. m. (235,700 sq. km.). Chief towns, Vientiane (cap.), Luang Prabang, Pakse and Savvanakhet. The chief agric. products are rice, maize, tobacco, cotton, citrus fruits, sticklac, benjohn tea and in the Boloven plateau coffee, potatoes, cardamon and cinchara. Opium is produced but is the subject of new legislation designed to control its manu. and trafficking. Cattle, buffalo and pigs are numerous. The forests in the N produce valuable woods, teak in particular; the logs are floated S on the Mekong R. Elephants are trained in forest work. Various minerals are found, but only tin is mined at present. There are extremely rich deposits of high-quality iron ore in Xieng Khouang province. Industry is limited to rubber sandals, cigarettes, matches, soft drinks, plastic bags, sawmills, rice-mills, weaving, pottery, distilleries, ice, bricks, etc. Pop. (1978E) 3m.

La Palma Darién, Panama. Village 90 m. (144 km.) SE of Panama City on Tuira R. estuary. Port and centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. saw-milling. Pop. (1971E) 1,800.

La Pampa Argentina. Province of central Argentina, bounded S by Colorado R. Area, 55,103 sq. m. (142,717 sq. km.). Chief towns Santa Rosa (cap.), General Pico, General San Martin. Low-lying and grassy with several salt marshes, and a generally dry climate. Mainly a stock raising area with cereal farming in the N, lumbering in the NE. Industries inc. meat packing, flour milling. Pop. (1970E) 172,000.

La Paz Bolivia. Cap. of La Paz dept. La Paz is the actual cap. of Bolivia and seat of the Govt. but Sucre is the legal cap. and seat of the judiciary. At 12,400 ft. (3,780 metres) a.s.l. it is the highest cap. in the world. An important commercial city and trades in copper, alpaca and wool. Pop. (1970E) 562,000.

La Paz El Salvador. Dept. of S Salvador bounded S by the Pacific. Area, 909 sq. m. (2,354 sq. km.). Chief towns Zacatecoluca (cap.), San Juan Nonualco, Santiago Nonualco. Mountainous N, descending to the coast and drained by Jiboa R. Main occupations grain and stock farming, salt extraction, lumbering. Pop. (1971E) 187,371.

La Paz Honduras. (i) Dept of SW Honduras bounded SW by El Salvador. Area, 1,247 sq. m. (3,230 sq. km.). Chief towns La Paz (cap.), Marcala. Sit. on the continental divide and drained by Goascóran and Comayagua Rs. Mainly a farming area, producing coffee, wheat, henequen, cattle. Pop. (1973E) 70,200. (ii) Town 10 m. (16 km.) SSW of Comayagua. Dept. cap. and commercial centre of a farming area. Industries inc. ropemaking. Pop. (1970E) 3,877.

Lapland Norway/Sweden/Finland/U.S.S.R. Extensive area of the European Arctic on the Barents Sea coast, stretching across N Norway, Sweden, Finland and the U.S.S.R. as far as the Kola Peninsula, normally N of 65°N lat. Mountainous in Norway and Sweden, becoming tundra to the E; heavily forested (S) with vegetation becoming sparser northwards. Some agric. and dairying, but the main occupation is mining (in Sweden) and fishing on the Norwegian coast and in the Ls. Minerals inc. iron (esp. at Kiruna, Gällivare, Malmberget, Sor-Varanger), copper, pyrites, nickel, apatite, gold.

La Plata Buenos Aires, Argentina. Cap. of province sit. near Río de la Plata, and 5 m. (8 km.) from the port Ensenada. Industries oil refining, meat packing, cement and textile works. Exports grain, meat and wool. Pop. (1970E) 406,000.

Lappeenranta Kymi, Finland. Town 60

m. (96 km.) NE of Kotka on S shore of L. Saimaa. L. port and resort. Industries inc. manu. chemicals, lime, cement, cellulose, machinery. Pop. (1972E) 51,659.

Lara Venezuela. State of N Venezuela. Area, 7,640 sq. m. (19,788 sq. km.). Cap. Barquisimeto. Mountainous, drained by Tocuyo R. Dry, tropical climate. Mainly agric. producing coffee, cacao, sugar, maize, cotton, tobacco, bananas, sisal, wheat, barley, potatoes, livestock. Pop. (1971C) 671,410.

Larache Morocco. Port 45 m. (72 km.) SSW of Tangier on Atlantic coast. Exports wool, hides, cork, wax, fruit and vegetables. Pop. (1971E) 47,710.

Laramie Wyoming, U.S.A. Town sit. on Laramie R. at 7,145 ft. (2,178 metres) a.s.l. Centre of a stock-rearing, lumbering and mining area. Manu. cement, bricks and tiles. Pop. (1970C) 23,143.

Laramie Mountains Wyoming, U.S.A. A range of the Rocky Mountains in the SE, rising to 10,272 ft. (3,131 metres) a.s.l. in Laramie Peak.

Laramie River Colorado/Wyoming, U.S.A. Rises in the Front Range, Colorado and flows N and NE for 216 m. (345 km.) to join N. Platte R. at Fort Laramie, Wyoming.

Laredo Texas, U.S.A. City sit. on Río Grande opposite Nuevo Laredo in Mexico. Two intern. bridges join Laredo and Nuevo Laredo. Industries oil refining, meat packing, antimony smelting, fruit growing and cattle rearing. Pop. (1970C) 69,024.

Largo Scotland. Fife Region. Fishing village and resort sit. on N shore of Firth of Forth midway between Kirkcaldy and Anstruther.

Largs Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Port and resort 11 m. (18 km.) SSW of Greenock on Firth of Clyde. Pop. (1978E) 9,775.

La Rioja Argentina. (i) Province of W Argentina bounded NW by Chile. Area, 35,690 sq. m. (92,437 sq. km.). Mountainous with fertile valleys producing cereals, olives, citrus fruit, cotton, goats. Minerals inc. zinc, lead, copper, silver, nickel, gold, tungsten, barium sulphate, coal. Industries inc. lumbering, mining, textiles, food processing, wine making. Pop. (1970C) 136,000. (ii) Town 90 m. (144 km.) SW of Caramarca on Rioja R. at the foot of the Sierra de Velasco. Provincial cap. and trading centre for a farming area. Industries inc. sawmilling, textiles. Pop. (1970C) 46,090.

Larissa Thessaly, Greece. (i) Prefecture in E. Area, 2,067 sq. m. (5,354 sq. km.). Mainly agric. producing olives, fruit and wheat. (ii) Cap. of prefecture, otherwise Larisa, sit. 135 m. (216 km.) NW of Athens and on Peneus R. Manu. textiles. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1971C) 72,336.

Larkana Sind, Pakistan. Town 200 m. (320 km.) NNE of Karachi. Manu. textiles and metal goods. Pop. (1970C) 48,000.

Larnaca Cyprus. (i) District of SE Cyprus. Area, 435 sq. m. (1,127 sq. km.). Chief towns Larnaca, Athienou, Lefkara. Hilly in N, descending to lowland. Mainly agric. producing cereals, olives, vines, livestock, fruit. Fishing is important. Minerals inc. salt, umber, pyrites. (ii) Town 23 m. (37 km.) SE of Nicosia on Larnaca Bay. District cap. and port trading in wine, fruit, olive oil, barley, livestock. Industries inc. manu. brandy, soap, tobacco products. Pop. (1973E) 19,608.

Larne Antrim, Northern Ireland. Port on NE coast sit. at entrance to Lough Larne. Ferry terminal. Industries inc. engineering, foundry, paper manu. and clothing. Pop. (1975E) 26,000.

La Romana La Altagracia, Dominican Republic. Port 64 m. (102 km.) E of Santo Domingo. Industries sugar refining and coffee and tobacco processing. Pop. (1969E) 80,873.

Las Alpujarras *see* **Alpujarras, Las**

Las Bela Baluchistan, Pakistan. Town 105 m. (168 km.) NNW of Karachi, former cap. of the princely state of Las Bela. Trading centre for oilseeds, millet, wool, rice. Industries inc. carpet weaving. Pop. (1972E) 3,139.

Las Cruces New Mexico, U.S.A. City

40 m. (64 km.) NNW of El Paso, Texas. Centre of an agric. and cattle raising district. Pop. (1970C) 37,857.

La Serena Coquimbo, Chile. Cap. of province of same name in N Central Chile. Resort and market town trading in fruit and flowers. Pop. (1970E) 25,000.

Lashio Shan, Burma. Town sit. in E Central Burma. Railway terminus and end of the Burma Road.

Las Palmas Spain. (i) Spanish province in the Canary Isles, Atlantic Ocean, consisting of the islands of Gran Canaria, Lanzarote and Fuerteventura plus several smaller barren islands. Pop. (1970C) 579,710. (ii) Cap. of province of same name sit. in NE of Gran Canaria. Tourist centre. The adjacent port La Luz exports fruit, vegetables and wine. Pop. (1970C) 287,038.

La Spezia Liguria, Italy. Cap. of La Spezia province, sit. on Gulf of Spezia, an inlet of the Gulf of Genoa. Important naval base. Manu. textiles, porcelain and electrical equipment. Pop. (1971C) 125,012.

Lassithi Crete, Greece. Prefecture in the E. Area, 702 sq. m. (1,818 sq. km.). Cap. Aghios Nikolaos, sit. 31 m. (50 km.) SE of Iraklion. Mainly agric. Mount Lassithi (Dhikti) rises to 7,048 ft. (2,148 metres) a.s.l. in the W. Pop. (1971C) 66,226.

Las Vegas Nevada, U.S.A. City and resort in SE Nevada sit. in a mining and farming region. Noted for its gambling casinos. Pop. (1970C) 125,787.

Las Vegas New Mexico, U.S.A. City 40 m. (64 km.) ESE of Santa Fé on Gallinas R. at 6,398 ft. (1,950 metres) a.s.l. in the Sangre de Cristo mountains. Resort and distribution centre for livestock, timber, wool and grain. Pop. (1970C) 7,528.

Las Villas Cuba. Province of central Cuba bounded N by Nicholas Channel and S by Caribbean. Area, 8,267 sq. m. (21,412 sq. km.). Chief towns Santa Clara (cap.), Caibarién, Cienfugos, Sagua la Grande, Placetas, Sancti-Spíritus, Trinidad. Hilly in the centre and swampy in the SW. Fertile, producing sugar, tobacco, coffee, cacao, corn, fruit, cereals, vegetables. Minerals inc. gold, copper, iron, manganese, asphalt, petroleum. Pop. (1970E) 1,362,179.

Latacunga Cotopaxi, Ecuador. Town 50 m. (80 km.) S of Quito on Patate R. Provincial cap. sit. at 9,055 ft. (2,760 metres) a.s.l. and surrounded by high peaks inc. Cotopaxi. Trading centre for a stock raising and cereal farming area. Industries inc. processing farm products. Airport. Pop. (1970E) 14,663.

Latin America Those countries of South America where French, Portuguese or Spanish is the spoken language, including roughly all countries S of the U.S.A. border with Mexico, but excluding parts of the West Indies. Spanish is the dominating language, although the language of the largest country, Brazil, is Portuguese.

Latium *see* **Lazio**

La Tortue Haiti. Otherwise called Tortuga Island, sit. 6 m. (10 km.) N of Port-de-Paix. Area, 70 sq. m. (181 sq. km.). Main products bananas, food crops. Formerly notorious as the headquarters of pirates.

Lattakia Lattakia, Syria. Cap. of district of same name and port. Chief industry tobacco. Pop. (1970C) 125,716.

Latvia U.S.S.R. Bounded on E and S by Gulf of Riga, on N by Estonia, E by U.S.S.R., on S by Lithuania and W by Baltic Sea. The secret protocol of the Soviet/Germ. agreement of 1939 assigned Latvia to the Soviet sphere of interest. An ultimatum in 1940 led to the formation of a govt. acceptable to the U.S.S.R. which applied for Latvia's admission to the Soviet Union, which was later effected. The incorporation has been accorded *de facto* recognition by the Brit. Govt. but not by the U.S. Govt. Area, 25,590 sq. m. (63,700 sq. km.). Cap. Riga. Agric. not now as important as industrial production which inc. the manu. of railway transport. Pop. (1977C) 2.5m.

La Unión El Salvador. (i) Dept. of El Salvador bounded N by Honduras. Area,

770 sq. m. (1,995 sq. km.). Mountains sloping to coastal lowland, mainly agric., with some mining and fishing. Main products grain, coffee, sugar, livestock, salt, tortoiseshell, gold, silver. Pop. (1971E) 220,251. (ii) Town 95 m. (152 km.) ESE of San Salvador at the foot of the volcano Conchagua. Dept. cap. and the main Pacific port of Salvador, exporting coffee, indigo, sugar, cotton, henequen, silver, gold. Pop. (1970E) 21,556.

Launceston Tasmania, Australia. Second largest city of Tasmania sit. on confluence of Rs. Tamar, N. Esk and S. Esk, 40 m. (64 km.) from the coast. A port and industrial centre, it was first settled in 1806. The city area is 10.5 sq. m. (27.2 sq. km.) and varies in height from 10–700 ft. (3–213 metres) a.s.l. Industries sawmilling, brewing and manu. of woollen goods. Small ships reach the wharves of the city, and larger ships are accommodated down R. at Bell Bay, Inspection Head and Beauty Point. Pop., Greater Launceston (1970E) over 60,000, and the city (1970E) 38,000.

Launceston Cornwall, England. Town sit. NW of Plymouth on R. Kensey. Pop. (1973E) 5,300.

Laurel Mississippi, U.S.A. City 50 m. (80 km.) SW of Meridian and sit. on Tallahala Creek. Manu. furniture and timber products. Pop. (1970C) 24,145.

Lausanne Vaud, Switzerland. Educational and tourist centre, and cap. of canton, sit. ½ m. (1 km.) from Ouchy, the port, on N shore of L. Geneva. On the Simplon route from Paris to Milan. Industries inc. clothing, printing and confectionery. Pop. (1978E) 132,400.

Lauterbrunnen Bern, Switzerland. Resort 24 m. (38 km.) NNE of Brig on White Lütschine R. Sit. in a steep-sided valley with many waterfalls. Pop. (1975E) 3,100.

Lautoka Viti Levu, Fiji. Town on NW coast of Viti Levu. Port and centre of a sugar producing area, with refineries.

Laval Mayenne, France. Cap. of Mayenne dept. sit. on Mayenne R. Noted for linen since the 14th cent. Also produces cheese, hosiery, furniture and leather goods. Pop. (1975C) 54,537.

Lavalleja Uruguay. Dept. of SE Uruguay. Area, 4,820 sq. m. (12,484 sq. km.). Chief towns Minas (cap.), José Batlle y Ordóñez, Solís. Cattle and sheep raising area with some lead mining. Pop. (1970C) 65,823.

La Vega Dominican Republic. Province of the interior, bounded S by the Cordillera Central, N by the Cordillera Setentrional. Area, 1,337 sq. m. (3,463 sq. km.). Cap. Concepción de la Vega. Mountainous, descending to the fertile La Vega Real valley. Main products tobacco, cacao, coffee, rice, maize, cattle, wheat. Pop. (1970C) 293,694.

Lawra Northern Territories, Ghana. Town 50 m. (80 km.) NNW of Wa on Black Volta R. Route centre trading in nuts, millet, durra, yams, livestock, skins.

Lawrence Kansas, U.S.A. City sit. 33m. (53 km.) WSW of Kansas City on Kansas R. Centre of an agric. area. Manu. pipe organs and paper. Pop. (1970C) 45,698.

Lawrence Massachusetts, U.S.A. City sit. on Merrimack R. Centre of an important textile industry with some of the largest mills in the world. Other manu. machinery, paper, plastics, rubber and leather goods. Pop. (1970C) 66,915.

Lawton Oklahoma, U.S.A. City and industrial centre of an agric. area with associated trades. Also manu. leather goods, tiles, concrete and wood products. Pop. (1970C) 74,470.

Lazio Italy. Region of central Italy bounded W by the Tyrrhenian Sea. Area, 6,634 sq. m. (17,182 sq. km.). Chief cities Rome (cap.), Civitavecchia. Comprises 5 provinces; Frosinone, Latina, Rieti, Roma, Viterbo, and inc. the Pontine Islands. Mostly sit. in the Apennine hills which enclose a narrow coastal plain. Drained by Tiber, Aniene, Liri, Marta, Rapide Sacco and Velino Rs. Mainly agric., esp. since the reclamation of the Pontine marshes and Campagna di Roma. Fishing, quarrying, mining and lumbering also important. Main products cereals, grapes, olives, fruit, vegetables,

livestock, alum, asphalt, marble, alabaster. Industries inc. tourism, paper making, chemicals, manu. furniture and ironwork. Pop. (1975E) 4,916,326.

Lea, River England. Rises NW of Luton and flows for 46 m (74 km.) SE through Hertfordshire and forms the border of Essex and Hertfordshire and then of Essex and Greater London, and joins R. Thames near Blackwall. A source of much of London's water supply.

Leamington Spa Warwickshire, England. Health resort sit. on R. Leam. Noted for its parks and saline springs. Manu. motor car parts and gas cookers. Pop. (1973E)) 44,950.

Leatherhead Surrey, England. Town 7 m. (11 km.) S of Kingston-upon-Thames on R. Mole. Manu. light electrical and consumer goods. Pop. (1973E) 15,548.

Leavenworth Kansas, U.S.A. City 20 m. (32 km.) NW of Kansas City on Missouri R. where it forms the Missouri border. Trading centre for a farming and mining area. Industries inc. meat packing, flour milling, metalworking; manu. furniture. Pop. (1970C) 28,147.

Lebanon South West Asia. Rep. on E shore of Mediterranean, bounded S by Israel, E and N by Syria. Area, 3,927 sq. m. (10,171 sq. km.). After 20 years' French mandatory régime, the Lebanon was proclaimed independent at Beirut in 1941. In Dec. 1943 an agreement was signed between representatives of the French National Committee of Liberation and of Lebanon, by which most of the powers and capacities exercised hitherto by France were transferred from Jan. 1944 to the Lebanese Government. Chief cities Beirut, Tripoli, Saida, Tyre. Mountainous, with the Lebanon range extending N to S parallel to the coast and beyond them the fertile Bekaa valley which supports grain, vegetables, maize, fruit, cotton, tobacco, mulberry (for silk), olives. About 38% of the land is cultivated. Forests have decreased to *c.* 80,000 hectares. The main industries, small on the whole, are food and drink, textiles, tobacco processing, metalworking, brick and cement making, processing oil and chemicals. Tourism, banking and other commercial operations were an important source of revenue before 1975. Pop. (1978E) 3.06m.

Lebanon Pennsylvania, U.S.A. City 70 m. (112 km.) WNW of Philadelphia. Manu. iron and steel products, chemicals, textiles and food products. Pop. (1970C) 28,572.

Lecce Puglia, Italy. Cap. of Lecce province 25 m. (40 km.) SSE of Brindisi. Manu. *papier-mâché* goods and pottery. Trades in textiles, olive oil, wine and tobacco. Pop. (1970E) 82,600.

Lecco Lombardia, Italy. Town sit. 13 m. (21 km.) NE of Monza and on SE arm of L. Como in Como province. Manu. textiles and brass goods. Exports cheese. Pop. (1970E) 53,600.

Lech River Austria/Federal Republic of Germany. Rises 38 m. (61 km.) W of Landeck in the Vorarlberg Alps and flows NE and N for 177 m. (283 km.) to join Danube R. W of Ingolstadt.

Le Creusot Saône-et-Loire, France. Town in E central France. Centre of a coalfield with important iron and steel, locomotives and armaments industries. Pop. (1975C) 33,480.

Ledbury Hereford and Worcester, England. Town 12 m. (19 km.) ESE of Hereford on R. Leadon. Trades in cider, perry and hops. Limestone quarrying nearby. Pop. (1973E) 3,730.

Leeds West Yorkshire, England. Metropolitan district of West Yorkshire. The city has a wide variety of manu. industries and includes cloth, clothing, heavy and light engineering, chemical and leather products. Pop. (1975E) 744,500.

Leek Staffordshire, England. Town 8 m. (13 km.) NE of Stoke-on-Trent. Manu. textiles, ribbons and thread. Pop. (1973E) 19,460.

Leeuwarden Friesland, Netherlands. Cap. of province in N. Railway and canal junction. Industries boatbuilding, iron founding and manu. of glass, footwear, gold and silver goods and musical instruments. Trades in cattle and agric. produce. Pop. (1972E) 87,844.

Leeuwin, Cape Western Australia, Australia. Cape sit. at W end of Flinders Bay.

Leeward Islands Lesser Antilles, West Indies. Group inc. islands of Dominica, Antigua (inc. Barbuda and Redonda), St. Kitts (with Nevis and Anguilla), Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands. St Thomas, Santa Cruz and St. John in the Virgin Islands belong to U.S.A. Others of the group are Guadeloupe and dependencies. Islands volcanic with lofty peaks, highest Morne Diablotin 4,746 ft. (1,447 metres) a.s.l. in Dominica. They produce sugar and molasses, cotton, citrate of lime, cacao. Lime juice is exported from Montserrat and Dominica.

Lefkas Ionian Islands, Greece. Island off coast of Acarnania. Area, 114 sq. m. (295 sq. km.). Chief town Lefkas. Limestone ridge separated from the mainland NE by a narrow channel. The main occupation is farming. Chief products currants, wine, olive oil. Pop. (1971C) 24,581.

Leganés Madrid, Spain. Town 7 m. (11 km.) SSW of Madrid. Industries inc. market gardening; manu. toys, beverages. There are mineral springs.

Legaspi Luzon, Philippines. Cap. of Albay province and port sit. on SE coast. Exports abacá and copra. Pop. (1970E) 84,000.

Leghorn (Livorno) Toscana, Italy. Cap. of Livorno province and port on Ligurian Sea. Industries shipbuilding, engineering, cement and soap works. Exports olive oil, wine, marble and straw (Leghorn) hats. Pop. (1971C) 174,134.

Legnano Lombardia, Italy. Town in Milano province 16 m. (26 km.) NW of Milan on Olona R. Manu. textiles, soap and shoes. Pop. (1971E) 49,000.

Legnica Wroclaw, Poland. Town 40 m. (64 km.) WNW of Wroclaw on Katzbach R. Manu. textiles, paints, chemicals and machinery. Pop. 80,000.

Leguan Island Essequibo, Guyana. Island 18 m. (29 km.) WNW of Georgetown in Essequibo R. estuary E of Wakenaam Island. Area, 17 sq. m. (45 sq. km.). The main occupation is rice growing.

Leh Kashmir, India. Cap. of Ladakh district 160 m. (256 km.) E of Srinagar sit. N of Indus R. at 11,500 ft. (3,505 metres) a.s.l. Trading centre. Pop. (1971E) 5,500.

Le Havre *see* **Havre, Le**

Leicester Leicestershire, England. City 90 m. (144 km.) NW of London on Soar R. Industries inc. tanning, chemicals, textiles; manu. shoes, hosiery, dyes, paint, textile machinery, rubber products. Pop. (1976E) 289,400.

Leicestershire England. Bounded on N by Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, on E by Lincolnshire, on S by Northamptonshire and W by Warwickshire. Under 1974 re-organization the county consists of the districts of North West Leicestershire, Charnwood, Melton, Bosworth, Leicester, Blaby, Oadby and Wigston, Harborough and Rutland. Agric., particularly arable, and cheesemaking, is important. Industries inc. coalmining and limestone quarrying, and there are a considerable number of engineering firms. Pop. (1976E) 837,900.

Leiden Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Town sit. on Old Rhine R., and 10 m. (16 km.) NE of The Hague. Manu. woollen goods, cigars etc. Pop. (1974E) 96,822.

Leigh Greater Manchester, England. Town sit. 11 m. (18 km.) W of Manchester. Industries coalmining and engineering. Manu. agric. machinery, plastics, electrical goods and cottons. Pop. (1973E) 46,390.

Leighton Buzzard Bedfordshire, England. Town sit. 11 m. (18 km.) WNW of Luton. Industries sand quarrying, tile and brick making, and light engineering. Pop. (1973E) 22,590 with Linslade.

Leinster Irish Republic. SE province comprising the counties of Louth, Longford, Meath, Westmeath, Dublin, Offaly, Kildare, Laoighis, Wicklow, Carlow, Kilkenny and Wexford. Area, 7,580 sq. m. (19,632 sq. km.). Pop. (1971C) 1,498,196.

Leipzig German Democratic Republic.

(i) District, formerly part of Saxony. Area, 1,915 sq. m. (4,960 sq. km.). (ii) City and cap. of district sit. at confluence of Elster, Parther and Pleisse Rs. Industries include chemicals, electrical goods, leather goods, textiles. Centre for international trade fair and for publishing. Pop. (1973E) 575,913.

Leiria Beira Litoral, Portugal. Town 40 m. (64 km.) SSW of Coimbra on Liz R. Trading centre of an agric. area and district cap. Industries inc. tanning, woodworking; manu. cement. Pop. (1970C) 7,540.

Leith Scotland. Lothian Region. Port sit. on Firth of Forth, now an integral part of Edinburgh. Industries shipbuilding, engineering, distilling, brewing, manu. of chemicals and paper.

Leitha River Austria/Hungary. Rises in E Austria and flows E, forming part of the border, for 110 m. (176 km.) to join Danube R.

Leitrim Connacht, Irish Republic. Maritime county bounded on NW by Donegal Bay. Area, 589 sq. m. (1,525 sq. km.). Mainly hilly in the N, undulating in the S, with many L., Lough Allen being the largest. County town Carrick-on-Shannon. Principal R. are Shannon, Bonnet, Drowes and Duff. Chief occupations agric. and dairy farming. Pop. (1971C) 28,360.

Le Kef Le Kef, Tunisia. Town 90 m. (144 km.) SW of Tunis near the Algerian border. Rail terminus. Trading centre for agric. produce. Industries inc. processing flour, olive oil. Pop. (1970E) 23,000.

Lekemti Wallaga, Ethiopia. Town 145 m. (232 km.) W of Addis Ababa. Trading centre for coffee, hides, beeswax, honey, gold, grain.

Le Mans Sarthe, France. Cap. of dept. in the NW sit. at the confluence of the R. Sarthe and Husne. Industries inc. railway engineering, flour milling, tanning and food processing. Manu. inc. agric. machinery, textiles, paper and tobacco products. Trades in livestock and agric. produce. The annual sportscar race is held here. Pop. (1975C) 155,245.

Lempira Honduras. Dept. of W Honduras on the border with El Salvador. Area, 1,295 sq. m. (3,354 sq. km.). Chief towns Gracias (cap.), Erandique, Candelaria, Guarita. Mainly mountainous and drained by Jicatuyo and Mocal Rs. Agric. area producing coffee, tobacco, rice, wheat, indigo, livestock. Minerals inc. opals. Pop. (1973E) 144,899.

Lena River Siberia, U.S.S.R. The largest R. in the U.S.S.R. and fifth largest in the world. It rises in Baikal Mountains W of L. Baikal and flows for 1,200 m. (1,920 km.) to reach the Arctic Ocean through a large delta. It drains *c.* 1m. sq. m. (*c.* 2.6m. sq. km.). Its chief tribs. are R. Aldam, Olekma, Vitim and Vilui.

Leninabad Tadzhikistan, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 125 m. (200 km.) NNE of Dushanbe on Syr Darya R. Manu. textiles and footwear. Pop. (1970E) 103,000.

Leninakan Armenia, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 55 m. (88 km.) NW of Yerevan. Manu. textiles, carpets, bicycles and food products. Pop. (1977E) 192,000.

Leningrad Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Originally St. Petersburg, and later Petrograd, former cap. of Russia, and second city of the U.S.S.R. Founded by Peter the Great. Sit. at mouth of R. Neva where it enters Gulf of Finland. There are many magnificent palaces and important educational institutions, particularly the Leningrad State University. Industrial estabs. inc. metal works, iron foundries, sugar refineries, distilleries, breweries, shipbuilding yards and printing works. Manu. inc. chemicals, tobacco, soap, crystal and glass, cotton and cloth, leather, cordage, pottery, porcelain and machinery. The city is connected by river, lake and canal with R. Volga and Dnieper, and so with the Caspian and Black Seas. Pop. (1977E) 4,425,000.

Leninogorsk Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 50 m. (80 km.) NE of Ust-Kamenogorsk in the NW Altai Mountains. Important lead and zinc mining centre, with smelting industry.

Leninsk-Kuznetski Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R.

Town sit. 18 m. (29 km.) S of Kemerovo in the Kuznetsk basin. Industries coal-mining, iron-mining, railway engineering and brickmaking. Pop. (1977E) 131,000.

Lenkoran Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 120 m. (192 km.) SSW of Baku on Caspian Sea, 20 m. (32 km.) from the Iranian frontier. Industries inc. sawmilling, food canning, fishing.

Lennoxville Quebec, Canada. Town 3 m. (5 km.) SE of Sherbrooke at mouth of Massawippi R. on St. Francis R. Industries inc. manu. asbestos products, hosiery. Centre of a farming and lumbering area.

Lens Pas-de-Calais, France. Town sit. in NE France, on an important coalfield. Manu. metal goods and chemicals. Pop. (1975C) 40,281.

Leoben Styria, Austria. Town sit. on Mur R. Centre of a lignite and iron mining region with a school of mining. Pop. (1971C) 35,153.

Leominster Hereford and Worcester, England. Town near border with Wales, on R. Lugg. Trades in livestock and agric. produce. Manu. agric. machinery and cider. Pop. (1973E) 7,300.

Leominster Massachusetts, U.S.A. City 32 m. (51 km.) WNW of Boston. Manu. plastic toys and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 32,939.

León Guanajuato, Mexico. Sit. in central Mexico on R. Gómez at 6,182 ft. (1,884 metres) a.s.l. Industrial centre of an agric. and mining region. Manu. textiles, cement and footwear. Pop. (1970C) 454,000.

León León, Nicaragua. Cap. of dept. of same name and the second largest town in the country. Manu. textiles, leather goods, soap, food products and footwear. Pop. (1970E) 61,649.

León Spain. (i) NW region consisting of the provinces of León, Palencia, Salamanca, Valladolid and Zamora. (ii) NW province of same name. Area, 5,432 sq. m. (14,070 sq. km.). Mountainous in the N and W, the S and E being part of the Castilian plateau. Mainly agric. Pop. (1970C) 548,721. (iii) Cap. of province of same name sit. 80 m. (128 km.) NW of Valladolid. Manu. linen, pottery and leather. Pop. (1970C) 105,235.

Léopold II, Lake Zaïre. L. sit. in the W. Area, 900 sq. m. (2,331 sq. km.). Fed by Rs. Lokoro and Lukenye, and drained by Fimi R.

Léopoldville *see* **Kinshasa**

Lérida Spain. (i) NE province bounded by France and Andorra. Area, 4,657 sq. m. (12,066 sq. km.). Produces wine and olive oil. Main R. is Segre. Pop. (1970C) 347,015. (ii) Cap. of province of same name sit. 83 m. (133 km.) WNW of Barcelona on Segre R. Manu. textiles, silk, glass and paper. Pop. (1970C) 90,884.

Lérins, Îles de Alpes-Maritimes, France. A group of islands in the Mediterranean 3 m. (5 km.) SE of Cannes.

Lerwick Shetland Islands, Scotland. Cap. of Shetlands and port sit. on the E coast of Mainland. Industries fishing and hand-knitting. Pop. (1973E) 6,195.

Leseru Rift Valley, Kenya. Town 10 m. (16 km.) NW of Eldoret at 6,489 ft. (1,978 metres) a.s.l. Railway junction serving a farming area.

Leskovac Serbia, Yugoslavia. Town sit. 23 m. (37 km.) S of Niš on S. Morava R. Manu. textiles, furniture and soap. Pop. (1971C) 44,255.

Lesotho Bounded by Rep. of South Africa: Orange Free State on N and W, Cape Province on S and Natal on E and NE. In 1966 Basutoland became an independent and sovereign member of the Commonwealth under the name of the Kingdom of Lesotho. The altitude ranges from 5,000–11,000 ft. (1,524–3,353 metres) a.s.l. Area, 11,716 sq. m. (30,340 sq. km.). Cap. Maseru. The chief crops are wheat, maize and sorghum; barley, oats, beans, peas and other vegetables are also grown. The land is held in trust for the nation by the King and may not be alienated. Soil conservation and the improvement of crops and pasture are matters of vital importance. A total area of

1,006,817 acres has been protected against soil erosion by means of terracing, training banks and grass strips. Efforts are being made to secure the general introduction of rotational grazing in the mountain area. Pop. (1976C) 1,246,815

Lesser Sundas *see* **Nusa Tenggara**

Lesvos Aegean Island, Greece. Island in the Aegean off the Turkish coast across the Mytilene and Muselim Remma channels. Area, 632 sq. m. (1,637 sq. km.). Chief city, Mytilene. Hilly and heavily forested, rising to 3,176 ft. (968 metres) in the N and 3,175 ft. in the S, the peaks divided by a fertile lowland. Main products wheat, olives, vegetables, fruit, vines, livestock. Pop. (1971C) 86,337.

Leszno Poznań, Poland. Town in W central Poland. Manu. rolling-stock, machinery and footwear. Pop. (1970E) 34,000.

Letchworth Hertfordshire, England. Town sit. 14 m. (22 km.) NNW of Hertford. Industries include engineering, and printing. The first 'garden' city founded in 1903. Pop. (1976E) 33,000.

Lethbridge Alberta, Canada. Town in S near border with U.S.A., on Oldman R. Centre of an irrigated farming area. Industries coalmining, iron working, canning and freezing vegetables. Pop. (1978E) 49,638.

Leticia Amazonas, Colombia. Town 665 m. (1,064 km.) SE of Bogotá on upper Amazon R. where it forms the border with Peru and Brazil. Cap. of the commissary. R. port and airfield in a tropical forest area. Pop. (1970E) 5,000.

Letpadan Tharrawaddy, Burma. Town 70 m. (112 km.) NNW of Rangoon on the Rangoon-Mandalay railway. Railhead for Tharrawaw.

Letterkenny Donegal, Irish Republic. Town 17 m. (27 km.) W of Londonderry, Northern Ireland, at the head of L. Swilly. Fishing port and market for agric. produce. Pop. (1978E) 6,500.

Leuna Halle, German Democratic Republic. Town 3 m. (5 km.) S of Merseburg near Saale R. The main industry is manu. chemical products. Pop. (1971E) 11,000.

Leuven *see* **Louvain**

Levadeia Boeotia, Greece. Town 65 m. (104 km.) NW of Athens. *Nome* cap. Trading centre for agric. produce. Industries inc. cotton and woollen textiles. Pop. (1971C) 15,445.

Levant The E end and shores of the Mediterranean Sea and inc. Egypt, Greece, Israel, Lebanon, Syria and Turkey.

Leven Scotland. Fife Region. Resort sit. 9 m. (14 km.) NE of Kirkcaldy at mouth of R. Leven. Industries sawmilling, flaxspinning, engineering, papermaking and golf club manu. Pop. (1978E) 9,430.

Leven, Loch Scotland. (i) Sea inlet extending 9 m. (14 km.) E from Loch Linnhe between Argyll and Inverness. Fed by Coe R. and Leven R. (ii) L. in E Kinross, area, 8 sq. m. (21 sq. km.). Inc. Castle Island with the ruins of Lochleven castle where Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned 1567–8. Drained by Leven R. into Firth of Forth.

Leven, River Scotland. (i) Flows from S end of Loch Lomond and continues 7 m. (11 km.) S past Jamestown, Alexandria and Bonhill to enter Clyde R. at Dunbarton. (ii) Flows from SE end of Loch Leven, Kinross, and continues 15 m. (24 km.) E to enter Firth of Forth at Leven.

Leverkusen North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town and port 5 m. (8 km.) N of Cologne on Rhine R. Manu. chemicals, machinery and textiles. Pop. (1970E) 107,626.

Levittown New York, U.S.A. Town 32 m. (51 km.) E of New York City sit. on Long Island. A residential suburb of New York. Pop. (1970C) 65,440.

Levkás Ionian Islands. Greece. (i) Prefecture which inc. the islands of Ithaca and Meganesi. Area, 125 sq. m. (325 sq. km.). Produces olive oil, wine and currants. Pop. (1971C) 24,581. (ii) Cap. of prefecture of same name sit. on NE coast, and 176 m. (282 km.) WNW of Athens. Pop. (1971C) 6,818.

Lévrier Bay Mauretania. Inlet of the Atlantic between Cap Blanc peninsula and the Mauretanian mainland. Length 28 m. (45 km.), width up to 20 m. (32 km.). Important fishing ground for lobster.

Lewes East Sussex, England. Market town in SE on R. Ouse. Industries include brewing. Pop. (1976E) 13,900.

Lewisham Greater London, England. SE district. Mainly residential. Pop. (1973E) 258,710.

Lewiston Maine, U.S.A. City sit. on Androscoggin R. opposite Auburn. Important textile industry due to hydroelectric power. Manu. metal and wood goods, footwear and bricks. Pop. (1970C) 41,779.

Lewis-with-Harris Scotland. Largest island of the Outer Hebrides in the extreme N, with the Minch separating it from the mainland. Area, 859 sq. m. (2,225 sq. km.).

Lexington Kentucky, U.S.A. City in NE of state. Sit. in the centre of the Bluegrass region, it is the principal centre of horse breeding in the U.S.A. Trades in livestock, bluegrass seed, tobacco and coffee. Manu. metal products, electrical equipment, clothing and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 108,137.

Lexington Massachusetts, U.S.A. Town sit. 10 m. (16 km.) NW of Boston. Mainly residential. Industries printing and publishing. Pop. (1970C) 31,886.

Leyland Lancashire, England. Now part of Central Lancashire New Town, sit. 5 m. (8 km.) S of Preston. Centre of motorcar industry. Also manu. textiles, paint and tyres. Pop. (1973E) 23,690.

Leyte Philippines. Island lying between Luzon and Mindanao. Chief town, Tacloban. Produces rice and copra. Pop. (1970E) 1.36m. inc. adjoining islands.

Leyton Greater London, England. District in NE London on R. Lea. Manu. furniture and cables.

Lezhë Albania. Town on old Drin R. 20 m. (32 km.) SSE of Scutari. Copper mining in the area.

Lhasa Tibet, China. Cap. of autonomous region of China. Name means 'Abode of the Gods' and is a sacred city of Buddhists. Sit. on fertile plain about 12,000 ft. (3,658 metres) a.s.l. and is encircled by mountains. Long known as the 'Forbidden City'. Principal building is the Potala, former residence of the Dalai Lama. The great temple, or Jokhang, contains many sacred shrines, one of which holds life-size image of Buddha. The Ramo-che is also a celebrated temple. There are also many monasteries. Trades in tea, silk, carpets, gold, lace, gums, porcelain, musk, rice and tobacco. Pop. (1970E) 400,000.

Liaoning China. NE province bordering on N. Korea. Area, 60,000 sq. m. (150,000 sq. km.). Hilly in W and E with a central plain crossed by Liao R. The Liaotung peninsula is in the SE with the leading port Lü-ta at the S extremity. Cap. Shenyang (Mukden). A highly industrialized region containing important coalfields and steel works. Agric. products inc. soya beans, cereals and apples. Pop. (1970C) 29.5m.

Liaoyang Liaoning, China. Town 40 m. (64 km.) SSW of Shenyang (Mukden). Industries flour milling and textiles. Pop. (1975E) 200,000.

Liard River Canada. Rises E of White Horse in the Yukon and flows 570 m. (912 km.) ESE to British Columbia and N from Nelson Forks past Fort Liard in Mackenzie District, Northwest Territories, to enter Mackenzie R. at Fort Simpson.

Libau *see* **Liepāja**

Liberec Czechoslovakia. Town in NW Czech. sit. on Neisse R. Centre of a textile industry since the 16th cent, other industries include glassmaking. Pop. (1975E) 75,500.

Liberia Independent Negro rep. extending SE of Sierra Leone for 350 m. (560 km.) along coast to Ivory Coast. The Rep. of Liberia had its origin in the efforts of several American philanthropic societies to estab. freed American slaves in a colony on the W Afr. coast. In 1822 a

settlement was formed near the spot where Monrovia now stands. The coast is low and swampy; interior rises, and has excellent timber. It is watered by R. Kavalli and other streams. Area, 43,700 sq. m. (112,820 sq. km.). Cap. Monrovia. The soil is very fertile and produces coffee, palm oil and kernels, rubber, cocoa, hides and kola nuts. Iron is widely distributed and is worked. Interior little developed and in parts unexplored. Pop. (1978E) 1.83m.

Libreville Gabon. Cap. of Gabon and port sit. on estuary of Gabon R. Industries sawmilling and manu. of plywood. Exports palm oil, kernels and timber. Pop. (1970E) 73,000.

Libya *see* **Libyan Arab Republic**

Libyan Arab Republic Bounded by Mediterranean Sea in N, Algeria and Tunisia in W, Niger and Chad in S and Egypt in E. There are 3 provinces: Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and Fezzan. Area, 679,358 sq. m. (1,759,540 sq. km.). Chief towns, Tripoli (the cap.) and Benghazi. Tripolitania has 3 zones from the coast inland – the Mediterranean, the sub-desert and the desert. The first, which covers an area of about 17,231 sq. m. (44,628 sq. km.) is the only one properly suited for agric., and may be further subdivided into: (i) the oases along the coast, the richest in N. Africa, in which thrive the date palm, the olive, the orange, the peanut and the potato; (ii) the steppe district suitable for cereals (barley and wheat) and pasture; it has olive, almond, vine, orange and mulberry trees and ricinus plants; (iii) the dunes, which are being gradually afforested with acacia, robinia, poplar and pine; (iv) the Jebel (the mountain district, Tarhuna, Garian, Nalut-Yefren), in which thrive the olive, the fig, the vine and other fruit trees, and which, on the E, slopes down to the sea with the fertile hills of Msellata. Of some 25m. acres of productive land in Tripolitania, nearly 20m. are used for grazing and about 1m. for static farming. The sub-desert zone produces the alfa plant. The desert zone and the Fezzan contain some fertile oases, such as those of Ghadames, Ghat, Socna, Sebha and Brak. Cyrenaica has about 10m. acres of potentially productive land, most of which, however, is suitable only for grazing. Certain areas, chief of which is the plateau known as the Barce Plain (about 1,000 ft. (305 metres) a.s.l.), are suitable for dry farming; in addition, grapes, olives and dates are grown. With improved irrigation, production, particularly of vegetables, could be increased, but stock raising and dry farming will remain of primary importance. About 143,000 acres are used for settled farming; about 272,000 acres are covered by natural forests. The National Agricultural Settlement Authority plans to reclaim 6,000 hectares each year for agric. In the Fezzan there are about 6,700 acres of irrigated gardens and about 297,000 acres are planted with date palms. Among the most important industries of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica are sponge fishing, tunny fishing, tobacco growing and processing, dyeing and weaving of local wool and imported cotton yarn, and olive oil. Tripolitania also produces bricks, salt, leather and esparto grass for paper-making. Home industries of both territories inc. the making of matting, carpets, leather articles and fabrics embroidered with gold and silver. Contracts have been signed to erect factories for milk products, electric cables, glassware, steel pipes, footwear and vegetable and fruit processing. Oil production reached 100,110 tonnes in 1977. Pop. (1977E) 2.63m.

Libyan Desert Libya/Egypt. The E area of the Sahara. Also known as the Western Desert.

Licata Sicilia, Italy. Port sit. at mouth of Salso R. 24 m. (38 km.) SE of Agrigento. Sulphur industry.

Lichfield Staffordshire, England. Town 12 m. (19 km.) SW of Burton-on-Trent. Noted cathedral with three spires. Industry mainly light engineering. Pop. (1973E) 23,690.

Lida Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 60 m. (96 km.) ENE of Grodno. Industries inc. manu. agric. machinery, textiles, shoes, cement; sawmilling, processing agric. produce. Pop. (1970E) 48,000.

Lidice Středočeský, Czechoslovakia. Village 10 m. (16 km.) W of Prague. Completely destroyed during the Second

World War, and rebuilt on a nearby site in 1947. Pop. (1970E) 500.

Lidingö Stockholm, Sweden. Town on Lidingo Island in Baltic Sea, 3 m. (5 km.) NE of Stockholm city. Some industries, inc. manu. electrical equipment; shipbuilding. Pop. (1976C) 36,955.

Lidköping Skaraborg, Sweden. Town 35 m. (56 km.) ENE of Trollhättan at the mouth of Lida R. on L. Väner. Railway junction. Industries inc. sugar refining, sawmilling, metal working, stone quarrying; manu. matches. Resort. Pop. (1976C) 34,617.

Liechtenstein The Principality of Liechtenstein, sit. between the Austrian federal state of Vorarlberg and the Swiss cantons of St. Gallen and Graubünden, 20 m. (32 km.) S of L. Constance, is a sovereign state whose history dates back to 1342 A.D. when Count Hartmann I became ruler of the county of Vaduz. It consists of the two former counties of Schellenberg and Vaduz (until 1806 immediate fiefs of the Roman Empire) which in 1719 were constituted as the Principality of Liechtenstein. Area, 61.8 sq. m. (160 sq. km.). Cap., Vaduz. There is a great variety of light industry inc. textiles, ceramics, steel screws, precision instruments, canned food, pharmaceutical products, heating appliances, etc. The rearing of cattle, for which the fine alpine pastures are well suited, is highly developed. Tourism is the most important source of income. Pop. (1976E) 24,169.

Liège Belgium. (i) E province bounded by Federal Republic of Germany. Area, 1,525 sq. m. (3,950 sq. km.). The N and S are agric. with dairy farming in the foothills of the Ardennes in the S. Industry is concentrated in the central area with coalmining in the valleys of the R. Meuse and Vesdre. (ii) Cap. of province of same name sit. at confluence of R. Meuse and Ourthe. Industries coalmining, iron and steel works and manu. of armaments, machinery, tools, textiles and chemicals. Pop. (1970E) 147,277.

Lienyün Shantung, China. Town 105 m. (168 km.) SW of Tsingtao on Yellow Sea. Important port and rail terminus exporting wheat, kaoliang, maize, beans, wine. Industries inc. fisheries, salt works.

Lienz Tirol, Austria. Town sit. on Drava and Isel Rs. An all-year tourist centre. There is also some manu. of textiles and leather goods. Pop. (1971E) 12,000.

Liepāja Latvia, U.S.S.R. Port on Baltic Sea. Industries steelworks, engineering, woodworking, food processing and fish-canning. Exports timber and grain. Pop. (1973E) 95,000.

Lierre (Lier) Antwerp, Belgium. Town 9 m. (14 km.) SE of Antwerp sit. at confluence of Rs. Grande Nèthe and Petite Nèthe. Manu. cutlery, brass products, lace and shoes. Pop. (1970E) 28,341.

Liffey River Irish Republic. Rises in Wicklow Mountains and flows for 50 m. (80 km.) W through Kildare, and then E to reach Dublin Bay.

Lifou New Caledonia, South Pacific. Island of the Loyalty group 60 m. (96 km.) E of New Caledonia. Chief town Chépénéhé. Main product copra. Pop. (1970E) 7,000.

Liguria Italy. Mountainous NW administrative region sit. between Ligurian Alps and Apennines in N, and Gulf of Genoa in S. Consists of the provinces of Genoa, Imperia, La Spezia and Savona. Area, 2,089 sq. m. (5,413 sq. km.). Cap., Genoa. Industries shipbuilding, engineering, iron and steel works and agric. Pop. (1975E) 1,867,439.

Ligurian Sea A branch of the Mediterranean Sea sit. between Liguria and Tuscany, Italy, and Corsica, France; also inc. the Gulf of Genoa.

Lihir Islands Papua New Guinea. Group in New Ireland district 30 m. (48 km.) NE of New Ireland. Area, 70 sq. m. (181 sq. km.). Volcanic, comprising 5 islands of which the largest is Lihir, rising to 1,640 ft. (500 metres) a.s.l.

Lihou Channel Islands, United Kingdom. Island off W coast of Guernsey. Area, 38 acres, with the ruins of a medieval priory.

Lille Nord, France. Town in NE sit. on Deûle R. Important industrial centre manu. textiles, locomotives, machinery,

chemicals and biscuits. Many fine medieval buildings. Pop. (1975C) 177,218.

Lillehammer Opland, Norway. Town 85 m. (136 km.) N of Oslo on Lagen R. at its mouth on L. Mjosa. Resort and trading centre for a mountain farming area. Pop. (1973E) 20,861.

Lilongwe Central Province, Malawi. Town and cap. 130 m. (208 km.) NW of Zomba on Lilongwe R. The main industry is processing tobacco. Pop. (1978E) 100,000.

Lima Lima, Peru. City 7 m. (11 km.) E of its port, Callao, on Rimac R. Cap. and dept. cap., commercial and administration centre. Sit. in a dry coastal area with frequent fogs. Industries inc. textiles, tanning, oil refining, flour and lumber milling, brewing, vehicle assembly; manu. tobacco products, metal goods, cement, glassware, pharmaceutical goods, clothing, footwear. Noted for many religious and secular buildings surviving from the Spanish colonial period. Pop. (1972C) 3,317,648.

Lima Ohio, U.S.A. City sit. 78 m. (125 km.) NW of Columbus on Ottawa R. Manu. diesel engines, motorcars, machine tools, electrical goods and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 53,734.

Limassol Cyprus. Port sit. on S coast of Akrotiri Bay, and 38 m. (61 km.) SW of Nicosia. Centre of a wine and brandy industry. Also manu. cigarettes and perfume. Pop. (1973E) 79,641.

Limavady Londonderry, Northern Ireland. Town 15 m. (24 km.) ENE of Londonderry sit. on R. Roe. Pop. (1971C) 5,555.

Limbe Southern Province, Malawi. Town 5 m. (8 km.) SE of Blantyre at 3,800 ft. (1,158 metres) a.s.l. Commercial and communications centre for the highland area. Industries inc. manu. cigarettes, soap.

Limbourg Liège, Belgium. Town 4 m. (7 km.) ENE of Verviers on Vesdre R. Industries inc. spinning and weaving wool. Formerly cap. of the duchy of Limburg. Pop. (1971E) 656,477.

Limburg Netherlands. SE province bordered by Belgium and Federal Republic of Germany. Area, 837 sq. m. (2,169 sq. km.). Cap. Maastricht. Mainly agric. producing cereals, fruit and sugarbeet with coalmining in the S. Pop. (1971E) 1,022,354.

Limehouse Greater London, England. District on R. Thames with docks, wharves and warehouses.

Limeira São Paulo, Brazil. Town 32 m. (51 km.) NW of Campinas, sit. in an orange-growing area. Industries fruit-packing and the manu. of coffee-processing machinery. Pop. (1970E) 77,000.

Limen Vatheos Samos, Greece. Town on Vathy Bay on NE coast of Samos Island. *Nome* cap. Port exporting wine, olive oil, figs, tobacco.

Limerick Munster, Irish Republic. (i) SW county with estuary of R. Shannon on N. Area, 1,037 sq. m. (2,685 sq. km.). Hilly in S and SE rising to 3,015 ft. (919 metres) a.s.l. at Gattymore. Mainly level elsewhere with agric. and pastoral farming. Pop. (1971E) 83,000. (ii) County town of county of same name, and port, sit. at head of R. Shannon estuary. Industries flour milling, bacon curing, butter production, tanning and brewing. Many fine medieval buildings. Pop. (1971C) 57,161.

Limoges Haute-Vienne, France. Cap. of dept. sit. on Vienne R. Noted for porcelains. Also manu. textiles, shoes and paper. Pop. (1975C) 147,406.

Limón Limón, Costa Rica. Cap. of province and chief port sit. 70 m. (112 km.) E of San José on Caribbean Sea. Exports cattle, coffee, coconuts and bananas. Pop. (1970E) 35,846.

Limousin Haute-Vienne, France. Area of S France extending across the Corrèze and part of the Haute-Vienne depts. Crossed by ranges of the Massif Central; infertile in the uplands with R. valleys producing fruit and vegetables. Minerals inc. kaolin. Chief towns Limoges, Brivela-Gaillarde, Tulle.

Limpopo River Republic of South

Africa/Mozambique. 'The Crocodile River' rises in the Magaliesberg W of Pretoria in the Transvaal and flows for *c.* 1,000 m. (1,600 km.) in a semicircle, reaching the Indian Ocean NE of Delagoa Bay, and forming the boundary between N Transvaal and Rhodesia. Its principal trib. is R. Olifante.

Linares Linares, Chile. Cap. of province of same name in S central Chile. Industries tanning, milling and trade in agric. produce. Pop. (1970E) 37,000.

Linares Jaén, Spain. Town in S central Spain, sit. in the Sierra Morena foothills. Important lead and copper mining centre. Manu. sheet lead, pipes, chemicals and explosives. Pop. (1970C) 50,516.

Lincoln Lincolnshire, England. City and bishopric, 125 m. (200 km.) N of London on Witham R. Industries inc. manu. machinery, metal products, vehicle parts, cattle feed. Noted for its Cathedral, begun in 1075 A.D. Pop. (1976E) 73,700.

Lincoln Nebraska, U.S.A. Cap. of state in E Nebraska. Centre of an agric. region with associated industries. Pop. (1970C) 149,518.

Lincolnshire England. Under 1974 reorganization the county consists of the districts of West Lindsey, East Lindsey, Lincoln, North Kesteven, Boston, South Kesteven and South Holland. A flat county where agric. predominates, barley being largest crop. Pop. (1976E) 525,000.

Linden New Jersey, U.S.A. City 18 m. (29 km.) SW of Newark. Manu. chemicals and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 41,409.

Lindesnes Norway. Cape at extreme S at the entrance to the Skagerrak and the lighthouse.

Lindi Southern Province, Tanzania. Town 225 m. (360 km.) SSE of Dar es Salaam at mouth of Lukuledi R. on the Indian Ocean. Port handling sisal, copra, cotton, tobacco. Industries inc. fishing.

Line Islands Gilbert Islands, South Pacific. Group extending across the equator from 5°N lat.–11°S lat. and inc. Flint, Vostok, Caroline, Starbuck, Malden, Jarvis, Palmyra, Christmas, Fanning, Washington Islands.

Lingeh Seventh Province, Iran. Town 95 m. (152 km.) WSW of Bandar Abbas on the (Persian) Gulf. Trading centre for pearls.

Lingfield Surrey, England. Village sit. 9 m. (14 km.) SE of Reigate on R. Eden. Pop. (1973E) 6,871 with Dormans Land.

Lingga Archipelago Sumatra, Indonesia. A group of islands, inc. Lingga and Singkep, sit. off E coast. Produces copra, tin and sago.

Linguera Senegal. Town 160 m. (256 km.) ENE of Dakar. Railway terminus exporting peanuts, gums.

Linköping Östergötland, Sweden. Cap. of county in SE. Industries railway engineering, aircraft and car production, textiles and brewing. Pop. (1976C) 110,053.

Linlithgow Scotland. Lothian Region. Town 16 m. (26 km.) W of Edinburgh. Manu. whisky, paper and shoes. Pop. (1973E) 4,327.

Linnhe, Loch Scotland. An inlet on W coast at SW end of Glenmore.

Linz Upper Austria, Austria. Cap. of federal state and port sit. on Danube R. Manu. steel, machinery, textiles, chemicals and paper. Pop. (1971C) 202,874.

Lions, Gulf of France. Bay of the Mediterranean Sea stretching from the Franco-Spanish border to Toulon. Principal port Marseille.

Lipa Luzon, Philippines. Town 40 m. (64 km.) SSE of Manila in Batangas province. Manu. cutlery and textiles. Trades in sugar, maize, rice and tobacco. Pop. (1970E) 94,000.

Lipari Islands Italy. Also known as the Eolie Islands. Group in the Tyrrhenian Sea off NE Sicily. Area, 44 sq. m. (114 sq. km.). Chief islands Lipari, Salina, Vulcano, Stromboli, Filicudi, Panaria, Alicudi. Formed as a submarine mountain chain, volcanic and active, rising to

3,156 ft. (962 metres) a.s.l. on Salina. Main occupations farming, fishing. Main products wine, lobsters, pumice stone. Pop. (1975E) 12,500.

Lipetsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 70 m. (112 km.) NNE of Voronezh on Voronezh R. Industries iron and steel works, manu. of tractors and chemicals. Noted as a health spa with chalybeate springs. Pop. (1977E) 375,000.

Lipova Arad, Romania. Town 32 m. (51 km.) NE of Timisoara on Mures R. Resort with mineral springs and trading centre for livestock. Industries inc. brewing, flour milling; manu. mineral waters, bricks and tiles.

Lippe North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. A former principality sit. between Hanover and Westphalia.Cap. Detmold. Area, 469 sq. m. (1,214 sq. km.). Mainly agric.

Lippe River North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Rises in the Teutoburgerwald and flows W for 147 m. (235 km.) to join Rhine R. at Wesel.

Lippstadt North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. 23 m. (37 km.) E of Hamm on Lippe R. Industries iron founding, manu. of wire, metal goods and textiles. Pop. (1971E) 41,500.

Lisboa Portugal. District of W central Portugal in Estremadura and W Ribatejo provinces. Area, 1,066 sq. m. (2,762 sq. km.). Extending from the Atlantic (W) to the Tagus R. estuary. Cap. Lisbon. A wine growing and tourist area. Pop. (1970C) 1,581,062.

Lisbon Estremadura, Portugal. City on N shore of Tagus R. estuary. Cap. and district cap., commercial, cultural, administration and industrial centre. Industries inc. manu. textiles, chemicals, paper, tobacco products, pottery, soap, armaments, explosives, metal goods, flour and sugar. The port exports wine, olive oil, cork, fruit, resins, salt, metal ores, fish. Pop. (1970C) 769,410.

Lisburn Antrim, Northern Ireland. Town in E central N. Ireland on R. Lagan. Manu. linen thread and furniture. Pop. (1971C) 27,466.

Lisdoonvarna Clare, Irish Republic. Town and spa 23 m. (37 km.) NW of Ennis, with sulphur and chalybeate springs. Pop. (1971C) 459.

Lisieux Calvados, France. Town 27 m. (43 km.) E of Caen sit. on Touques R. Trades in dairy produce, esp. Camembert cheese. Manu. textiles. Pop. (1975C) 26,674.

Liskeard Cornwall, England. Town 11 m. (18 km.) ESE of Bodmin, with nearby stone and slate quarries. Pop. (1976E) 5,750.

Lismore New South Wales, Australia. Town and port in NE of state sit. on Richmond R. Trades in dairy produce. Pop. (1972E) 21,100.

Lismore Waterford, Irish Republic. Town sit. 35 m. (56 km) WSW of Waterford on R. Blackwater. Pop. (1975C) 1,041.

Listowel Kerry, Irish Republic. Market town in the SW, sit. on R. Feale. Pop. (1971C) 3,021.

Lith Hejaz, Saudi Arabia. Town 120 m. (192 km.) SE of Jidda on Red Sea. Port handling agric. produce.

Lithgow New South Wales, Australia. Town in E central N.S.W. sit. in the Blue Mountains. Industries coalmining, sawmilling, brick making and the manu. of small arms. Pop. (1972E) 12,800.

Lithuania U.S.S.R. Rep. sit. on Baltic Sea and bounded on N by Latvia, E and S by Poland and W by the Baltic Sea. The secret protocol of the Soviet-German frontier treaty of 1939 assigned the greater part of Lithuania to the Soviet sphere of influence. In that year the province and city of Vilnius were ceded by the U.S.S.R. An ultimatum in 1940 led to the formation of a govt. acceptable to the U.S.S.R. This incorporation has been accorded *de facto* recognition by the Brit. Govt., but not by the U.S. Govt. Area, 25,170 sq. m. (65,200 sq. km.). Cap. Vilnius. Lithuania before 1940 was a mainly agric. country, but has since been considerably indus-

trialized. The urban pop. was 23% of the total in 1937 and 53% in 1972. The resources of the country consist of timber and agric. produce. Of the total area, 49.1% is arable land, 22.2% meadow and pasture land, 16.3% forests and 12.4% unproductive lands. Heavy engineering, shipbuilding and building material industries are developing. Pop. (1978E) 3.4m.

Little Belt Denmark. A strait between Jutland and Fyn island, joining the Baltic Sea with the Kattegat.

Little Cayman Cayman Islands, West Indies. Island 60 m. (96 km.) ENE of Grand Cayman and E of Cayman Brac. Area, 9.24 sq. m. (24 sq. km.). Main products turtle shell, coconuts. Pop. 1,300.

Littlehampton West Sussex, England. S coast resort sit. at mouth of R. Arun. Pop. (1973E) 20,320.

Little Rock Arkansas, U.S.A. Cap. of state and largest city, sit. in central Arkansas on Arkansas R. Important transportation and commercial centre of a mining and agric. region. Manu. clothing, wood and food products, chemicals, building materials and foundry goods. Pop. (1970C) 132,483.

Liuchow Kwangsi-Chuang, China. Town and port 90 m. (144 km.) SW of Kweilin on Liu-kiang R. Manu. machinery, textiles, chemicals and food products. Pop. (1975E) 190,000.

Liverpool Merseyside, England. Metropolitan district of Merseyside, sit. on right bank of R. Mersey. 3 m. (5 km.) from the Irish Sea. It is one of the greatest trading centres of the world and the principal port in the U.K. for the Atlantic trade. Pop. (1977E) 536,900.

Livingston Scotland. Lothian Region. Former village now new town, designated in 1962. From 3 factories in 1962 there were, in 1978, over 100 factories including the manu. of foodstuffs and electronics. Pop. (1978E) 33,864.

Livingstone Southern Province, Zambia. Town sit. 7 m. (11 km.) from Victoria Falls near Zambezi R. Airport and tourist centre. Pop. (1976E) 58,000.

Livorno *see* **Leghorn**

Lizard Point Cornwall, England. The most S point of Britain. Noted for its serpentine rock. Lizard Town is adjacent.

Ljubija Bosnia, Yugoslavia. Village 30 m. (48 km.) WNW of Banja Luka. Iron mining centre.

Ljubljana Slovenia, Yugoslavia. Cap. of Slovenia sit. near confluence of R. Ljubljanica and R. Sava. Industries iron founding, textile and paper mills, and manu. of chemicals and machinery. Pop. (1971C) 173,530.

Llanberis Gwynedd, Wales. Town 8 m. (13 km.) ESE of Caernarvon sit. at W end of Llanberis Pass. The mountain railway to the summit of Snowdon starts here. Pop. (1973E) 2,110.

Llandaff South Glamorgan, Wales. Town sit. 3 m. (5 km.) NW of Cardiff on R. Taff. 12th cent. cathedral, restored in the 19th cent. and again in 1960.

Llandovery Dyfed, Wales. Town in S central Wales sit. on R. Towy. Pop. (1973E) 2,040.

Llandrindod Wells Powys, Wales. Spa sit. on R. Ithon, and 7 m. (11 km.) SE of Rhayader. Noted for its mineral springs. Pop. (1977E) 4,140.

Llandudno Gwynedd, Wales. Resort on N coast, sit. at mouth of R. Conwy. Pop. (1978E) 19,077.

Llanelli Dyfed, Wales. Town sit. on Carmarthen Bay. Important tinplate manu. and also steelworks. Pop. (1971C) 26,320.

Llanfairfechan Gwynedd, Wales. Resort 8 m. (13 km.) SW of Llandudno sit. on Conwy Bay. Pop. (1973E) 3,800.

Llangollen Clwyd, Wales. Resort sit. 9 m. (14 km.) SW of Wrexham on R. Dee. Manu. flannel. Pop. (1973E) 3,050.

Llanidloes Powys Wales. Town 11 m. (18 km.) WSW of Newtown on R. Severn.

Market for an agric. area. The main industry is manu. of flannel. Pop. (1973E) 2,390.

Llanquihue, Lake Llanquihue/ Osorno, Chile. L. sit. 15 m. (24 km.) N of Puerto Montt. Area, *c.* 240 sq. m. (622 sq. km.). Drained by Maullin R. which runs into the Pacific Ocean.

Llanrwst Gwynedd, Wales. Town sit. 15 m. (24 km.) S of Llandudno on R. Conwy. Pop. (1973E) 2,920.

Lleyn Peninsula Wales. Peninsula sit. between Cardigan Bay and Caernarvon Bay.

Lloydminster Alberta/Saskatchewan, Canada. Town 80 m. (128 km.) NW of North Battleford on the border between the 2 states and sit. in both. Commercial and distribution centre for a grain growing and lumbering area. Deposits of oil and natural gas. Pop. (1976C) 4,432, Alberta part.

Llullaillaco, Mountain Argentina/ Chile. Peak 145 m. (232 km.) WSW of San Antonio de los Cobres on the Argentina/Chile frontier; height 22,015 ft. (6,710 metres) a.s.l., an extinct volcano.

Lobatse Lobatse, Botswana. Town 45 m. (72 km.) N of Mafeking near the border of the Republic of South Africa, in a dairy farming area. Headquarters of the Baralong tribe. Pop. (1970E) 12,920.

Lobito Angola. Principal port built on reclaimed land. Railway terminus for the trans-Africa railway. Exports cotton, sugar, maize, coffee, salt, sisal and ores. Pop. (1976E) 70,000.

Lobos Canary Islands. Islet NE of Fuerteventura in La Bocayna channel. Area, 2.4 sq. m. (6.2 sq. km.). The main occupation is fishing.

Lobos Islands Peru. Two groups of islands sit. off N coast, with guano deposits.

Locarno Ticino, Switzerland. Resort in S central Switzerland sit. at N end of L. Maggiore. Pop. (1978E) 15,300.

Lochaber Scotland. Highland Region. District extending between the Great Glen and the borders of Perthshire and Argyll. Montainous and picturesque, rising to Ben Nevis. Tourist area. Many lochs and Rs. supply hydroelectric power.

Lochgelly Scotland. Fife Region. Town 6 m. (10 km.) W of Kirkcaldy. The main industry is coalmining. Pop. (1977E) 7,960.

Lockerbie Scotland. Dumfries and Galloway Region. Town sit. 10 m. (16 km.) ENE of Dumfries. Pop. (1973E) 2,826.

Lockport New York, U.S.A. City 20 m. (32 km.) NNE of Buffalo sit. on Erie Canal. Manu. steel, textiles, chemicals, paper, wood, glass and leather products. Pop. (1970C) 25,399.

Locle, Le Neuchâtel, Switzerland. Town 9 m. (14 km.) WNW of Neuchâtel sit. near the French border. Centre of a watchmaking industry since the 18th cent.

Lod Lod, Israel. Town sit. 10 m. (16 km.) SE of Tel Aviv. Site of Israel's international airport and also a railway junction. Pop. (1971E) 31,200.

Lodi Lombardia, Italy. Town 18 m. (29 km.) SE of Milan sit. on Adda R. Important cheese trade esp. Parmesan. Manu. silk, linen and majolica. Pop. (1971E) 45,000.

Łódź Łódź, Poland. Town in central Poland. The second largest town in Poland and also a province together with the towns of Leçzyca, Pabianice and Zgierz. Manu. textiles, machinery, chemicals, electrical and leather goods, food products, paper and tobacco. Pop. (1971E) 764,000.

Lofoten Islands Norway. Group in North Sea off coast of N Norway within the Arctic circle. Area, *c.* 550 sq. m. (*c.* 1,425 sq. km.). Main islands are Austvagoy, Vestvagoy, Moskenesoy, Flakstadoy, Vaeroy, Rost. Mountainous with a mild climate caused by the N Atlantic Drift. The straits are subject to violent currents. Important cod and herring

grounds off-shore. Fishing is the main occupation.

Logan Utah, U.S.A. City 35 m. (56 km.) N of Ogden on a branch of Little Bear R. Trading centre for an irrigated agric. area, handling sugar-beet, grain, vegetables. Industries inc. food processing, textiles, oil refining, metal working. Pop. (1970C) 22,333.

Logan, Mount Yukon, Canada. Sit. in the St. Elias Mountains, in the NW, it is the highest known peak in Canada and the second highest in N. America, 19,850 ft. (6,050 metres) a.s.l.

Logar River Afghánistán. Rises in the SW Hindu Kush mountains and flows 150 m. (240 km.) E past Shaikhabad and Baraki Rajan, then N to join Kábul R. The middle course is known as the Wardak R. Used for logging.

Logroño Old Castile, Spain. (i) Province sit. S of Ebro R. Rises from the fertile valley of the Ebro R. to the Sierra de la Demanda, 7,562 ft. (2,305 metres) a.s.l. Area, 1,943 sq. m. (5,034 sq. km.). Agric. products inc. cereals, olives, fruit and wine. Minerals found inc. iron, silver, copper and lead. Pop. (1970C) 235,713. (ii) Cap. of province of same name sit. 100 m. (160 km.) NW of Zaragoza on Ebro R. Centre of the Rioja wine industry. Pop. (1970C) 84,456.

Loire France. A dept. sit. on E of the Massif Central. Area, 1,852 sq. m. (4,799 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous but agric. possible on the plains, producing cereals and vines. Contains an important coalfield and large deposits of iron and lead. Cap. St. Étienne. Principal R. is Loire. Pop. (1977C) 742,396.

Loire-Atlantique France. A maritime dept. in the NW. Area, 2,694 sq. m. (6,980 sq. km.). Very flat with coastal salt marshes. Agric. products inc. cereals, vines, flax, sugar-beet and potatoes, and horse and cattle breeding is important. The Grande-Lieu L., the largest in France, is sit S of the Loire estuary. Industries inc. shipbuilding and foundries at Nante and St. Nazaire. Also manu. of hemp, linen, paper and sugar. Cap. Nantes. Principal R. is Loire. Pop. (1977C) 934,499.

Loire River France. The longest R. in France, it rises in the Cévennes and flows for 620 m. (992 km.) first N and then W and enters the Bay of Biscay.

Loiret France. A central dept. mainly formed from Orléanais province. Area, 2,629 sq. m. (6,812 sq. km.). Mainly agric. producing grain, sugar-beet, fruit and vines. There is a large forest round Orléans which is the cap. Principal R. is Loire. Pop. (1975C) 490,189.

Loir-et-Cher France. A central dept. formed from parts of Touraine and Orléanais. Area, 2,479 sq. m. (6,422 sq. km.). Large forests but agric. possible in the R. valleys and in the Beauce plateau, the main products being cereals, vines and fruit. Cap. Blois. Principal Rs., Loire, Loir and Cher. Pop. (1975C) 283,686.

Loir River France. Rises in the Collines du Perche, Eure-et-Loir dept., and flows S and W for 190 m. (304 km.) to join Sarthe R. near Angers.

Loja Ecuador. (i) Province of S Ecuador, bounded S by Peru. Area, 11,158 sq. m. (28,900 sq. km.). Mountainous, drained by Río Grande and Catamayo R., with a semi-tropical climate. Mainly agric., producing cereals, potatoes, sugar-cane, coffee, fruit, cattle, sheep and mules. Minerals inc. gold, silver, copper, iron, kaolin, marble. Industries inc. manu. woollen goods. Pop. (1971E) 388,900. (ii) Town 270 m. (432 km.) SSW of Quito on the Pan-American Highway at the foot of Cordillera de Zamora at 7,300 ft. (2,225 metres) a.s.l. Provincial cap. and trading centre for an agric. area, handling sugar, coffee, tobacco, cereals, vegetables, cattle. Industries inc. tanning, textiles. Pop. (1972E) 41,500.

Lokeren East Flanders, Belgium. Town 12 m. (19 km.) ENE of Ghent sit. on Durme R. Manu. textiles, chemicals, rope and lace. Pop. (1970E) 26,824.

Lolland Denmark. Low-lying island in the Baltic Sea S of Zealand. Area, 480 sq. m. (1,243 sq. km.). Mainly agric. producing cereals and sugar-beet. Chief towns Maribo and Naksov.

Lombardy Italy. Region of N Italy

bounded N by Switzerland, E by Trentino-Alto Adige and Veneto, S by Emilia-Romagna, W by Piedmont. Area, 9,190 sq. m. (23,802 sq. km.), comprising 9 provinces, Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantova, Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese. Mountainous in the N, descending to the plain of Lombardy drained by R. Po. Important industrial area, with textiles, iron and steel, chemicals, publishing, paper making, tanning, manu. vehicles, all concentrated on Milan and cities in R. Po Valley. Pop. (1975E) 8,837,350.

Lombok Indonesia. Island sit. between Bali and Sumbawa. Area, 1,825 sq. m. (4,725 sq. km.). Mountainous on the N and S coasts with a fertile plain between, producing rice, coffee, sugar and cotton. Cap. Mataram. Pop. (1973E) 1.3m.

Lomé Togo. Cap. of Togo and port sit. on the Bight of Benin. Exports coffee, cocoa and palm kernels. Pop. (1970E) 135,000.

Lomond, Loch Scotland. L. extending N to S 23 m. (37 km.) from Ardlui (N) to Balloch (S) in the Strathclyde Region. Drained by R. Leven at the S end. Picturesque tourist area.

London Ontario, Canada. Town sit. 115 m. (184 km.) SW of Toronto on Thames R. Important industrial centre with over 500 varied trades. Manu. inc. steel products, agric. tools, textiles, food products, electrical equipment and leather goods. Pop. (1976C) 234,968.

London England. City on R. Thames. Cap. of the United Kingdom. The administrative area of Greater London inc. 32 boros. covering *c.* 462,000 acres. The city is divided into the City of London (E) and the City of Westminster (W) both N of Thames and surrounded by mixed residential, industrial and shopping areas which developed later, as did those S of the R. The City of Lond. is the financial sector, inc. the Bank of England and the stock exchange; it covers approx. the area of the medieval city of which little remains except the Tower of Lond. fortress and the churches. The City of Westminster inc. Parliament, Govt. offices, the Abbey of Westminster and the royal palaces. The Port handles decreasing traffic and some dock systems are closing, to be redeveloped for other purposes. Industries cover diverse manu., printing, publishing, brewing, food processing. The financial operations of the City of Lond. are important, esp. in banking, insurance and currency dealing. Pop. (1976E) of Greater London 7,028,000.

Londonderry Northern Ireland. (i) County of NW Northern Ireland bounded N by the Atlantic, W by the Irish Rep. Area, 804 sq. m. (2,082 sq. km.). Hilly, drained by Bann, Roe and Foyle Rs., and mainly agric. producing seed potatoes, dairy produce. (ii) City 76 m. (122 km.) NW of Belfast on a hill above R. Foyle. 5 m. (8 km.) above its mouth on a sea-lough. Port exporting seed potatoes, scrap metal and livestock. Industries inc. flour milling, tanning, iron founding; manu. linen, alcohol, food products. Pop. (1971C) 51,850.

Londrina Paraná, Brazil. Town sit. 190 m. (304 km.) NW of Curitiba. Rapidly developing with the coffee trade. Pop. (1970E) 156,670.

Long Beach California, U.S.A. Resort in S of state, possessing a 7 m. (11 km.) long bathing beach. Manu. aircraft, tyres, chemicals and soap. Industries inc. car assembly plants, oil refining and fish and fruit canning. It has a good harbour with 10 sq. m. (26 sq. km.) of anchorage. Pop. (1970C) 368,633.

Long Branch New Jersey, U.S.A. Resort sit. 40 m. (64 km.) ENE of Trenton. Manu. silk and rubber goods, clothing and boats. Pop. (1970C) 31,774.

Longchamp France. A famous racecourse sit. on SW of Bois de Boulogne, Paris.

Long Eaton Derbyshire, England. Town 9 m. (14 km.) E of Derby. Mainly light industry but furniture manu. important. Pop. (1973E) 33,560.

Longford Leinster, Irish Republic. (i) County bounded by Leitrim, Cavan, West Meath and Lough Ree. Area, 403 sq. m. (1,043 sq. km.). Mainly low-lying and boggy but rises to 912 ft. (278 metres) a.s.l. in N. The principal R. is Shannon. Agric. products inc. oats and

potatoes, and cattle and sheep are raised. (ii) County town of county of same name. Manu. textiles. Pop. (1971C) 3,876.

Long Island Bahamas, West Indies. Island between Exuma (NW) and Crooked Island (SE) and 150 m. (240 km.) SE of Nassau. Area, 130 sq. m. (337 sq. km.). Main occupations salt panning, farming, fishing. Pop. (1970C) 3,861.

Long Island New York, U.S.A. Island off coast of New York and Connecticut, stretching ENE from mouth of Hudson R. It is mainly residential with many towns and resorts, being separated from the mainland by Long Island Sound. The W end, containing the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, is part of New York City.

Long Island Madang, Papua New Guinea. Island 30 m. (48 km.) NE of New Guinea. Area, 160 sq. m. (414 sq. km.), rising to 4,278 ft. (1,304 metres) in Reumur Peak. Main product copra.

Longton Staffordshire, England. Town now forming part of Stoke-on-Trent in the 'Potteries' district. Pop. (1973E) 33,560.

Longview Texas, U.S.A. City 125 m. (200 km.) E of Dallas, sit. on the E Texas oilfield. Industries oil refining, chemical works and the manu. of oilfield equipment. Pop. (1970C) 45,547.

Looe Cornwall, England. Port sit. 15 m. (24 km.) W of Plymouth, comprising E and W Looe straddling R. Looe. Pop. (1976E) 4,150.

Lopevi New Hebrides, South West Pacific. Island 10 m. (16 km.) SSE of Ambrym, length 4 m. (7 km.). Volcanic, rising to 4,755 ft. (1,449 metres) a.s.l.

Lop Nor Sinkiang, China. Salt L. depression at E end of Tarim basin. The area varies widely according to the shifting course of Tarim R. which feeds small Ls. within it.

Lorain Ohio, U.S.A. City and port sit. 25 m. (40 km.) SW of Cleveland on L. Erie. Industries shipbuilding and a coal and iron ore trade. Manu. iron and steel products, machinery and cranes. Pop. (1970C) 78,185.

Lord Howe Solomon Islands, South Pacific. Otherwise called Ontong Java. Atoll 160 m. (256 km.) N of Santa Isabel, comprising 4 islands on a 30 m. (48 km.) long reef. Main product coconuts.

Lord Howe Island New South Wales, Australia. Island 435 m. (696 km.) NE of Sydney. Area, 5 sq. m. (13 sq. km.). Hilly, rising to 2,840 ft. (866 metres) in Mount Gower, and with dense vegetation. Resort.

Lorca Murcia, Spain. Town in SE. Manu. chemicals, textiles, footwear, porcelain goods and brandy. Pop. (1970C) 60,609.

Lorengau Admiralty Islands, Papua New Guinea. Town on E coast of Manus Island. District cap.

Loreto Peru. Dept. of NE Peru bounded NW by Ecuador, NE and E by Brazil. The largest dept., covering *c.* one-third of the country. Area, 119,300 sq. m. (308,987 sq. km.). Cap. Iquitos. Extends from W limit of the Andes across Amazon basin, drained by Amazon R. and numerous tribs. Heavily forested and little developed, with agric. only in limited clearings. Forest products inc. rubber, balata, chicle, cascarilla, tagua nuts, tanning bark, medicinal plants and tropical timber. Pop. (1972C) 494,895.

Lorient Morbihan, France. Port in Brittany sit. on an inlet of the Bay of Biscay. Industries shipbuilding, fishing and fish canning. Pop. (1968C) 68,960.

Lorraine France. Region of E France bounded N by Belgium and Luxembourg, NE by Federal Republic of Germany. Extends across the Moselle, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Meuse and Vosges depts. Tableland drained by Moselle and Meuse Rs., rising in the E to the Vosges mountains. Agric. areas produce vines and hops. Minerals inc. extensive iron-fields in the Briey, Longwy, Thionville and Nancy basins. The main industry is manu. iron and steel. Chief cities Nancy, Metz, Verdun, Toul.

Los Alamos New Mexico, U.S.A. Town sit. 24 m. (38 km.) NW of Santa Fe, at 7,300 ft. (2,225 metres) a.s.l. Scientific

research institutes provide most of the employment. Pop. (1970C) 11,310.

Los Andes *see* **Andes, Los**

Los Angeles California, U.S.A. City sit. in S of the state. Founded by a Franciscan, Father Crespi, in 1781 as Nuestra Señora la Reina de Los Angeles. Important industries inc. fruit canning, petroleum, meat packing, timber. Manu. inc. flour, steel and textiles. Hollywood (annexed to Los Angeles in 1910) was the great centre for the production of cinema films, but this has declined in importance in recent decades. Pop. (1970C) 2,816,061.

Los Islands Guinea. A small group of islands just off the coast near Conakry. British until 1904, they are now French. There are large bauxite deposits.

Los Ríos Ecuador. Province of W central Ecuador bounded E by the Andes. Area, 2,295 sq. m. (5,944 sq. km.). Cap. Babahoyo. Densely forested lowland with a humid climate. Main products cacao, coffee, sugar-cane, rice, fruit, balsa wood, rubber, timber, nuts. Pop. (1967E) 314,800.

Los Santos Panama. (i) Province of central Panama on the Pacific coast. Area, 1,411 sq. m. (3,654 sq. km.). Chief towns Las Tablas (cap.), Los Santos. Agric. area with deposits of nickel, cobalt and sulphur. Pop. (1970C) 72,200. (ii) Town 14 m. (22 km.) NW of Las Tablas on a branch of the Inter-American Highway. Commercial centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. distilling, salt extracting.

Lossiemouth Scotland. Grampian Region. Town 5 m. (8 km.) N of Elgin on Moray Firth at mouth of Lossie R. Fishing port and resort. Royal Air Force Station. Pop. (1973E) 5,855.

Los Teques Miranda, Venezuela. Town 13 m. (21 km.) SW of Caracas in the coastal mountains at 3,864 ft. (1,178 metres) a.s.l. State cap. and trading centre for an agric. area, handling coffee, grain, cacao, sugar. Mountain resort. Pop. (1970E) 42,000.

Lostwithiel Cornwall, England. Town 5 m. (8 km.) SSE of Bodmin sit. on R. Fowey. Pop. (1978E) 2,100.

Lot France. Dept. sit. in SW formed from the district of Quercy. Area, 2,017 sq. m. (5,226 sq. km.). Cap. Cahors. It is highest in the NE, where large amounts of chestnuts are grown. The land slopes from the NE to the SW and is drained by Rs. Lot and Dordogne. Mainly agric. growing cereals, potatoes and fruit; wine is esp. important. Pop. (1975C) 150,725.

Lota Concepción, Chile. Port 20 m. (32 km.) SSW of Concepción. Centre of a coalmining area. Manu. copper goods and ceramics. Pop. (1970E) 47,725.

Lot-et-Garonne France. Dept. sit in SW formed from parts of Guyenne and Gascony. Area, 2,079 sq. m. (5,385 sq. km.). It is mainly flat and traversed by Rs. Garonne and Lot. Mainly agric., the fertile R. valleys producing cereals, vines, fruit and tobacco. Cap. Agen. Pop. (1975C) 292,616.

Lothian Region Region of SE Scotland. It includes the former county of the city of Edinburgh, part of Midlothian, East Lothian. Pop. (1974E) 758,383.

Lot River France. Rises in the Lozère Mountains, flows W for 298 m. (477 km.) through Aveyron, Lot and Lot-et-Garonne depts. to join Garonne R. NW of Agen.

Lötschberg Tunnel Switzerland. Railway tunnel extending 9 m. (14 km.) from Thun to Brig under Lötschen Pass, at 4,078 ft. (1,243 metres) a.s.l. Built in 1911.

Louga Senegal. Town 100 m. (160 km.) NE of Dakar. Railway junction serving an agric. area. Industries inc. extracting vegetable oils.

Loughborough Leicestershire, England. Town sit. 10 m. (16 km.) NNW of Leicester on R. Soar. Manu. footwear, hosiery, pharmaceutical products and electrical equipment. Industry bell-founding; the great bell of St. Paul's, London, was cast here in 1881. Pop. (1976E) 50,107.

Loughrea Galway, Irish Republic.

Town sit. on N shore of Lough Rea. Pop. (1971C) 3,075.

Louis Gentil *see* **Youssoufia**

Louisburg Nova Scotia, Canada. Town 20 m. (32 km.) SE of Sydney on E coast of Cape Breton Island. Formerly an important French fortress. The main industry is fishing.

Louisiade Archipelago Papua New Guinea. A group of volcanic islands sit. to SE of Papua New Guinea. Alluvial gold has been discovered on some of the islands.

Louisiana U.S.A. One of the S states of U.S.A., and was first settled in 1699. That part lying E of the Mississippi R. was organized in 1804 as the Territory of New Orleans, and admitted into the Union in 1812. The section W of the R. was added shortly afterwards. Bounded on N by Arkansas, on E by Mississippi, on S by Gulf of Mexico and on W by Texas. The surface is flat and marshy particularly near the sea. R. Mississippi delta occupies one-third of total area. Area, 48,523 sq. m. (125,626 sq. km.) inc. 3,417 sq. m. (8,847 sq. km.) of inland water. Chief towns, New Orleans, Shreveport and Baton Rouge (the cap.). Agric. is important and crops inc. sugar-cane, rice, grain, sweet potatoes, soybeans, pecans, cotton and strawberries. There are 16m. acres of forest representing 56% of the state's area. Louisiana is second to Texas as a petroleum-producing state. The manu. industries are chiefly those associated with petroleum, chemicals, lumber, food and paper. Pop. (1970C) 3,641,306.

Louisville Kentucky, U.S.A. Chief trading city of the state sit. on Ohio R. Important tobacco market, and industries inc. leather, meat packing, agric. machinery, cotton seed and cake. Pop. (1970C) 361,472.

Lourdes Hautes-Pyrénées, France. Town in SW sit. at the foot of the Pyrénées. A leading centre of pilgrimage since 1858 when Bernadette Soubirons a peasant girl, had visions of the Virgin Mary. Many miraculous cures are said to have followed.

Lourenço Marques, Mozambique *see* **Maputo**

Louth Lincolnshire, England. Town sit. S of Humber estuary 24 m. (38 km.) ENE of Lincoln on R. Lud. Industries malting, brewing and manu. of agric. machinery. Pop. (1973E) 11,990.

Louth Leinster, Irish Republic. A maritime county bordered on E by the Irish Sea. Area, 317 sq. m. (821 sq. km.). Generally low-lying, undulating country but rises to over 1,900 ft. (579 metres) a.s.l. in the N. The principal Rs. are Fane, Lagan, Glyde and Dee. Mainly agric. with cattle rearing and production of cereals and potatoes. Also fishing and linen mills. County town Dundalk. Pop. (1971C) 74,951.

Louvain Brabant, Belgium. City 15 m. (24 km.) E of Brussels on R. Dyle. Cultural centre noted for its university (1423). Industries inc. brewing, distilling; manu. machinery, chemicals, leather goods. Pop. (1972E) 31,083.

Lovech Pleven, Bulgaria. Town 19 m. (30 km.) S of Pleven on R. Osam. Leather tanning and leathercraft centre.

Lowell Massachusetts, U.S.A. City sit. 24 m. (38 km.) NNW of Boston on Merrimack R. An important textile centre since the early 19th cent. Manu. machinery, munitions, chemicals, plastics, electrical goods and paper. Pop. (1970C) 94,239.

Lower Austria Austria. Province of NE Austria, bounded N by Czechoslovakia and W by Federal Republic of Germany. Area, 7,402 sq. m. (19,170 sq. km.). Chief towns Krems, Wiener Neustadt and Sankt Pölten. Vienna is a provincial enclave within the province. The province is divided W–E by R. Donau. Agric. includes stock-raising and vine-growing. Manu. inc. chemicals, glass, sugar, textiles and tobacco. Pop. (1971C) 1,414,161.

Lower Hutt North Island, New Zealand. Town 8 m. (13 km.) NE of Wellington. Industries car assembling, engineering, meat freezing, and manu. of textiles and furniture. Pop. (1973E) 62,800.

Lower Merion Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Town forming a suburb of W Philadelphia. Residential. Haverford and Bryn Mawr colleges sit. here.

Lower Saxony Federal Republic of Germany. *Land* of the Federal Rep. extending from the Harz range to the North Sea, with Bremen and Hamburg as enclaves, and bounded W by the Neth. Area. 18,230 sq. m. (47,216 sq. km.). Chief cities Hanover (cap.), Brunswick, Celle, Delmenhorst, Goslar, Hameln, Lüneberg, Wilhelmshaven, Cuxhaven, Emden, Göttingen. Heath and moorland with reclaimed 'polders' in the N. Agric. areas produce cattle, grain, sugar-beet, vegetables. Minerals inc. oil, iron ore, salt, potash, coal, lignite. Industries inc. iron and steel, textiles, chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 7,214,828.

Lowestoft Suffolk, England. Port and resort in E. Anglia. Industries shipbuilding, fishing and fish canning, and the manu. of radar and electrical equipment. Lowestoft Ness is the most E point of Eng. Pop. (1973E) 53,260.

Loyada Djibouti, East Africa. Village 12 m. (17 km.) SE of Djibouti on the S shore of the Gulf of Tadjoura. Main occupation fishing. Somali frontier control point.

Loyalty Islands New Caledonia, South West Pacific. A group of coral islands 60 m. (96 km.) E of New Caledonia. Area, 800 sq. m. (2,071 sq. km.). The principal islands are Lifu, Maré and Urea. Copra is exported.

Loyang Honan, China. Town sit. 104 m. (166 km.) W of Kaifeng on Lo-Lo R. Manu. machinery, tractors (since 1955) and ball bearings.

Lozère France. Dept. sit in S Massif Central, formed from part of Languedoc. Area, 1,999 sq. m. (5,180 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous, containing the Cévennes, and rising in the N to over 5,000 ft. (1,524 metres) a.s.l. The principal Rs. are Allier, Lot and Tarn. Mainly agric., cattle and sheep being reared on the mountain slopes. Olives, vines, mulberries, cereals and fruits are grown. Cheese and silk are manu. Cap. Mende. Pop. (1975C) 74,825.

Laulaba River Zaïre. The W headstream of the R. Congo and rises in Katanga near the Rhodesian border and flows for *c.* 1,100 m. (1,760 km.) and becomes R. Zaïre until reaching the Congo/Zaïre border then called R. Congo.

Luanda Angola. City 35 m. (56 km.) N of Cuanza R. estuary. Cap., administration centre and sea port. Industries inc. processing cotton, sugar, tobacco, timber; manu. textiles, paper. Port exports coffee, sugar, maize, beeswax, cotton, palm products, diamonds, sisal. Pop. (1976E) 800,000.

Luang Prabang Luang Prabang, Laos. Royal cap. 130 m. (208 km.) NNW of Vientiane at confluence of Mekong and Nam Khan Rs. R. port trading in catechu, benzoin, lac, teak, cloth. Industries inc. fishing, salt mining. Royal residence. Pop. (1970E) 22,000.

Luapula River Zaïre/Zambia. Flows from the S end of L. Bangweulu and continues 350 m. (560 km.) S to join Chambezi R. in the swamps SE of L. Bangweulu and along the Zaïre/Zambia border NW and N to enter L. Mweru. Navigable from L. Mweru to Kasenga. Considered as the upper course of Luvua R. which is a headstream of Zaïre R.

Lubango Huila, Angola. Formerly Sá de Bandeira. Town 160 m. (256 km.) S of Benguela at the W edge of the central plateau. Railway terminus and trading centre of an agric. area, handling hides, skins, dairy produce, rice and flour; there are associated processing industries. Pop. (1970E) 31,674.

Lubbock Texas, U.S.A. City in NW of state. Commercial centre for cotton, grain, cattle and poultry. Pop. (1970C) 149,101.

Lübeck Schleswig-Holstein, Federal Republic of Germany. Port sit. 15 m. (24 km.) SW of Baltic Sea Coast and on Trave R. It is joined by canal to Elbe R. Industries shipbuilding, iron and steel works, manu. of machinery, textiles, wood and food products. There are many fine medieval buildings. Pop. (1970E) 239,955.

Lublin Lublin, Poland. Cap. of province in SE, sit. on Bystrzyca R. Industrial and transportation centre. Manu. aircraft, agric. machinery, textiles, and electrical and food products. Pop. (1972E) 249,000.

Lubombo Southern Province, Zambia. Town 10 m. (16 km.) E of Mazabuka. Centre of an agric. area. Railway.

Lubumbashi Katanga, Zaïre. City *c.* 25 m. (40 km.) from the Zambia border, formerly called Elisabethville. Copper smelting and refining centre. Pop. (1970E) 318,000.

Lucca Toscana, Italy. Cap. of Lucca province near Ligurian Sea, and sit. on Serchio R. Manu. olive oil, silk, wines and macaroni.

Lucena Córdoba, Spain. Town sit. 36 m. (58 km.) SSE of Córdoba. Manu. textiles, earthenware jars, olive oil, wines and brandy.

Lucerne *see* **Luzern**

Luchow Szechwan, China. Town and R. port 85 m. (136 km.) WSW of Chungking sit. at confluence of Rs. Yangtsekiang and To-kiang. Trades in salt, sugar and tung oil.

Luckenwalde Potsdam, German Democratic Republic. Town 23 m. (37 km.) SSE of Potsdam. Manu. textiles, metal products and paper. Pop. (1973E) 28,741.

Lucknow Uttar Pradesh, India. State cap. sit. on Gumti R. Manu. carpets, chemicals, paper, copper and brass goods. Pop. (1971C) 826,246.

Lüdescheid North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 20 m. (32 km.) ESE of Wuppertal. Manu. aluminium and plastics. Pop. (1971E) 79,000.

Lüderitz South West Africa (Namibia). Town 180 m. (288 km.) W of Keetmanshoop on the Atlantic coast. Sea port serving a diamond mining area. The main industry is fishing and fish processing, esp. cray fish. Railway terminus and airfield. Pop. (1970E) 6,642.

Ludhiana Punjab, India. Town 79 m. (126 km.) WSW of Simla. An important grain market with manu. of hosiery, textiles inc. silk, machinery, agric. tools and furniture. Pop. (1971C) 401,124.

Ludlow Salop, England. Town sit. near confluence of R. Teme and Corve, and not far from the Welsh border. Industries inc. light engineering, joinery and cornmilling. Pop. (1973E) 6,990.

Ludvika Kopparberg, Sweden. Town 35 m. (56 km.) SW of Falun on L. Väsma. Railway junction and industrial centre. Industries inc. manu. electrical equipment, copper smelting, manu., metal working, sawmilling; bricks. Pop. (1976C) 33,023.

Ludwigsburg Baden-Württemberg, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 7 m. (11 km.) N of Stuttgart sit. near Neckar R. Manu. pianos, organs, textiles and toys. Pop. (1971E) 78,000.

Ludwigshafen Rhineland-Palatinate, Federal Republic of Germany. Town and R. port sit. on Rhine R. opposite Mannheim. An important centre of the chemicals industry with manu. of pharmaceutical products, fertilizers, plastics, dyes, machinery and textiles. Pop. (1970E) 176,257.

Lugano Ticino, Switzerland. Italian speaking resort in extreme S on N shore of L. Lugano. It is a popular tourist centre with an annual cattle fair, which dates from the 16th cent. Pop. (1978E) 28,600.

Lugano, Lake Italy/Switzerland. Sit. between L. Maggiore and L. Como. Area, 19 sq. m. (49 sq. km.). It drains into L. Maggiore *via* Tresa R.

Lugansk Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Lugansk region sit. on Lugan R. 70 m. (112 km.) N of Rostov and in the Donets Basin. An important industrial centre. Manu. diesel locomotives, coalmining equipment, motor car parts, machine tools, steel pipes and ball bearings. Pop. (1970E) 382,000.

Lugo Galicia, Spain. (i) A maritime province on the Bay of Biscay. Area, 3,815 sq. m. (9,877 sq. km.). The principal Rs. are Miño and Sil. The main occu-

pations are fishing, agric. and lumbering. Pop. (1970c) 415,052. (ii) Cap. of province of same name sit. 50 m. (80 km.) SE of Corunna on Miño R. Manu. textiles. Pop. (1970c) 63,830.

Lugovoya Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 70 m. (112 km.) E of Dzhambul on the Turksib railway. Centre of an agric. wheat growing area. Industries inc. metal working.

Luik *see* **Liège**

Luleå Norrbotten, Sweden. Cap. of county and port sit. at mouth of Lule R. on the Gulf of Bothnia, in NE Sweden. Manu. iron, steel and wood pulp. Exports inc. iron ore, timber and wood pulp. Pop. (1976c) 67,190.

Lule River Sweden/Norway. Rises SW of Narvik, Norway, and flows 280 m. (448 km.) SE through Stora Lule L. and past Boden to enter the Gulf of Bothnia at Luleå. Used for logging and power. Main trib. Lilla Lule R.

Luluabourg *see* **Kananga**

Lulworth Dorset, England. Village 8 m. (13 km.) SW of Wareham on Eng. Channel. Resort in an agric. area noted for nearby Lulworth Cove, a deep inlet surrounded by high cliffs.

Lund Malmöhus, Sweden. Town in SW. Industries inc. sugar refining, printing, publishing and the manu. of paper, woollen goods and furniture. Pop. (1976c) 76,536.

Lundy England. An island sit. in the Bristol Channel 12 m. (19 km.) NNW of Hartland Point. Area, 3½ m. (6 km.) by 1m. (1.6 km.). Mainly pasture land with botanically interesting flora providing a sanctuary for wild birds. There are two lighthouses.

Lüneburg Lower Saxony, Federal Republic of Germany. Town in N, sit. on Ilmenau R. Manu. chemicals, paper, iron products, cement and clothing. There are some fine medieval buildings. Pop. (1971E) 60,200.

Lüneburg Heath Lower Saxony, Federal Republic of Germany. A low sandy district sit. S of Elbe R. mainly scrub land. Sheep are reared and potatoes and honey are produced.

Lünen North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 43 m. (69 km.) NE of Düsseldorf sit. on Lippe R. Centre of a coalmining area with iron, glass and aluminium industries. Pop. (1971E) 71,900.

Lunéville Meurthe-et-Moselle, France. Town 19 m. (30 km.) ESE of Nancy sit. on Meurthe R. Manu. railway carriages, textiles and porcelain. Pop. (1975c) 24,700.

Lungi Northern Province, Sierra Leone. Town 10 m. (16 km.) N of Freetown on the Atlantic coast. Site of intern. airport.

Luqa Malta. Town 3 m. (5 km.) SSW of Valletta. Site of intern. airport. Industries inc. limestone quarrying.

Lurestan Iran. Area of SW Iran in the Zagros mountains and trad. territory of the Lur and Bakhtiari tribes. Main occupations farming, fruit growing. Chief towns Burujird, Khurramabad.

Lurgan Armagh, Northern Ireland. Town 19 m. (30 km.) WSW of Belfast near L. Neagh. The main industry is manu. linen. Pop. (1971c) 24,055.

Lurín Lima, Peru. Town 13 m. (21 km.) SE of Lima. Railway terminus in an agric. area producing cotton, sugar-cane, vegetables.

Lusaka Zambia. Cap of the Rep. sit. 30 m. (48 km.) N of Kafue R. in S central Zambia. Commercial and transportation centre of an agric. area. Manu. tobacco products and cement. Pop. (1974E) 400,000.

Lushnjë Albania. Town 21 m. (34 km.) NW of Berat at the N edge of the Myzeqe plain. Centre of an agric. area.

Lushun-Talien *see* **Lü-ta**

Luso Aveiro, Portugal. Village 13 m. (21 km.) NNE of Coimbra. Spa with mineral springs.

Lü-ta Liaoning, China. A port sit. at S end of the Liaotung peninsula, in the NE, comprising the former ports of Port Arthur and Dairen. An important industrial centre with shipbuilding, oil refining, railway engineering and food processing. Exports inc. coal, grain and soya bean products. Pop. (1965E) 3.6m.

Luton Bedfordshire, England. Town sit. on R. Lea. A former centre of the straw hat trade, now replaced by the manu. of felt hats. Also manu. private and commercial cars, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and ball bearings. Pop. (1976E) 164,500.

Lutong Brunei. Village 5 m. (8 km.) N of Miri on N coast. Oil port and refinery serving the oil fields at Seria and Miri.

Lutsk Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 85 m. (136 km.) NE of Lvov on Styr R. Industries inc. flour milling, tanning and the manu. of agric. machinery. Pop. (1970E) 96,000.

Lutterworth Leicestershire, England. Town 6 m. (10 km.) NNE of Rugby. Industries inc. hosiery manu. printing and engineering. Pop. (1973E) 3,729.

Luxembourg West Europe. Grand duchy bounded W by Belgium, S by France, E by Federal Republic of Germany. Area, 999 sq. m. (2,587 sq. km.). Cap. Luxembourg. Undulating country drained by Alzette and Sauer Rs. and heavily wooded. Mainly agric. with small farms producing potatoes, cereals, beets, grapes, livestock. The SW has important iron deposits, with major iron and steel production at Esch-sur-Alzette. Other industries inc. wine making, textiles, brewing, tanning; manu. metal goods, chemicals, explosives. The industrial centres are Differdange, Dudelange, Pétange and Luxembourg city. Tourism is important. Pop. (1976E) 356,400.

Luxembourg Belgium. A province in the SE of the Ardennes. Area, 1,706 sq. m. (4,417 sq. km.). Mainly forested but agric. carried on in the fertile valleys. Iron ore is found in the S. Cap. Arlon. Pop. (1972E) 217,679.

Luxembourg Luxembourg. City 120 m. (192 km.) SE of Brussels, Belgium, on heights above Alzette R. Cap. and administration centre with industries in the suburbs, inc. food processing, canning, brewing; manu. metal goods, chemicals, machinery, tobacco products. Noted for the Cathedral and Grand Ducal palace, both 16th cent. Pop. (1972E) 348,200.

Luxor Qena, Egypt. Town 32 m. (51 km.) SSW of Qena on E bank of Nile R. Centre of an agric. area; industries inc. pottery, sugar refining. Noted for the ruins of anc. Thebes inc. the temple built by Amenhotep III.

Luzern Switzerland. (i) Canton of central Switzerland. Area, 576 sq. m. (1,492 sq. km.). Cap. Luzern. Farming area heavily forested, drained by Reuss and Kleine Emme Rs. L. Luzern is a noted tourist area. Pop. (1978C) 291,600. (ii) City on Reuss R. on W shore of L. Luzern. Canton cap. and resort with some industry, inc. printing, brewing, chemicals; manu. metal goods. Pop. (1978E) 63,700.

Luzern, Lake Switzerland. L. bordering on the cantons of Unterwalden, Uri, Schwyz, Luzern. Area, 44 sq. m. (114 sq. km.) at 1,424 ft. (434 metres) a.s.l. Maximum depth 702 ft. (214 metres). It has 3 arms: L. Küssnacht, L. Alpach, L. Uri. Fed by Muota, Sarner Aa and Engelberger Aa Rs. Neighbouring mountains inc. Rigi (N) and Pilatus (S). Resorts inc. Luzern, Küssnacht, Weggis, Vitznau, Gersau, Brunnen, Morschach, Flüelen, Seelisberg, Beckenried, Bürgenstock, Stansstad-Fürigen, Hergiswil.

Luzon Philippines. The largest, most N island in the arch. Area, 40,420 sq. m. (104,647 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous.

Lvov Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Lvov region. An important industrial and railway centre with industries inc. railway engineering, motor car assembling, oil refining. Also manu. chemicals, textiles, agric. machinery and glass. Pop. (1977E) 642,000.

Lyallpur *see* **Faisalabad**

Lydd Kent, England. Town 7 m. (11 km.) E of Rye with an airport for cross-channel flights. The explosive, Lyddite, was first tested here. Pop. (1973E) 4,670.

Lydda *see* **Lod**

Lyme Regis Dorset, England. Resort sit. 22 m. (35 km.) NW of Weymouth on Lyme Bay, with an anc. stone pier, the Cobb, which dates from the 13th cent. A geologically interesting region. Pop. (1973E) 3,460.

Lymington Hampshire, England. Market town and yachting centre 12 m. (19 km.) SW of Southampton sit. at mouth of R. Lymington. It runs a ferry service across the Solent to Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight. Pop. (1978E) 12,493 including Pennington, 5,412.

Lynchburg Virginia, U.S.A. City 87 m. (139 km.) W of Richmond on James R. An important centre of the tobacco trade. Also manu. shoes, textiles, paper, clothing, foundry and food products. Pop. (1970C) 54,083.

Lynn Massachusetts, U.S.A. City and port 9 m. (14 km.) NE of Boston sit. on Massachusetts Bay. A centre of the footwear industy since the 17th cent. Also manu. machinery, electrical equipment and equipment for the shoe trade. Pop. (1970C) 90,294.

Lynton Devon, England. Town 13 m. (21 km.) E of Ilfracombe on a 400 ft. (122 metres) cliff above Lynmouth Harbour on the Bristol Channel. Market town and resort. Pop. (1973E) 1,770.

Lyon Rhone, France. City 170 m. (272 km.) N of Marseilles at confluence of Rhone and Saône Rs. Prefecture, and 3rd largest French city. Industries inc. textiles, chemicals; manu. electrical and metallurgical products, vehicle assembly, tanning, distilling, printing, food processing. R. port and communications centre trading on Saône R. Cultural and financial centre with the oldest stock exchange in France (1506). Pop. (1975C) 462,841.

Lyonnais France. Region of E central France extending across the Rhône and Loire depts. and bounded E by the Saône–Rhone valley. Chief town Lyons.

Lytham St. Anne's Lancashire, England. Town 11 m. (18 km.) W of Preston on Ribble R. estuary. Seaside resort with industries inc. pharmaceuticals. Pop. (1973E) 42,120.

Lyubertsy Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 12 m. (19 km.) SE of Moscow. Manu. electrical equipment, machinery and plastics. Pop. (1977E) 156,000.

M

Ma'an Hejaz, Jordan. Town 100 m. (160 km.) S of Amman at 3,497 ft. (1,066 metres) a.s.l. Railway terminus, road junction and airfield. Commercial centre trading in grain. Industries inc. manu. tobacco. Pop. (1971E) 12,000.

Maasluis Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Railway and canal junction sit. 10 m. (16 km.) W of Rotterdam on the New Waterway. Tug-boat and pilot service headquarters. Industry inc. manu. ropes, crates. Pop. (1974E) 111,641.

Maastricht Limburg, Netherlands. Cap. of province in SW sit. on Maas R. It is an important transportation and industrial centre. Manu. inc. glass, pottery, textiles, paper, metal and leather goods, wine, beer and cigars. Pop. (1972E) 112,377.

Mablethorpe and Sutton Lincolnshire, England. Resort 21 m. (34 km.) SE of Grimsby on North Sea. Pop. (1978E) 8,000.

McAllen Texas, U.S.A. City and winter resort, 120 m. (192 km.) SSW of Corpus Christi sit. near the border with Mexico. Industries inc. oil refining and food processing. Trades in fruit and vegetables. Pop. (1970C) 37,636.

Macao East Asia. Portuguese territory forming an enclave in Kwangtung Province, SE China, on mouth of Canton R. Area, 6 sq. m. (16 sq. km.). Cap. Macao city. Port and casino resort. Pop. (1970C) 248,636.

Macapá Amapá, Brazil. Cap. of federal territory in NE, sit. on the equator and on the N channel of Amazon R. delta. Manganese mining in vicinity. Trades in cattle and rubber. Pop. (1970E) 33,000.

Macas Santiago-Zamora, Ecuador. Town 60 m. (96 km.) SE of Riobamba on the E slopes of the Andes. Army base and airfield; centre of a stock farming, lumbering and agric. area.

Macaulay Island New Zealand. Island of the Kermadec group 500 m. (800 km.) NE of Auckland. Mountainous, fertile soil. Area of the group, 13 sq. m. (34 sq. km.).

Macclesfield Cheshire, England. Town in NW central Eng. sit. on R. Bollin. It is the principal centre of the silk industry. Other manu. inc. textile machinery, textiles, pharmaceutical products, paper and plastics. Pop. (1973E) 45,420.

Macdonnell Ranges Northern Territory, Australia. Sit. in S and extending for about 400 m. (640 km.) along the tropic of Capricorn. Over 4,000 ft. (1,231 metres) a.s.l.

Macduff Scotland. Grampian Region. Port and resort sit. at mouth of R. Deveron on Moray Firth, and 1½ m. (2½ km.) E of Banff. The main industries are fishing and boatbuilding. Pop. (1973E) 3,478.

Macedonia Greece. Region of N Greece bounded N by Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. Area, 13,262 sq. m. (34,349 sq. km.). Consists of 13 *nomoi*, Athos, Kavalla, Chalcidice, Drama, Imathia, Florina, Kilkis, Kastonia, Kozani, Pella, Pieria, Serrai, Thessaloniki. Mountainous, with the Balkan range (N) descending to fertile plains towards the Aegean coast. Mainly agric. and stock farming area; crops inc. grain, tobacco, olives, vines. Pop. (1971C) 1,890,684.

Macedonia Yugoslavia. Constituent rep. bounded E by Bulgaria, S by Greece. Area, 10,229 sq. m. (26,493 sq. km.). Cap. Skoplje. Sit. mainly in the Vardar basin with L. Okhrida and L. Prespa (SW). Mainly an agric. and dairy farming area, with some mining, esp. for chrome. Pop. (1971C) 1,611,069.

Maceió Alagoas, Brazil. State cap. in

the NE sit. on the Atlantic coast. Industries inc. sugar refining, sawmilling, distilling, tanning and the manu. of textiles, tobacco products and soap. Cotton and sugar are exported through its port Jaraguá sit. to the E. Pop. (1975E) 323,601.

Macerata Marche, Italy. Cap. of Macerata province in E central Italy. It is a walled town sit. on an isolated hill over 1,000 ft. (305 metres) a.s.l. Manu. inc. textiles, chemicals, glass, agric. machinery and musical instruments. Pop. (1971E) 44,000.

Macgillicuddy's Reeks Kerry, Irish Republic. A mountain range sit. to the SW of Killarney and extending for about 7 m. (11 km.) W from the Gap of Dunloe. The highest peak is Carrantuo-hill, 3,414 ft. (1,041 metres) a.s.l.

Machala El Oro, Ecuador. Town 75 m. (120 km.) S of Guayaquil and 2 m. (3 km.) NE of its port, Port Bolivar. Trading centre for an agric. area, handling cacao, coffee, hides. Pop. (1971E) 68,000.

Machynlleth Powys, Wales. Town 10 m. (16 km.) E of Towyn. The main occupations are agric., forestry and slate quarrying. Pop. (1973E) 1,830.

Maciás Nguema Equatorial Guinea. Formerly Fernando Póo. Island in the Bight of Bonny (formerly Bight of Biafra) sit. 20 m. (32 km.) from Cameroon. Cap. Malabo. Area, 779 sq. m. (2,018 sq. km.). Produces and exports cacao.

Mackay Queensland, Australia. Port on the central E coast of state. Industries inc. sugar refining and sawmilling. Sugar, copper and gold are exported. Pop. (1972E) 29,500.

McKeesport Pennsylvania, U.S.A. City 10 m. (16 km.) SE of Pittsburgh sit. on the Monongahela R. Industries inc. coalmining, iron and steel works, and the manu. of tinplate, pipes and tubes, boilers and heating equipment. Pop. (1970C) 39,977.

Mackenzie Northwest Territories, Canada. District N of 60° lat. extending N to the Arctic Ocean. Area, 527,490 sq. m. (1,364,620 sq. km.), of which 34,265 sq. m. (88,746 sq. km.) are fresh water. Forested (S) thinning out to tundra (N) with numerous Ls. and Rs. Main occupations lumbering, hunting, fishing, mining.

Mackenzie Guyana. A mining centre sit. on Demerara R. 67 m. (107 km.) from its mouth, and 55 m. (88 km.) S of Georgetown. Bauxite is exported. Pop. (1970E) 9,000.

Mackenzie River Canada. Issues from Great Slave L. in Mackenzie district and flows 1,000 m. (1,600 km.) NW through tundra and forest to enter the Arctic Ocean by a delta in Mackenzie Bay. Ice-free July–September near the mouth, otherwise navigable throughout the year. Its headstreams, above the L., are Finlay, Athabaska, Slave and Peace Rs. Main tribs. Lizard and Great Bear Rs.

McKinley, Mount Alaska, U.S.A. Sit. in the Alaska Range, it is the highest peak in N. America, 20,269 ft. (6,178 metres) a.s.l.

Mâcon Saône-et-Loire, France. Cap. of dept. and port in E central France sit. on Saône R. Manu. inc. agric. machinery, textiles, hardware and casks. Trades in brandy and wine. Pop. (1975C) 40,490.

Macon Georgia, U.S.A. City and port in the centre of state sit. on Ocmulgee R. Manu. inc. clothing, chemicals, paper and metal goods, bricks and tiles. Pop. (1970C) 122,423.

Macquarie Island Tasmania, Australia. An uninhabited volcanic island sit. 800 m. (1,300 km.) SE of Tasmania in the S Pacific. Rocky rising to 1,420 ft. (433 metres). Area, 21 m. (34 km.) by 3 m. (5 km.).

Macquarie River Australia. Rises in the Great Dividing Range of New South Wales and flows 590 m. (944 km.) NW to join Darling R. above Brewarrina.

Macroom Cork, Irish Republic. Market town 24 m. (38 km.) W of Cork sit. on Sullane R. Tourist centre for W Cork. Pop. (1971C) 2,256.

Madagascar (Malagasy Republic), Indian Ocean. Large island, the fourth largest in the world, in the Indian Ocean 250 m. (400 km.) off the SE coast of

Africa across the Mozambique Channel. Area, 229,233 sq. m. (594,180 sq. km.). Co-terminous with the Malagasy Rep.: cap. Antananarivo. Plateau at an average 4,000 ft. (1,219 metres) a.s.l. extends NNW to SSE down the centre. The climate is tropical with rains December–February reaching 60 ins. (152 cm.). Main occupation farming, with some associated industry, esp. meat-packing, also mining for mica, graphite. Pop. (1977E) 8m.

Madang Papua New Guinea. Town 300 m. (480 km.) N of Port Moresby on Astrolabe Bay. Port, with a landlocked harbour, exporting gold, copra. Pop. (1970E) 17,000.

Maddalena Island Sardegna, Italy. The largest island in the arch. sit. off the NE coast. Area, 8 sq. m. (21 sq. km.). The main occupation is fishing. The chief town and port is La Maddalena. Pop. (1973E) 11,000.

Madeira Portugal. Island off NW Africa in the Atlantic Ocean forming with the island of Porto Santo and some smaller islands an Autonomous Region of Portugal. Area, 307 sq. m. (796 sq. km.). Cap. Funchal. Thickly grown with vines, bananas, sugar-cane and vegetables on the coastal lowlands with temperate zone crops on the higher ground and mountains in the centre covered in heathers and sparse pasture. Intensively cultivated by terracing and irrigation. The main product is madeira wine; the main industry is tourism. Pop. (1970C) 252,953.

Madeira River South America. Formed on the Bolivia/Brazil frontier by confluence of Beni and Mamoré Rs. and flowing 2,000 m. (3,200 km.) NE to join Amazon R. near Manáos. Navigable.

Madhya Pradesh India. State of central India bounded NE by Uttar Pradesh, SW by Maharashtra. Area, 130,323 sq. m. (337,537 sq. km.). Chief cities Bhopal (cap.), Jabalpur, Gwalior, Indore. Plateau (N) descending to the Nagpur plain (S) and Chhatisgarh plain (E) giving on to forest. Hot, dry, climate with 45 ins. (114 cm.) of rain annually, most of it June–September. Agric. areas produce cereals, oil-seeds, cotton. The most important mineral is manganese ore. Industries inc. spinning and weaving cotton, manganese mining, lumbering. Pop. (1971C) 41,449,729.

Madison Wisconsin, U.S.A. State cap. in the S of state sit. on an isthmus between L. Monona and Mendota. Centre of a rich agric. district with manu. of machinery, electrical equipment and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 173,258.

Madiun Java, Indonesia. Town 90 m. (144 km.) WSW of Surabaya. Industries inc. railway engineering. Trades in sugar-cane, coffee and rice. Pop. (1971E) 136,147.

Madras State *see* **Tamil Nadu**

Madras Tamil Nadu, India. City 640 m. (1,024 km.) SE of Bombay on the Coromandel coast of the Bay of Bengal. State cap. and third city of India. Communications, commercial and cultural centre. Seat of two Christian cathedrals and trad. burial-place of the apostle Thomas. Industries inc. textiles, esp. cotton, tanning, engineering, chemicals; manu. glass, jewellery, clothing. Port with an artificial harbour exporting leather, cotton, hides, nuts, tobacco, wool, mica, magnesite. Pop. (1971C) 2,470,288.

Madre, Sierra Mexico. Mountain system extending 1,500 m. (2,400 km.) SE from the N frontier in three main ranges enclosing the central Mexican plateau. The Sierra Madre Occidental runs parallel to the Gulf of California and the Pacific coast; the Sierra Madre Oriental runs parallel to the Gulf of Mex.; the Sierra Madre del Sur in S Mex. follows the Pacific Coast. The highest peak is Pico de Orizaba, 18,700 ft. (5,700 metres) a.s.l.

Madre de Dios South America. R. rising in the Caravaya range, Peru, and flowing 870 m. (1,392 km.) NW then NE into Bolivia, to enter Beni R. at Riberalta.

Madrid Spain. (i) Province in central Spain. Area, 3,089 sq. m. (8,002 sq. km.). Mainly dry plateau with the Sierra de Guadarrama on the NW boundary and Tagus R. on the SE boundary. The principal R. is Jarama. Pop. (1970C) 3,792,561. (ii) Cap. of Rep. and of pro-

vince of same name. Pop. (1970C) 3,792,561.

Madriz Nicaragua. Dept. of the NW bounded N by Honduras. Area, 530 sq. m. (1,373 sq. km.). Chief towns Somoto (cap.), Telpaneca. Agric. and stock farming area, producing coffee, grain, tobacco, sugar, rice. Industries inc. manu. straw hats and matting, dairy products. Pop. (1971E) 54,020.

Madura Indonesia. Island separated from NE Java by the Surabaja Strait. Area, 1,762 sq. m. (4,563 sq. km.). Mainly hilly with salt mines. The chief products are cattle, rice, maize and cassava. Pop. (1975E) 1.9m.

Madurai Tamil Nadu, India. Town in SE sit. on Vaigai R. Manu. inc. textiles and brassware. Pop. (1971C) 548,298.

Maebashi Honshu, Japan. Town 65 m. (104 km.) NW of Tokyo. Noted for its silk industry. Pop. (1970C) 234,000.

Maelström Norway. Alternative name for the turbulent Moskenstraumen current flowing S of Moskenesöy in the Lofoten Islands.

Maesteg Mid Glamorgan, Wales. Town 9 m. (14 km.) N of Bridgend. The main industry is coalmining with some light industry. Pop. (1973E) 11,936.

Maewa New Hebrides, South West Pacific. Island 65 m. (104 km.) E of Espiritu Santo. Area, 135 sq. m. (350 sq. km.). Volcanic, with central mountains. Pop. (1975E) 1,200.

Mafeking Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town sit. in the central N near the Botswana frontier. Industries inc. railway engineering. Pop. (1971E) 6,493.

Mafeteng Mafeteng, Lesotho. Town 40 m. (64 km.) SSE of Maseru. Centre of a farming area on a main road. Pop. (1975E) 3,000.

Magadan Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Port in E sit. on the Sea of Okhotsk in Khabarovsk Territory. Industries inc. ship repairing, fishing and the manu. of mining equipment. Pop. (1970E) 92,000.

Magadi, Lake Rift Valley, Kenya. Sit. 50 m. (80 km.) SW of Nairobi. Area, 240 sq. m. (621 sq. km.). Carbonate of soda is found in the lake and is exploited commercially. Magadi town is sit. on the E shore.

Magallanes Chile. Province of S Chile extending to Cape Horn. Area, 52,285 sq. m. (135,418 sq. km.) inc. numerous islands of Tierra del Fuego and N of the Strait of Magellan. Cap. Punto Arenas. Bleak, mountainous and cold with frequent fogs and rainfall up to 200 ins. (508 cm.) annually. Some small-scale farming, lumbering and fishing. Industries at Punto Arenas inc. meat packing, tanning, sawmilling, fish processing. Deposits of coal, oil and gold. Pop. (1972E) 101,368.

Magdalena Colombia. Dept. of N Colombia bounded N by Caribbean, W by Magdalena R. and E by Cordillera Oriental, forming the border with Venezuela. Area, 20,819 sq. m. (53,921 sq. km.). Chief towns Santa Marta (cap.), Ciénaga. Rises abruptly on the N coast to the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta massif, highest point Cristóbal Colón, 18,950 ft. (5,776 metres). Marshy lowland in the Magdalena R. basin (W), rise towards the E Cordillera. Agric. areas produce bananas, cotton, maize, rice, beans, coffee. Coastal forests produce mahogany, cedar, rubber, balata, kapok, balsam, medicinal plants. Fishing and fish processing are the main industries of Santa Marta. Pop. (1974E) 685,000.

Magdalena River Colombia. Rises SW of Garzón, flowing *c.* 1,000 m. (1,600 km.) N along the E side of the central Cordillera past Neiva and Honda through a swampy lower course to enter the Caribbean by a delta below Barranquilla. Principal R. of Colombia used extensively for traffic and navigable for large vessels for 600 m. (960 km.) up to Honda. Main trib. Cauca R.

Magdalen Islands Quebec, Canada. A group sit. in Gulf of St. Lawrence. Area, 102 sq. m. (264 sq. km.). The main occupation is fishing.

Magdeburg German Democratic Re-

public. (i) District bounded on W by the Federal Republic of Germany. Area, 4,450 sq. m. (11,525 sq. km.). Pop. (1971E) 1,314,500. (ii) Cap. of district of same name in central W sit. on Elbe R. Industries inc. sugar refining using local sugar-beet, engineering, paper milling and the manu. of textiles, chemicals and glass. Pop. (1971E) 271,906.

Magelang Java, Indonesia. Town 23 m. (37 km.) NNW of Jakarta. Trades in sugar-cane, rice and tobacco. Pop. (1975E) 96,000.

Magellan, Strait of Chile. Sit. between the mainland and Tierra del Fuego and connecting the S. Pacific Ocean with the S. Atlantic Ocean.

Maggiore, Lake Lombardia, Italy. Mainly sit. in Lombardia but with its N end in Ticino, Switz. Area, 82 sq. m. (212 sq. km.). The Ticino R. traverses it and the Borromen Islands are sit. in the SW part.

Maghreb The states of Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.

Magnessia Greece. *Nome* of SE Thessaly bounded SW by the Orthrys mountains and inc. the Northern Sporades Islands except Skyros. Area, 1,563 sq. m. (4,048 sq. km.). Cap. Volos. Farming area producing olives, citrus fruit, cereals, tobacco, almonds, livestock. Fisheries are important on the Gulf of Volos. Pop. (1971C) 161,392.

Magnitnaya, Mount Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Sit. in the S Ural Mountains, 2,000 ft. (610 metres) a.s.l.

Magnitogorsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 130 m. (208 km.) SW of Chelyabinsk sit. on Ural R. It is an important metallurgical centre using magnetite iron ore from nearby Mount Magnitnaya. Other manu. inc. machinery, cement, chemicals and clothing. Pop. (1977E) 398,000.

Mahalla el Kubra Egypt. Town 65 m. (104 km.) N of Cairo sit. on Nile R. delta. Manu. and trades in cotton. There are also rice and flour mills. Pop. (1974E) 287,800.

Mahanadi River Rises S of Raipur and flows 520 m. (832 km.) NE and E through Madhya Pradesh then S and SE through Orissa to enter the Bay of Bengal by a delta below Cuttack.

Maharashtra India. State of W India bounded W by the Arabian Sea. Area, 118,717 sq. m. (307,477 sq. km.). Chief cities Bombay (cap.), Nagpur, Poona, Sholapur, Kolhapur. Coastal lowland rising to the interior plateau. Drained by Ghodavari, Bhima and Kistna Rs. E to the Bay of Bengal. Agric. areas produce rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, sugar-cane, oilseeds, cotton and livestock, esp. goats, buffalo and sheep. Fishing and lumbering are important; other industries inc. manganese mining and diverse manu. industries mainly centred on Bombay; textiles, chemicals, engineering, food processing, sugar refining. Pop. (1971C) 50,295,081.

Mahé Seychelles, Indian Ocean. Island of the Seychelles group 700 m. (1,120 km.) NE of Madagascar. Area, 56 sq. m. (145 sq. km.). Cap. Victoria, also Seychelles cap. Granite hills rise to 2,993 ft. (912 metres) a.s.l. and descend again to a coastal lowland strip. Main products coconuts, vanilla, cinnamon, patchouli, palmarosa. Pop. (1971E) 45,204 with dependencies.

Maiana Gilbert Islands, West Pacific. Island of the N Gilbert group. Area 10.3 sq. m. (27 sq. km.). The main product is copra.

Maidenhead Berkshire, England. Town 25 m. (40 km.) W of London sit. on R. Thames. Industries inc. boatbuilding, printing, brewing and the manu. of electronic equipment. Pop. (1973E) 48,210.

Maidstone Kent, England. Town in SE sit. on R. Medway. Industries inc. brewing, paper making, fruit canning, printing and the manu. of agric. equipment, confectionery and cement. Pop. (1973E) 72,110.

Maiduguri Borno, Nigeria. Town in the NE. Trades in groundnuts, cotton and gum arabic. Pop. (1973E) 173,000.

Maikop Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Adygei Autonomous Region sit. 60 m. (96 km.)

SE of Krasnodar on Belaya R. Manu. inc. furniture, leather, food and tobacco products. Pop. (1970E) 111,000.

Maine U.S.A. State in New England bounded E by Atlantic, NW by Canada, W by New Hampshire. Area, 33,215 sq. m. (86,027 sq. km.). Chief cities Augusta (cap.), Portland, Lewiston, Bangor. Crossed SW to NE by the Appalachian range, descending E to coastal lowlands, W to a hilly region with swampy valleys. Drained by St. John, Penobscot, Kennebec and Androscoggin Rs. Main industries are tourism, farming, fishing, paper making, lumbering; manu. clothing, woollen products. Main products are potatoes, hay, oats, apples, blueberries, herring, lobster, cod. Pop. (1970C) 993,663.

Maine-et-Loire France. Dept. formed from S Anjou. Area, 2,787 sq. m. (7,218 sq. km.). Mainly low-lying with fertile plains. The principal Rs. are Loire, Mayenne, Oudon, Sarthe and Authion. The chief crops are vines, fruit, cereals, beet and hemp. Coal is mined near Chalonnes. Cap. Angers. Pop. (1975C) 629,849.

Main River Germany. Rises in the Fichtelgebirge and flows 300 m. (480 km.) NW past Aschaffenburg, Würzburg and Frankfurt to enter Rhine R. at Mainz. Linked with Danube by canal between Bamberg and Kehlheim.

Mainz Rhineland-Palatinate, Federal Republic of Germany. Cap. of province and port sit. on Rhine R. opposite influx of Main R. Manu. inc. machinery, chemicals, textiles and furniture. Trades in wine, grain and timber. Pop. (1970E) 174,858.

Maio Republic of Cape Verde, Atlantic. Island between Boa Vista (NNE) and São Tiago (15 m./24 km. SW). Area, 104 sq. m. (269 sq. km.). Chief town Pôrto Inglês. Low sandy coastline rises to a hilly interior, with Monte Penoso, 1,430 ft. (432 metres) a.s.l. Main occupations salt panning, farming. Pop. (1970E) 3,466.

Maisons-Alfort Val-de-Marne, France. A suburb of Paris. Manu. inc. soap, furniture and cement.

Maitland New South Wales, Australia. Town in central E of state sit. on Hunter R. Industries inc. coalmining, railway engineering, and the manu. of textiles, pottery, bricks and tiles. Some of the world's richest coal seams are sit. to the S.

Majorca Spain. Largest island of the Balearic group 150 m. (240 km.) N of Algiers. Area, 1,300 sq. m. (3,367 sq. km.). Cap. Palma. Mountainous in the NW, rising to Puig Mayor, 4,740 ft. (1,445 metres) a.s.l. A central plain rises again to hills (SE). Main industries tourism and farming, pottery; manu. leather products.

Majunga Madagascar. Port on NW coast sit. at mouth of Betsiboka R. Industries inc. meat packing, rice milling and the manu. of soap and cement. Exports inc. coffee, sugar, rice and vanilla. Pop. (1972C) 67,458.

Makassar Sulawesi, Indonesia. Port sit. on SW coast. Exports inc. coffee, copra, vegetable oils, spices, gums and teak. Pop. (1971C) 497,000.

Makeyevka Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town 8 m. (13 km.) E of Donetsk sit. in Donets basin. It is an important iron and steel centre, also concerned with coalmining and coking plants. Pop. (1977E) 437,000.

Makhachkala Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Dagestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep. and port sit. on the W shore of the Caspian Sea. Industries inc. oil refining, by means of the pipeline to the Grozny oilfield, shipbuilding, railway engineering, fish canning and food processing. Also manu. textiles and footwear. Pop. (1977E) 239,000.

Makin Gilbert Islands, West Pacific. Atoll of the N Gilbert group. Area, 4.5 sq. m. (12 sq. km.). Chief settlement Butaritari. The main product is copra.

Makó Csongrád, Hungary. Town 17 m. (27 km.) E of Szeged sit. on Maros R. Trades in cereals and vegetables, esp. onions.

Makran Baluchistan, Pakistan. District of S Baluchistan bounded S by Arabian Sea, E by Kalat. Area, 26,000 sq. m.

(67,340 sq. km.). Chief town Gwadar. Mountainous and barren. Main occupations fishing, fish processing, farming. Exports inc. salt fish, dates.

Malabar Kerala, India. District on the W coast. Cap. Kozikhode. Kerala was formerly known as the Malabar coast and was the first part of India to make contact with Europe through early explorers, esp. Vasco de Gama.

Malabo Equatorial Guinea. Cap. and port of Rep. sit. on N edge of the island province of Macias Nguema. Main occupation, export of cocoa, coffee and timber. Pop. (1970E) 19,500.

Malacca Peninsular Malaysia, Malaysia. (i) State in the SW. Area, 637 sq. m. (1,650 sq. km.). Mainly consists of a low-lying coastal plain producing rubber, rice and coconuts. Pop. (1970C) 404,125. (ii) Cap. of state of same name and port sit. on Strait of Malacca. Rubber and copra are exported. Pop. (1970C) 86,375.

Malacca, Strait of Indonesia/Malaysia. Sit. between Sumatra and Peninsular Malaysia, and joining the Indian Ocean with the S. China Sea.

Málaga Spain. (i) Province in the central S bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. Area, 2,813 sq. m. (7,285 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous with a fertile coastal plain. The principal R. is Guadalhorce. The chief crops are vines, fruit, cotton and olives. Pop. (1970C) 867,330. (ii) Cap. of province of same name and port sit. on the central S coast. Industries inc. sugar refining, brewing, distilling, wine making, and the manu. of textiles, pottery and tobacco products. Wine and fruit are exported. Pop. (1970C) 374,452.

Malagasy Republic *see* **Madagascar**

Malahide Dublin, Irish Republic. Resort 8 m. (13 km.) NNE of Dublin sit. on the Irish Sea. Pop. (1971C) 3,834.

Malaita Solomon Islands, South Pacific. Island 30 m. (48 km.) NE of Guadalcanal. Area, 1,572 sq. m. (4,071 sq. km.). Chief town Auki. The main product is copra. Pop. (1970E) 29,000.

Malakal Upper Nile, Sudan. Town 430 m. (688 km.) S of Khartoum on White Nile R. Airport. Trading centre of a stock raising area. Pop. (1975E) 10,000.

Malakoff Hauts-de-Seine, France. A suburb of Paris. Manu. inc. textiles, pharmaceutical goods, electrical equipment and musical instruments. Pop. (1975C) 34,215.

Malang East Java, Indonesia. Town 50 m. (80 km.) S of Surabaya sit. on a plateau ringed by volcanoes. Manu. textiles. Trades in sugar, rice and coffee. Pop. (1971C) 429,000.

Mälar, Lake Sweden. Sit. in the SE on a narrow strait joined to the Baltic Sea. Area, 440 sq. m. (1,140 sq. km.).

Malatya Malatya, Turkey. Cap. of province in the W centre sit. near Euphrates R. Trades in grain and opium. Pop. (1970C) 130,340.

Malawi Central Africa. Republic bounded NE by L. Malawi, W by Zambia, S and E by Mozambique. Area, 37,000 sq. m. (95,830 sq. km.). Chief cities, Zomba (cap.), Blantyre, Limbe, Lilongwe. Sit. in a rift valley drained by Shiré R. flowing from L. Malawi, with plateaux on either side, (W, SE and S) at 2,000–3,000 ft. (610–915 metres) a.s.l. and rising to 10,000 ft. (3,048 metres) in Mount Mlanje. Mainly agric. with *c.* 3.4m. acres under cultivation, about two-thirds of it under maize. Other products inc. groundnuts, cotton, tobacco. Pop. (1977E) 5.31m.

Malawi, Lake Central Africa. Formerly L. Nyasa L. on the E border of Malawi at 1,500 ft. (457 metres) a.s.l. About 350 m. (560 km.) long and 40 m. (64 km.) wide, probably formed as a submerged section of the Great Rift Valley. Drained periodically by Shire R. when the water level is high.

Malaya, States of *see* **Peninsular Malaysia**

Malay Peninsula East Asia. Peninsula extending S from Thailand, which occupies the N end, to the island of Singapore, and mainly occupied by Peninsular Malaysia.

Malaysia South East Asia. State consisting of 13 constituent states covering most of the Malay peninsula, Sabah and Sarawak. Area, *c.* 129,000 sq. m. (*c.* 334,000 sq. km.). Chief towns Kuala Lumpur (cap.), Ipoh, Penang, Port Klang, Malacca, Kuching, Brunei. Mountainous, with thick forest and deep valleys, and a hot, humid climate. Agric. areas produce rice, tea, palm products, coconuts. Forest areas produce rubber, timber. Mineral resources inc. tin, petroleum, iron, bauxite, gold, coal. Peninsular Malaya comprises the states of Johore, Pahang, Negri Sembilan, Selangor, Perak, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu, Penang, Malacca. Pop. (1976E) 12,629,381.

Malden Massachusetts, U.S.A. A suburb of N Boston. Mainly residential. Manu. inc. rubber goods, radio equipment, paint and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 56,127.

Malden and Coombe Greater London, England. Town immediately NE of Kingston consisting of Old Malden, New Malden and Coombe. Mainly residential.

Maldive, Republic of Indian Ocean. Independent republic since 1965 consisting of an island group 400 m. (640 km.) SW of Sri Lanka. Area, 115 sq. m. (298 sq. km.), consisting of 2,000 islands of which only 220 are inhabited. Chief settlement Malé. The islands are covered with coconut palms and yield millet and fruit as well as coconut produce. Fishing is important to the economy, especially dried bonito which is exported. Tourism started in 1973. Pop. (1978E) 143,469.

Maldon Essex, England. Port and resort in SE sit. on estuary of R. Blackwater. Industries inc. flourmilling, sawmilling, boatbuilding, engineering, brewing, seasalt and oyster fishing. Pop. (1978E) 14,500.

Maldonado Madre de Dios, Peru. Otherwise Puerto Maldonado. Town 25 m. (40 km.) W of the Bolivian frontier on Madre de Dios R. Dept, cap. and trading centre for a forest area, handling rubber, balata, chicle, nuts, timber and some agric. produce. Pop. (1970E) 6,000.

Maldonado Uruguay. (i) Dept. of S Uruguay on N shore of Rio de la Plata estuary. Area, 1,587 sq. m. (4,110 sq. km.). Hilly and wooded area with a pleasant climate and many seaside resorts. Farming is important inland, esp. cattle, sheep, cereals, vines, sugar-beet, vegetables. Industries inc. tourism, flour milling, sugar refining, wine making. (ii) City 87 m. (139 km.) E of Montevideo near mouth of Río de la Plata. Dept. cap. Trading centre for grain and wool. The main industry is seal hunting. Pop. (1970E) 6,000.

Malegaon Maharashtra, India. Town 155 m. (248 km.) NE of Bombay sit. on Girnn R. Manu. textiles. Trades in grain. Pop. (1971C) 191,784.

Malé Republic of Maldives, Indian Ocean. Atoll forming the central group of the Maldives, 440 m. (704 km.) WSW of Sri Lanka. The main island is Malé Island, with port and seaplane base; trading centre and administration centre; seat of the Sultan's residence and the Maldive Assembly. Main products inc. copra, palm mats, breadfruit, fish. Pop. (1978E) 29,555.

Mali West Africa. Rep. bounded N by Algeria, E by Upper Volta and Niger, S by Guinea and Ivory Coast. Area, *c.* 449,000 sq. m. (1,162,910 sq. km.). Cap. Bamako. Desert and savannah; pop. concentrated along Senegal and Niger Rs. (S). Irrigated areas produce rice, cotton, millet. Industries concentrate mainly on food processing, with some cotton ginning and handicrafts. Chief exports are nuts, hides, gum arabic. Pop. (1976E) 6.3m.

Malines *see* **Mechelen**

Malin Head Donegal, Irish Republic. Sit. at the N of Inishowen peninsula, in the NE. 230 ft. (75 metres) a.s.l.

Mallaig Scotland. Highland Region. Port on the W coast sit. on the Sound of Sleat. There are steamer services to the Hebrides and Skye.

Malleco Chile. Province of S central Chile, bounded E by the Andes and W by the Cordillera de Nahuelbuta. Area, 5,512 sq. m. (14,276 sq. km.). Chief towns Angol (cap.), Victoria, Traiguén.

Drained by Malleco and Bío-Bío Rs. Mainly agric. with extensive forests. Main products cereals, potatoes, apples, peas, lentils, vines, timber. Pop. (1972E) 200,894.

Mallow Cork, Irish Republic. Resort in SW sit. on R. Blackwater. Industries inc. salmon fishing, sugar refining and tanning. Pop. (1971C) 5,901.

Malmédy *see* **Eupen and Malmédy**

Malmesbury Wiltshire, England. Town 14 m. (22 km.) WNW of Swindon sit. on R. Avon. Manu. electrical and lighting equipment. Pop. (1978E) 2,813.

Malmö Malmöhus, Sweden. Cap. of county and port in SW sit. on The Sound. Industries inc. shipbuilding, engineering, sugar refining, brewing, and the manu. of textiles and chemicals. Pop. (1976C) 240,220.

Malolos Luzon, Philippines. Cap. of Bulacan province 20 m. (32 km.) NNW of Manila. Trades in rice and is a vegetable and fish producing area. Pop. (1975E) 2,250.

Malta Mediterranean Sea. Independent Republic within the British Commonwealth. Malta was held in turn by Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians and Romans, and was conquered by Arabs in 870. The islands were finally annexed to the British Crown by the Treaty of Paris in 1814. Island group 60 m. (96 km.) S of Sicily and consisting of Malta, Goza and Comino. Area, 122 sq. m. (316 sq. km.). Chief town, Valletta (cap.). Rocky with shallow soil supporting cereals, vegetables. Dockyards employ a considerable proportion of the labour force but in recent years tourism has increasingly become a dominant industry. Fishing also important. Pop. (1977E) 308,942.

Maltby South Yorkshire, England. Town 6 m. (10 km.) E of Rotherham. The main industry is coalmining. Pop. (1971C) 14,066.

Malton North Yorkshire, England. Market town 17 m. (27 km.) NE of York sit. on R. Derwent. Industries inc. the manu. of agric. implements, mineral water and other light industry. There is limestone quarrying in the vicinity. Pop. (1973E) 4,010.

Malvern Hereford and Worcester, England. Town 7 m. (11 km.) SW of Worcester on the E slopes of the Malvern Hills. Spa and resort. Pop. (1973E) 30,420.

Malvern Hills England. A range about 10 m. (16 km.) long running N to S and rising to 1,395 ft. (425 metres) a.s.l. at the Worcestershire Beacon.

Malvinas, Islas *see* **Falkland Islands**

Mammoth Cave Kentucky, U.S.A. Vast cave in a national park area 24 m. (38 km.) NE of Bowling Green. Consists of chambers at 5 levels extending over 150 m. (240 km.). The Green R. feeds streams, falls and Ls. on the lowest level.

Man, Isle of United Kingdom. Island in the Irish Sea sit. 10 m. (16 km.) from Scotland, 28 m. (45 km.) from England and 38 m. (61 km.) from Northern Ireland. Area, 227 sq. m. (572 sq. km.). The surface is undulating, sloping up from a rocky coast to a central ridge which reaches 2,024 ft. (664 metres) a.s.l. at Snaefell. Chief towns Douglas, Ramsey, Peel and Castletown. Tourism and agric. are main industries but minerals are found. The principal agric. produce consists of oats, wheat, barley, potatoes, grasses, fatstock dairy products. In 1961 there were 161 Manx-speaking people. Pop. (1976C) 60,496.

Manabi Ecuador. Province of W Ecuador on the Pacific coast. Area, 7,602 sq. m. (19,689 sq. km.). Chief towns, Portoviejo (cap.), Bahia de Caráques, Manta, Jipijapa, Montecristi, Chone. Forested lowland drained by the Portoviejo and Chone Rs. Agric. areas yield coffee, cacao, rice, sugar-cane, cotton, bananas. The main industry is manu. Panama hats. Pop. (1971E) 848,600.

Managua Managua, Nicaragua. Cap. of Rep. and largest commercial and industrial centre sit. on SE shore of L. Managua. Manu. inc. textiles, cigarettes, matches and cement. Following an earthquake in 1931 and a fire in 1936, the town was completely rebuilt. Again in 1972 the town was devastated by a

further earthquake and evacuated. Pop. (1974E) 499,568.

Managua, Lake Managua, Nicaragua. Sit. in the W it is 38 m. (61 km.) long and drains into L. Nicaragua *via* the Tipitapa R.

Manam Papua New Guinea. Island 9 m. (14 km.) NE of New Guinea. Area, 32 sq. m. (83 sq. km.). Mountainous with an active volcano at 4,265 ft. (1,300 metres) a.s.l.

Manama Bahrain. Cap. of sheikdom and port sit. at the N end of Bahrain island. Administration centre for oil industry. Industries inc. boatbuilding and fishing. Pop. (1971C) 89,728.

Manasarowar Lake Tibet, China. Sit. in the W Himalayas at 15,000 ft. (4,572 metres) a.s.l. and to the NNE of Gurla Mandhata peak, it is a Hindu place of pilgrimage. Area, 200 sq. m. (518 sq. km.).

Manaus Amazonas, Brazil. State cap. and port sit. on Negro R. 12 m. (19 km.) above its confluence with Amazon R. It is only accessible by steamer and aeroplane. Industries inc. oil refining, jute and sawmilling, and rubber processing. Exports inc. timber, rubber and nuts. Pop. (1975E) 388,811.

Mancha, La Spain. Region of S central Spain consisting mainly of Ciudad Real province. Arid, with steppe and salt wastes, on a plateau at 2,000 ft. (610 metres) a.s.l. Drained by Rs. which disappear underground; water is pumped by windmills. Main products esparto grass, cereals, wine.

Manche France. Dept. in Normandy bordering on the English Channel. Area, 2,476 sq. m. (6,412 sq. km.). Mainly agric. concerned with dairy farming. Crops inc. cereals, fruit and vegetables. Cap. St. Lô. Pop. (1977C) 451,662.

Manchester Greater Manchester, England. Metropolitan district of Greater Manchester 160 m. (256 km.) NW of London on Irwell R., centre of a densely populated conurbation. Commercial and industrial centre. Industries inc. chemicals, engineering, textiles, printing, publishing, paper making; manu. rubber, food products, electrical goods. Railway centre and airport. Seat of several noted libraries, schools and art galleries and 2 universities. Pop. (1977E) 491,700.

Manchester Connecticut, U.S.A. Town 40 m. (64 km.) NNE of New Haven sit. on Hockanum R. Manu. inc. electrical equipment, machinery, paper goods and textiles. Pop. (1970C) 47,994.

Manchester New Hampshire, U.S.A. City in SE of state sit. on Merrimack R. Manu. inc. textile machinery, textiles, electrical equipment, leather, food products and footwear. Pop. (1970C) 87,754.

Manchester, Greater *see* **Greater Manchester**

Manchester Ship Canal England. Artificial channel dug along S side of Mersey R. estuary from Eastham *via* Ellesmere Port and Runcorn to upper Mersey and Irwell Rs., linking Manchester with Irish Sea through Mersey R. estuary. Length 35 m. (56 km.).

Manchuria China. Division of NE China bounded W by Mongolian Peoples' Republic, N and E by U.S.S.R. across the Argun, Amur and Ussuri Rs., SE by Korea, across the Tumen and Yalu Rs., S by the Yellow Sea. The term Manchuria is not used by the Chinese but is roughly identical with the 3 provinces of the NE Region. Area, 585,000 sq. m. (1,515,000 sq. km.). Chief cities Shenang (Mukden) (cap.), Harbin, Changchun, Dairen, Antung, Krin. Mainly agric., with an extensive central plain surrounded by mountains and forests. Drained by Sungari, Nonni and Kiao Rs. Continental climate with temps. rising to 82°F (28°C) (Dairen) and falling to −4°F (−20°C) (Harbin). Fertile soil, producing soybeans and cereals, with some cotton, hemp, flax, sugar-beet, tobacco, oilseeds; the Mongols of the W live by stock-farming; the Tungusic people (N) by hunting. Lumbering is important in the highlands, esp. pine and larch. Minerals inc. coal, iron, magnesite, oil shale. Major coal mines are at Fushun and Fusin. Iron and steel industries have developed at Anshan, Penki and Tungpientao, with other important metallurgical industries

at Mukden, Harbin, Dairen. Hydroelectric power is used extensively. Pop. (1970E) 73m.

Mandalay Upper Burma, Burma. Town and R. port in central Burma sit. on Irrawaddy R. Manu. inc. silk, gold and silver ware, and matches. There are many temples and pagodas. Pop. (1973E) over 417,266.

Mandasor Madhya Pradesh, India. Town 109 m. (174 km.) NNW of Indore. Trades in grain, textiles and cotton. Pop. (1971E) 57,000.

Manfredonia Puglia, Italy. Port in the SE 23 m. (37 km.) NE of Foggia and sit. on the Gulf of Manfredonia. Industries inc. fishing and the manu. of leather goods and cement. Tourism is increasing and a hydraulics works has been developed. Pop. (1971E) 46,000.

Mangaia Cook Islands, South Pacific. Island 110 m. (176 km.) SE of Rarotonga. Area, 25 sq. m. (65 sq. km.), with a coral limestone cliff surrounding central hills. Volcanic. Main products fruit, copra.

Mangalore Karnataka, India. Port 450 m. (720 km.) SSE of Bombay sit. on Malabar coast. Manu. inc. textiles, hosiery and tiles. Exports inc. coffee, cashew nuts and spices. Pop. (1971C) 214,093.

Mango Togo. Town 100 m. (160 km.) NNW of Sokodé on Oti R. Trading centre for nuts, kapok, butter. Pop. (1970E) 7,800.

Manhattan New York, U.S.A. District of New York city sit. mainly on Manhattan Island but extending to neighbouring islets, all linked by a complex network of road and rail bridges. Commercial, financial and cultural centre of New York; communications centre with important passenger and freight traffic by sea and rail. The best known streets and buildings of New York are mainly in Manhattan; Times Square, Broadway, Wall Street, Greenwich Village, Fifth Avenue, the Rockefeller Center and most of the tallest 'skyscrapers'.

Manica and Sofala Mozambique. Province of central Mozambique bounded N by Malawi, NW by Zambia, W by Rhodesia, S by Sabi R. and E by the Indian Ocean. Area, 88,274 sq. m. (228,630 sq. km.). Cap. Beira. Marshy coastal plains rise to plateau at 2,000–4,000 ft. (610–1,220 metres) a.s.l., drained by Zambesi R. and bounded by mountains W and N. Agric. districts near the Rs. produce sugar-cane, cotton, sisal, maize and beans. Livestock farming is important. Minerals inc. coal, at Moatize, uranium, asbestos, gold.

Manila Luzon, Philippines. Port sit. in the SW on Manila Bay. Industries inc. sugar refining, coconut-oil processing, and the manu. of textiles and tobacco products. Exports inc. sugar and Manila hemp (abacá). Pop. (1970C) 1,330,788.

Manipur India. State of NE India bounded E by Burma. Area, 8,620 sq. m. (22,326 sq. km.). Cap. Imphal. Plateau in the centre, at an average 2,500 ft. (762 metres), surrounded by the Manipur Hills and drained by Barak and Manipur Rs. The land descends (S) to a marshy L. district. Agric. areas produce bamboo, rice, mustard, sugar-cane, tobacco, fruit. Some lumbering and silk production. Pop. (1971C) 1,069,555.

Manisa Manisa, Turkey. Cap. of province 20 m. (32 km.) NE of Izmir. Trades in grain, olives, raisins and tobacco. Pop. (1970C) 70,022.

Manitoba Canada. Province of central Canada on the W edge of the central prairie, bounded NE by Hudson Bay, S by the U.S.A. Area, 246,512 sq. m. (638,466 sq. km.). Chief cities Winnipeg (cap.), Brandon, Portage la Prairie, St. Boniface. Undulating country rising towards hills in the W and with many Ls. and Rs., inc. Ls. Winnipeg, Manitoba, Winnipegosis, Moose, Southern Indian, Cedar, Island and Gods. The S prairie supports most of the pop., main products grain, hay, clover, potatoes. Mining, fishing and lumbering (50% of land area is wooded) are important in the N. Grain is a major export. Pop. (1976C) 1,021,506.

Manitoba, Lake Manitoba, Canada. Sit. SW of L. Winnipeg into which it drains *via* Dauphin R. Area, 1,817 sq. m. (4,706 sq. km.).

Manitoulin Islands Canada/U.S.A. Sit. in L. Huron in Ontario, Canada, and Michigan, U.S.A. The largest island is Great Manitoulin, 80 m. (128 km.) in length, which is the largest freshwater L. island in the world. The main occupations are farming, fishing and lumbering.

Manitowoc Wisconsin, U.S.A. Port sit. at confluence of Manitowoc R. with L. Michigan, and 34 m. (54 km.) SE of Green Bay. Industries inc. shipbuilding and the manu. of machinery, aluminium ware, furniture and food products. Pop. (1970C) 33,430.

Manizales Caldas, Colombia. Cap. of dept. in the central W, and in the Central Cordillera, sit. at 7,000 ft. (2,134 metres) a.s.l. It is the centre of a rich coffee producing district. Manu. inc. textiles, chemicals, leather goods, shoes and beer. Pop. (1972E) 306,500.

Mannar, Gulf of Indian Ocean. Sit. between India and Sri Lanka. Noted for pearl fishing.

Mannheim Baden-Württemberg, Federal Republic of Germany. R. Port in SW sit. at confluence of Rs. Rhine and Neckar opposite Lugwigshafen. Industries inc. railway engineering, and the manu. of motor-cars, agric. machinery, chemicals, textiles, electrical equipment and tobacco products. Trades in coal and grain. Pop. (1970E) 332,378.

Manono Island Western Samoa, West Pacific. Island in a strait extending 10 m. (16 km.) between Upolu and Savaii. Area, 1 sq. m. (2.59 sq. km.), rising to 230 ft. (71 metres) a.s.l.

Manora Karachi, Pakistan. Headland protecting the S entrance to Karachi harbour.

Manresa Barcelona, Spain. Town 28 m. (45 km.) NNW of Barcelona sit. on Cardoner R. Manu. inc. textiles, paper and leather goods. Pop. (1970C) 57,846.

Mansfield Nottinghamshire, England. Town 14 m. (22 km.) N of Nottingham on Maun R. The main industry is coalmining, with some cotton and shoe manu., engineering and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 58,450.

Mansfield Ohio, U.S.A. City 66 m. (106 km.) SW of Cleveland. Manu. inc. steel goods, electrical equipment and tyres. Pop. (1970C) 55,047.

Mansûra Daqahlîya, Egypt. Cap. of governorate sit. on Damietta branch of Nile R. Manu. cottons and linens. Pop. (1974E) 232,400.

Mantua Lombardia, Italy. Cap. of Mantua province in central N sit. on Mincio R. which encloses it on three sides. Industries inc. sugar refining, printing, brewing and tanning. There are many fine medieval buildings. Pop. (1971E) 67,000.

Manu'a Islands American Samoa, South Pacific. Group consisting of Tau, Ofu and Olosega Islands, trad. the original home of the Samoan people.

Manuae Cook Islands, South Pacific. Atoll 124 m. (198 km.) NE of Rarotonga, consisting of Manuae (W) and Te-Au-o-Tu (E) islets, joined by a coral reef. Area, 1,524 acres. The main product is copra.

Manus Papua New Guinea. Islands in the Bismarck Arch. 230 m. (368 km.) NW of New Britain. Area, 633 sq. m. (1,639 sq. km.). Volcanic, rising to 3,000 ft. (914 metres) a.s.l. The main product is copra.

Manych Depression U.S.S.R. Broad valley in the S Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Rep. extending *c.* 350 m. (560 km.) SE from lower Don R. to the Caspian Sea and drained by Western and Eastern Manych Rs.

Manzala, Lake Lower Egypt, Egypt. A coastal lagoon extending from Damietta branch of Nile R. to Suez Canal. Area, 660 sq. m. (1,709 sq. km.). A narrow spit separates it from the Mediterranean Sea.

Manzanillo Cuba. Port sit. at head of Gulf of Guacanayabo on SE coast, and 85 m. (136 km.) WNW of Santiago de Cuba. Industries inc. sugar refining, fish canning and sawmilling. Sugar, molasses and coffee are exported. Pop. (1970E) 21,000.

Maputo Mozambique. Cap. of Mozambique, port and resort, sit. on NW of Maputo Bay. Joined by road and rail with Rep. of S. Afr. and offering a good

harbour for imports. Manu. footwear, furniture and cement. Pop. (1970E) 383,775.

Maputsoe Leribe, Lesotho. A new industrial town created in 1966.

Maracaibo Zulia, Venezuela. State cap. and port sit. on NW shore of L. Maracaibo. Exports inc. oil, sugar, coffee and cocoa. A channel for ocean-going vessels connects L. Maracaibo with the Caribbean Sea. Pop. (1971E) 650,000.

Maracaibo, Lake Zulia, Venezuela. Sit. in NW and surrounded by rich oilfields. Area, 5,000 sq. m. (13,000 sq. km.).

Maracay Aragua, Venezuela. State cap. in central N just NE of L. Valencia. Manu. textiles. Pop. (1971E) 255,000.

Marágheh Azerbaijan, Iran. Town 50 m. (80 km.) S of Tabriz. Trades in grain, rice, cotton, fruit and vines. Pop. (1970E) 60,000.

Maraisburg *see* **Roodepoort-Maraisburg**

Marajó Island Pará, Brazil. Sit. in Amazon R. delta. Area, 18,519 sq. m. (47,964 sq. km.).

Marakei Gilbert Islands, West Pacific. Atoll of the N Gilbert group, area 4 sq. m. (10 sq. km.). The main product is sponges.

Maramba *see* **Livingstone**

Maranhão Brazil. A maritime state in the NE bordered by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 126,897 sq. m. (328,663 sq. km.). In the S and W it is hilly and the main occupation is stock rearing. The low coastal plain extending N is thickly forested but cotton, sugar-cane, rice and maize are grown in the R. valleys. Cap. São Luís. Pop. (1970C) 3,037,135.

Marañón River Peru. Rises in the Andes WNW of Cerro de Pasco and flows *c.* 1,000 m. (1,600 km.) NNW through the Andes towards the Ecuador frontier, then NE through the Pongo de Manseriche gap and E past Barranca and Nauta to join the Ucayali R. 55 m. (88 km.) SSW of Iquitos. Together they form Amazon R. Main tribs. Santiago, Morona, Pastaza, Tigre and Huallaga Rs. Navigable to Pongo de Manseriche.

Maraş Maraş, Turkey. Cap. of province in S central Turkey sit. at the foot of Mount Taurus. Trades in wheat, cotton and carpets. Pop. (1970C) 105,206.

Marazion Cornwall, England. Resort 3 m. (5 km.) E of Penzance sit. on Mount's Bay. At low tide a causeway of boulders joins it to St. Michael's Mount. Pop. (1973E) 1,352.

Marburg Hessen, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 50 m. (80 km.) N of Frankfurt sit. on Lahn R. Manu. inc. precision instruments, photographic equipment, pottery and soap. Pop. (1971E) 47,500.

March Cambridgeshire, England. Town 13 m. (21 km.) NW of Ely sit. on Nene R. Industries inc. beet sugar refining, and the manu. of agric. implements. Pop. (1977E) 13,670.

Marches, The Italy. Regions of central Italy bounded E by the Adriatic Sea. Area, 3,744 sq. m. (9,697 sq. km.). Chief cities Ancona (cap.), Ascoli Piceno, Pésaro. Crossed NW to SE by the Apennines, with mountain valleys descending to a narrow coastal plain. Mainly an agric. and stock farming area with sulphur mining in the N. Main products wheat, maize, grapes, olives, fruit, vegetables, raw silk, livestock, fish, timber. Industries inc. paper making, shipbuilding, textiles, ceramics, engineering. Pop. (1975E) 1,390,400.

Mar del Plata Buenos Aires, Argentina. Resort sit. between Buenos Aires and Bahía Blanca on the Atlantic Ocean. Industries inc. fish canning, meat packing, flour milling and tourism. Pop. (1970C) 302,282.

Mardin Mardin, Turkey. Cap. of province in the SE, 14 m. (22 km.) from the border with Syria. Manu. textiles. Trades in cereals and wool. Pop. (1970C) 33,740.

Maré New Caledonia, South West Pacific. Island 35 m. (56 km.) S of Lifu in the Loyalty Islands. Area, 22 m. (35 km.) by 18 m. (29 km.). Coral, rising to 300 ft. (91 metres) a.s.l. The main products are copra, oranges.

Maree, Loch Scotland. Sit. in the NW, to the NE of Loch Torridon, it drains into Loch Ewe *via* R. Ewe.

Maremma Tuscany, Italy. District mainly sit. in Grosseto province and bounded W by the Tyrrhenian Sea. Area, *c.* 1,930 sq. m. (4,999 sq. km.). Former malarial swamps reclaimed as agric. land producing cereals, grapes, olives, fruit, livestock. Mineral deposits inc. copper, lignite, iron and mercury. Important source of boric acid.

Mareotis, Lake Egypt. A salt L. sit. in Nile R. delta with a narrow spit separating it from the Mediterranean Sea.

Margam West Glamorgan, Wales. Town forming a district of Port Talbot in a coalmining area, with important steel industry.

Margarita Island Nueva Esparta, Venezuela. Sit. 15 m. (24 km.) off the NE coast. Area, 444 sq. m. (1,150 sq. km.). The main occupations are pearl and deep-sea fishing. Cap. La Asunsión. Pop. (1970E) 26,000.

Margate Kent, England. Resort in the SE sit. in the Isle of Thanet. Pop. (1973E) 50,290.

Mariana Islands West Pacific. Group 1,500 m. (2,400 km.) E of the Philippines. Area, 370 sq. m. (958 sq. km.), comprising a chain of islands extending 500 m. (800 km.) N to S. Main islands are Agrihan, Aguijan, Alamagan, Anatahan, Asuncion, Guam, Guguan, Maug, Medinilla, Pagan, Pajaros, Rota, Saipan, Sarigan, Tinian. Volcanic and mountainous, rising to 3,166 ft. (1,038 metres) a.s.l. on Agrihan. Main products sugarcane, coffee, coconuts. Guam is developed as an important U.S. base; other islands form overseas territories of the U.S.A. but are relatively undeveloped. Pop. (1974E) 14,335.

Marianao Cuba. A residential suburb of W Havana. Pop. (1960E) 229,576.

Mariánské Lázně Západočeský, Czechoslovakia. Spa in the W, 33 m. (53 km.) WNW of Pilsen.

Mari Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Area, 8,955 sq. m. (23,193 sq. km.). Constituted an Autonomous Rep. 1936. Cap. Yoshkar-Ola, 400 m. (640 km.) ENE of Moscow. Chief industries are metalworking, timber, paper, woodworking and food processing. Grain is the main crop occupying 70% of the cultivated land. There are minerals inc. coal at Pechora. Pop. (1972E) 688,000.

Maribor Slovenia, Yugoslavia. Town in NW sit. on Drava R. Manu. inc. textiles, chemicals, footwear and leather goods. Trades in timber, grain and wine. Pop. (1971C) 172,155.

Marie-Galante Guadeloupe, West Indies. Island 25 m. (40 km.) E of Basse-Terre. Area, 58 sq. m. (150 sq. km.). Chief town Grand-Bourg. Low-lying limestone rock. The main product is sugar-cane. Pop. (1975E) 16,000.

Mariinsk Canal Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Canal extending 5 m. (8 km.) between Vytegra (NW) and Kovzha (SE) Rs. as part of the Mariinsk system joining Volga R. and Rybinsk Reservoir with Neva R.

Marion Indiana, U.S.A. City 45 m. (72 km.) SW of Fort Wayne sit. on Mississinewa R. Manu. inc. oilfield and railway machinery, paper, glass and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970C) 39,607.

Marion Ohio, U.S.A. City 43 m. (69 km.) N of Columbus. Manu. inc. farm, excavating and road construction machinery. Pop. (1970C) 38,646.

Marion Island South Indian Ocean. Island 1,200 m. (1,920 km.) SE of Cape Town and immediately SW of Prince Edward Island (together known as the Prince Edward Islands). Area, 13 m. (21 km.) by 8 m. (13 km.), rising to 4,200 ft. (1,280 metres) a.s.l. Meteorological station.

Maritime Provinces Canada. The three provinces on the Atlantic coast, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Maritsa River Bulgaria/Turkey/Greece. Rises on Stalin Peak in the Rila range and flows 300 m. (480 km.) first E and SE past Pazardzhik, Plovdiv, and Svilengrad to the frontier with Greece and Turkey near Edirne, Turkey. It then forms the Greek/Turkish frontier and flows S and SW to enter the Aegean Sea below Enez. Used for power and irrigation of a fertile valley. Main tribs. Bacha, Asenovitsa, Arda, Topolnitsa, Strema, Tundzha and Ergene Rs.

Market Drayton Salop, England. Town 17 m. (27 km.) NE of Shrewsbury sit. on R. Tern. Manu. agric. implements. Pop. (1978E) 7,500.

Market Harborough Leicestershire, England. Town 17 m. (27 km.) N of Northampton on R. Welland. Manu. inc. textiles, electrical equipment, rubber goods and brushes. Pop. (1973E) 15,230.

Markinch Scotland. Fife Region. Town 5 m. (8 km.) W of Leven on Leven R. Industries inc. coalmining, textiles, paper making. Pop. (1978E) 2,310.

Marlborough Wiltshire, England. Market town 9 m. (14 km.) SSE of Swindon sit. on R. Kennet. Industries inc. engineering and tanning. Tourist centre. Pop. (1973E) 6,370.

Marlborough South Island, New Zealand. A district in the NE. Area, 4,220 sq. m. (10,930 sq. km.). Mainly agric. producing sheep, grain and fruit. The chief town is Blenheim; the chief port, Picton.

Marlow Buckinghamshire, England. Town 4 m. (7 km.) S of High Wycombe on Thames R. Residential with some industry inc. paper making. Pop. (1977E) 13,114.

Marmara, Sea of Turkey. Sit. between Europe and Asia and connected with the Aegean Sea by the Dardanelles, and with the Black Sea by the Bosphorus.

Marne France. Dept. in the NE. Area, 3,167 sq. m. (8,205 sq. km.). It is chalky and dry in the N producing champagne wines. The principal R. is Marne. Industries inc. iron and copper founding, brewing and tanning. Cap. Châlons-sur-Marne. Pop. (1977C) 530,399.

Marne River France. Rises S of Langres and flows 325 m. (520 km.) NW past Chaumont, Châlons-sur-Marne and Meaux to enter Seine R. at Charenton-le-Pont above Paris. Much of its course is in canals. The middle course waters the Champagne region. Main tribs. Blaise, Petit-Morin, Grand-Morin, Saulx and Ourcq.

Maroni River French Guiana/Surinam. Rises in the Tumuc-Humac range of French Guiana, near the Brazilian frontier, flowing *c.* 450 m. (720 km.) N along the French Guiana/Surinam frontier through tropical forest to enter the Atlantic at Galibi Point. The upper course is called Itany or Litany R., the middle course is called Aoua R. Main trib. Tapanahoni R.

Marple Greater Manchester, England. Town 4 m. (7 km.) E of Stockport. The main industry is textiles. Pop. (1976E) 24,870.

Marquezas Islands French Polynesia. A volcanic group 750 m. (1,200 km.) NE of Tahiti. Area, 492 sq. m. (1,274 sq. km.). The two largest islands are Nuku-Hiva and Hiva-Oa. The chief town is Atuona, on Hiva-Oa. Pop. (1972E) 5,593.

Marrakesh Morocco. Town in the W centre sit. at the foot of the High Atlas Mountains. Tourist centre. Manu. carpets and leather goods. Pop. (1971E) 332,741.

Marsala Sicilia, Italy. Port in the W. Industries inc. fishing and the manu. of bottles. Trades in Marsala wine, olive oil and agric. produce. Pop. (1975E) 80,000.

Marseilles Bouches-du-Rhône, France. City 400 m. (640 km.) SSE of Paris on the Mediterranean. Prefecture, and second city of France. Major port exporting wine, liqueurs, olive oil, soap, cement products, ochre, sugar, metal goods, vegetables; imports inc. vines, olives, citrus fruit, spices, hides, oil seeds

and nuts, mainly produce of North Africa. Industries inc. chemicals, smelting iron, bauxite and copper, shipbuilding, engineering, oil refining, sugar refining, soap, brick, tile, glass, cigarette and match manu. Pop. (1975C) 914,356.

Marshall Islands West Pacific. Arch. *c.* 2,600 nautical m. N of Auckland, New Zealand. Area, 70 m. (181 sq. km.) consisting of 34 atolls and coral islands in parallel chains extending NW to SE and about 130 m. (208 km.) apart. Main islands are Kwajalein, Majuro, Jaluit. The chief product is copra, also breadfruit, papaya, arrowroot. Pop. (1974E) 25,044.

Marske Cleveland, England. Town 10 m. (16 km.) E of Middlesbrough on the North Sea coast. Dormitory town for Teesside area with some light engineering. Pop. (1976E) 10,563.

Martaban, Gulf of Burma. An inlet of the Indian Ocean to the E of the Irrawaddy R. delta. The R. Salween and Sittang drain into it.

Martha's Vineyard Massachusetts, U.S.A. An island and resort 15 m. (24 km.) off the SE coast of the state.

Martina Franca Puglia, Italy. Town 17 m. (27 km.) NNE of Taranto. Wine and olive oil are produced. Manu. inc. hosiery. Pop. (1971E) 39,000.

Martinique West Indies. Island between Dominica (N) and St. Lucia (S) in the Windward Islands, forming an overseas dept. of France. Martinique has been in French possession since 1635, except during the Seven Years' War (1762–3) and the French Revolution and Empire (1794–1802, 1809–1815) when it was under British occupation. Area, 427 sq. m. (1,106 sq. km.). Cap. Fort-de-France. Tropical, humid climate with high rainfall. Volcanic and mountainous, rising to 4,429 ft. (1,094 metres) a.s.l. in Mont Pelée, and thickly forested (N). Most cultivable land is under sugar-cane. Chief products sugar, rum, coffee, cacao, tobacco, cotton, fruit. Pop. (1972E) 339,000.

Martos Jaén, Spain. Town 10 m. (16 km.) WSW of Jaén. Manu. inc. textiles, pottery, soap and cement. Trades in wine and olive oil. Pop. (1971E) 21,500.

Maruy Turkmenistan, U.S.S.R. Town in an oasis 220 m. (352 km.) ESE of Ashkhabad sit. on Murghab R. Manu. inc. cotton, carpets, beer and food products.

Maryborough Queensland, Australia. Port in SE of state sit. on Mary R. Industries inc. shipbuilding, railway engineering, iron and steel works, and sawmilling. Coal, timber, fruit and sugar are exported. Pop. (1972E) 19,150.

Maryland U.S.A. State on the Atlantic coast bounded N by Pennsylvania, S and W by West Virginia, Virginia and the District of Columbia, E by the Atlantic and Delaware. Area, 10,577 sq. m. (27,394 sq. km.). Chief cities Annapolis (cap.), Baltimore, Dundalk. The N boundary (the Mason–Dixon line *see* below) extends *c.* 200 m. (320 km.) W to E and the state extends S from it for widely varying distances, 4 m. (7 km.) in the middle W, 125 m. (200 km.) in the E, to an irregular S boundary on the Potomac R. Mainly coastal plain divided N to S by Chesapeake Bay, with its many inlets, and rising W to the Appalachian Mountains. Main products grain, fruit, vegetables, timber, store coal, tobacco, fish esp. shell-fish. The main industries are food processing and canning, with most manu. industry in Baltimore, inc. shipbuilding, iron and steel, engineering, chemicals, textiles, oil refining. Coalmining is in the W, esp. at Cumberland. Pop. (1970C) 3,922,399.

Maryport Cumbria, England. Port 25 m. (40 km.) WSW of Carlisle sit. at mouth of R. Allen on Solway Firth. Industries inc. coalmining, tanning and the manu. of chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 11,560.

Masaka Buganda, Uganda. Town 75 m. (120 km.) SW of Kampala. Trading centre for an agric. area, handling cotton, coffee, bananas, millet, maize. The main industry is coffee processing. (Pop. (1971E) 13,000.

Masaya Masaya, Nicaragua. Cap. of dept. sit. between L. Managua and L. Nicaragua. It is the centre of a rich agric. district producing cotton, coffee and to-

bacco. The main products are Indian handicrafts, footwear and cigars. Pop. (1970E) 34,127.

Masbate Philippines. An island sit. between Luzon and Negros. Area, 1,562 sq. m. (4,046 sq. km.). It was formerly a gold mining district. Coconuts, rice, corn and hemp are grown.

Maseru Lesotho. Cap. of Kingdom sit. just inside the border and 80 m. (128 km.) E of Bloemfontein, Rep. of S. Africa, and near Caledon R. Pop. (1976E) 45,000.

Mashonaland Rhodesia. A region in the NE inhabited by the Mashona. The chief town is Salisbury.

Mashreq The states of Egypt, Jordan and Syria.

Mason City Iowa, U.S.A. Sit. 106 m. (170 km.) NNE of Des Moines. Industries inc. meat packing, sugar refining, printing, engineering and the manu. of cement, bricks and tiles. Pop. (1970C) 30,491.

Mason-Dixon Line U.S.A. Boundary between Maryland (S) and Pennsylvania (N). Surveyed 1763–7 by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon. Extended 1779 between Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The 'slave states' before the Civil War were S of the line. It is still regarded as the N to S boundary.

Massachusetts U.S.A. State of New England bounded E by Atlantic, S by Connecticut and Rhode Island, W by New York. Area, 8,257 sq. m. (21,386 sq. km.). Chief cities Boston (cap.), Worcester, Springfield, New Bedford, Cambridge, Fall River, Lowell, Newton, Lynn. Uplands (W) descend to depressions on the E coast. Industrialized state with woodland and mixed farming in rural areas, producing dairy products, hay, corn, oats and potatoes. Market gardening is important. Industries inc. fishing, fish processing, electrical engineering, textiles, chemicals, paper making, shipbuilding, printing and publishing, engineering. About half the pop. is concentrated in the Boston-centred conurbation. Pop. (1970C) 5,689,170.

Massawa Eritrea, Ethiopia. Port sit. partly on Massawa Island and partly on the mainland on the Red Sea coast. Exports inc. hides, coffee, oil seeds and cattle. Tourist centre. Pop. (1970E) 18,500.

Massillon Ohio, U.S.A. City 16 m. (26 km.) S of Akron. Manu. inc. steel, aluminium, paper and rubber goods. Pop. (1970C) 32,539.

Masterton North Island, New Zealand. Town 50 m. (80 km.) ENE of Wellington. Industries inc. meat packing, woollen milling and dairy farming. Pop. (1973E) 18,900.

Masulipatnam Andhra Pradesh, India. Port 195 m. (312 km.) ESE of Hyderabad sit. on N side of Krishna R. delta. Industries inc. carpet weaving, rice and cotton milling. Groundnuts and castor seeds are exported. Pop. (1971E) 113,000.

Mat River Albania. Rises E of Klos and flows 60 m. (96 km.) NW then W past Burrel to enter the Adriatic in Drin Gulk 9 m. (14 km.) SSW of Lesh. Main trib. Fan R.

Matabeleland Rhodesia. A region in the SW inhabited by the Matabele. The chief town is Bulawayo.

Matadi Zaïre. Port in SW, near the border with Angola, sit. just below Livingstone Falls on Zaïre R., and about 100 m. (160 km.) from the coast. Exports inc. coffee, cacao, cotton and palm oil. Pop. (1970E) 110,000.

Matagalpa Matagalpa, Nicaragua. Cap. of dept. 60 m. (96 km.) NNE of Managua. Industries inc. flour milling and coffee processing. Pop. (1970E) 61,383.

Matamoros Tamaulipas, Mexico. Town sit. on Rio Grande opposite Brownsville in Texas, U.S.A., and 175 m. (280 km.) E of Monterrey. Industries inc. cotton ginning, distilling, tanning and the processing of vegetable oil. Pop. (1970C) 182,900.

Matanzas Matanzas, Cuba. Cap. of province and port in the NW. Industries inc. sugar refining, tanning and the manu.

of footwear and textiles. Sugar is exported. Pop. (1970E) 85,500.

Matapan, Cape Peloponnesus, Greece. Sit. at the point of the Matapan peninsula between the Gulfs of Laconia and Messenia.

Mataró Barcelona, Spain. Port 20 m. (32 km.) NE of Barcelona. Manu. inc. textiles, hats, paper and soap. Trades in wine. Pop. (1970C) 73,129.

Matera Basilicata, Italy. Cap. of Matera province 36 m. (58 km.) WNW of Taranto. Manu. inc. pottery and macaroni. Trades in cereals and olive oil. Pop. (1970E) 44,500.

Mathura Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 30 m. (48 km.) NW of Agra sit. on the Jumna R. It is an important Hindu religious centre. Manu. inc. chemicals, textiles and paper. Trades in cotton, grain and oilseeds. Pop. (1971C) 140,468.

Matlock Derbyshire, England. Urban district 22 m. (35 km.) S of Sheffield and comprising Matlock Green, Matlock Bath and Matlock Bank. Resort with mineral springs. The main industries are textiles and paint and there is some engineering. Pop. (1973E) 9,682.

Mato Grosso Brazil. State of central Brazil, bounded W by Bolivia, SW and S by Paraguay. Area, 487,479 sq. m. (1,262,571 sq. km.). Cap. Cuiabá. Plateau, descending W and S to flood plains of Paraguay R. Drained N by tribs. of Amazon R. and S by Paraná and Paraguay Rs. Mainly a stock raising area with some agric. land producing sugar, rice, beans, tobacco. The forests of the N yield timber, rubber and medicinal plants. Minerals are considerable; inc. gold, diamonds, manganese. Pop. (1976E) 2m. inc. Mato Grosso do Sul.

Mato Grosso do Sul Brazil. A new state created in 1977 from part of Mato Grosso. Cap. Campo Grande.

Matopo Hills Rhodesia. A range about 50 m. (80 km.) in length sit. to the S of Bulawayo. Over 5,000 ft. (1,524 metres) a.s.l.

Matosinhos Porto, Portugal. Port and resort 5 m. (8 km.) NW of Oporto sit. at mouth of Leça R. Industries inc. fishing and fish canning. Pop. (1970C) 37,694.

Matrah Oman. Town sit. just W of Muscat. It is a terminus of caravan routes and trades in pearls, dates and fruit. Pop. (1970E) 15,000.

Matsue Honshū, Japan. Port 85 m. (136 km.) NNE of Hiroshima sit. on a lagoon of the Sea of Japan. Manu. inc. textiles. Pop. (1970E) 118,000.

Matsumoto Honshū, Japan. Town 105 m. (168 km.) WNW of Tōkyō. Tourist centre. Manu. inc. machinery and paper. Pop. (1970E) 163,000.

Matsuyama Shikoku, Japan. Cap. of Ehime prefecture and port in the NW. Industries inc. oil refining, fruit canning, and the manu. of agric. machinery, chemicals and textiles. Pop. (1970C) 323,000.

Matterhorn Valais, Switzerland. A peak in the Pennine Alps, on the border with Italy and 6 m. (10 km.) SW of Zermatt, 14,690 ft. (4,478 metres) a.s.l.

Mauchline Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town 10 m. (16 km.) ENE of Ayr. Manu. inc. agric. implements. Pop. (1973E) 2,998.

Mauke Cook Islands, South Pacific. Island 150 m. (240 km.) NE of Rarotonga, most E of the Cook group. Area, 4,600 acres. Fertile, producing fruit, copra. Pop. (1971E) 700.

Maule Chile. Province of S central Chile, bounded N by Maule R., W by Pacific. Area, 2,172 sq. m. (5,625 sq. km.). Chief towns Cauquenes (cap.), Constitución, Chanco, Curanipe. Lowland rising to Andean foothills. Wine growing area, also producing wheat, maize, potatoes, lentils, peas. Forests produce valuable timber for building. Industries inc. lumbering, sawmilling, wine making, flour milling, shipbuilding. Pop. (1972E) 92,336.

Maupiti Society Islands, South Pacific. Island 25 m. (40 km.) W of Bora-Bora. Volcanic, with deposits of black basalt.

Mauritania West Africa. The Islamic

Republic of Mauritania became independent in 1960, after having been a French protectorate (1903) and colony (1920). Bounded N by Algeria, N and NW by the disputed Spanish Sahara, E and S by Mali, and SW by Senegal and the Atlantic Ocean. Area, *c.* 450,000 sq. m. (1,166,000 sq. km.). Cap. Nouakchott. Desert broken by mountain ridges running NE to SW with some large oases. Most cultivated land is on Senegal R. (s). Elsewhere the pop. is nomadic. Main products dates, salt, gum arabic, fish, salted and dried fish are exported. Pop. (1977E) 1,481,000.

Mauritius Indian Ocean. Island *c.* 350 m. (560 km.) E of Madagascar forming, with its dependent islands, an independent state of the British Commonwealth. Mauritius was known to Arab navigators probably not later than the 10 cent. It was probably visited by Malays in the 15th cent., and was discovered by the Portuguese between 1507 and 1512, but the Dutch were the first settlers (1598). In 1710 they abandoned the island, which was occupied by the French under the name of Ile de France (1715). The British occupied the island in 1810, and it was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris, 1814. Mauritius attained independence in 1968. Area, 720 sq. m. (1,865 sq. km.). Cap. Port Louis. Plateau rising to mountains around its edges and then descending abruptly to coastal lowlands. There are numerous Rs. Tropical climate with rainfall up to 175 ins. and frequent cyclones. The main crop is sugar-cane, also tobacco, hemp, tea. Industries inc. distilling rum, manu. tobacco products. Pop. (1977E) 1.48m.

May, Isle of Scotland. Sit. at entrance to Firth of Forth, 5 m. (8 km.) from the SE coast.

Mayaguana Bahamas, West Indies. Island and district between Acklins Island (W) and the Caicos Islands, 315 m. (504 km.) SE of Nassau. Area, 96 sq. m. (249 sq. km.). Chief settlements Abraham's Bay, Pirates' Well. Low-lying, wooded, with salt pans on the coast. Pop. (1970C) 581.

Mayagüez Puerto Rico, U.S.A. Port sit. on the W coast. Industries inc. sugar refining, brewing, rum distilling and the manu. of tobacco products. Noted for embroidery. Pop. (1972E) 89,900.

Maybole Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town 8 m. (13 km.) S of Ayr. Manu. agric. implements and footwear. Pop. (1973E) 3,344.

Mayenne France. Dept. in NW sit. mainly in Loire R. basin. Area, 2,012 sq. m. (5,212 sq. km.). It is generally low-lying with hills in the NE. The principal R. is Mayenne. Cattle and horse breeding are important, and cereals, sugar-beet and cider apples are grown. There are iron mines, and marble and slate quarries. Cap. Laval. Pop. (1975C) 261,789.

Mayenne River France. Rises 3 m. (5 km.) E of Pré-en-Pail and flows 125 m. (200 km.) S past Mayenne and Château-Gontier to join Sarthe R. above Angers; together they form Main R. Main tribs. Varenne and Oudon Rs.

Mayfair Greater London, England. Residential and commercial district of W central London and once the most fashionable district bounded W by Hyde Park.

Mayo Connacht, Irish Republic. A maritime county in NW bordered by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 2,084 sq. m. (5,397 sq. km.). It is mainly mountainous in the N and W rising to over 2,000 ft. (610 metres) a.s.l. with a rugged coastline. In the lower central and E part cattle and pigs are reared, and oats and potatoes are grown. The principal Rs. are Moy, Robe and Owenmore. There are many loughs. County town Castlebar. Pop. (1971C) 109,525.

Mayotte Indian Ocean. In 1979 a *collectivé particulière*, an intermediate status prior to becoming an Overseas Department. An island with off-shore islets, easternmost of the Comoro group and 280 m. (448 km.) NW of Madagascar. Area, 137 sq. m. (355 sq. km.). Fertile, producing sugar, rum, sisal, spices and oils. Pop. (1976E) 46,500.

Mázándárán Iran. Region of N Iran on S shore of Caspian Sea and bounded S by the Alburz mountains. Chief town, Bábul. Humid, subtropical climate which is unhealthy but supports rich crops of

rice, tea, citrus fruit, sugar-cane, tobacco, silk, cotton and jute.

Mazár-i-Sharif Mazár-i-Sharif, Afghánistán. Cap. of province 190 m. (304 km.) NW of Kábul. Industries inc. flour milling, brick making and the manu. of textiles. Trades in carpets and skins. Pop. (1965C) 40,000.

Mazatenango Suchitepéquez, Guatemala. Cap. of dept. 65 m. (104 km.) WSW of Guatemala. It is the centre of an agric. district producing cotton, coffee and sugar-cane. Pop. (1971E) 24,403.

Mazatlan Sinaloa, Mexico. Port and resort sit. at SE end of the Gulf of California. Industries inc. sugar refining, distilling, flour milling and the manu. of textiles. Exports inc. tobacco and bananas. Pop. (1970C) 171,800.

Mbabane Swaziland. Cap. of Kingdom 95 m. (152 km.) WSW of Maputo, Mozambique, sit. at 3,750 ft. (1,143 metres) a.s.l. The principal industry is tin mining. Pop. (1976C) 22,262.

Mbale Eastern Province, Uganda. Town 80 m. (138 km.) NE of Jinja at the foot of Mount Elgon. Trading centre for an agric. area. Pop. (1969C) 23,544.

Meath Leinster, Irish Republic. A maritime county bordering on the Irish Sea. Area, 903 sq. m. (2,340 sq. km.). It is mainly flat, rising in the W. The principal Rs. are Boyne and Blackwater. Agric. is important, esp. cattle and horse breeding, and the cultivation of oats and potatoes. County town Trim. Pop. (1971C) 71,729.

Meaux Seine-et-Marne, France. Town in NE sit. on Marne R. and Ourcq Canal. Manu. inc. chemicals, cheese and mustard. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1975C) 43,110.

Mecca Hejaz, Saudi Arabia. City 40 m. (64 km.) E of Jidda in the Hejaz hills. Joint cap. (with Riyadh) and cap. of Hejaz. The most sacred city of Islam, birthplace of Mohammed and site of the Kaaba shrine. A pilgrimage city with few industries, which has always been a centre of caravan routes. Pop. (1975E) 300,000.

Mechelen Antwerp, Belgium. Town in central N sit. on Dyle R. Industries inc. railway engineering, and the manu. of furniture, textiles, paper and machinery. Pop. (1970E) 65,620.

Mecklenburg German Democratic Republic. Formerly a *Land* but since 1942 it has been divided between the districts of Neubrandenburg, Rostok and Schwerin.

Medan North Sumatra, Indonesia. Cap. of province sit. on Deli R. about 10 m. (16 km.) from the NE coast. Trades in timber, rubber and tobacco. Pop. (1971C) 620,000.

Médéa Alger, Algeria. Town 15 m. (24 km.) SSW of Blida in the Tell Atlas mountains at 3,000 ft. (914 metres) a.s.l. Vine and fruit growing centre. Industries inc. plastics. Pop. (1975E) 37,000.

Medellín Antioquia, Colombia. Cap. of dept. sit. on a trib. of Cauca R. in the Central Cordillera at 5,000 ft. (1,524 metres) a.s.l. It is the main textile centre of Colombia. Other manu. inc. steel, cement, glass, pottery and leather. It is also the principal centre for gold and silver mining, and coffee growing. Pop. (1972E) 1,207,800.

Medford Massachusetts, U.S.A. Town 5m. (8 km.) NNW of Boston sit. on Mystic R. Manu. inc. machinery, chemicals, soap and food products. Pop. (1970C) 64,397.

Medford Oregon, U.S.A. City in SW of state sit. on Bear Creek. Industries inc. fruit canning, lumbering and flour milling. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1970C) 28,454.

Medicine Hat Alberta, Canada. Town in SE of province sit. on S. Saskatchewan R. Industries inc. railway engineering, and the manu. of glass and pottery. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1978E) 33,220.

Medina Hejaz, Saudi Arabia. Town in central W sit. in an oasis. It is a sacred Muslim town with important mosques. Trades in dates, cereals and fruit. Pop. (1975E) 60,000.

Medinat Qaboos Oman. New town

under construction (1975) 12 m. (19 km.) from Muscat.

Mediterranean Sea Inland sea extending E from the Straits of Gibraltar, which connect it to the Atlantic, to the coast of SW Asia. Area, 965,000 sq. m. (2,499,000 sq. km.). Bounded N by Spain, France, Monaco, Italy, Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece and Turkey; E by Syria, Lebanon, Israel: S by Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco. Containing the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Crete, Cyprus and Malta and the Balearic, Ionian and Aegean islands, with many small off-shore islands on the NE coasts. It receives a strong, cold current from the Atlantic and loses warm and highly salt water by the same strait at a lower level. Tides vary *c.* 1 ft. (0.3 metres). The characteristic climate has mild winters, warm, dry, sunny summers, with strong winds, the Sirocco from Africa, the Mistral and Bora from continental Europe. Chief ports Barcelona, Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Piraeus, Smyrna, Beirut, Haifa, Port Said, Alexandria, Tunis, Algiers, Oran.

Medjerda River Tunisia/Algeria. Rises in the Medjerda range (NE Algeria) near Souk-Ahras, and flows 230 m. (368 km.) ENE entering Tunisia at Ghardimaou and continuing past Medjez-el-Bab to enter the Mediterranean 20 m. (32 km.) N of Tunis. Waters an important wheat growing area. Main tribs. Mellegue and Siliana Rs.

Médoc Gironde, France. A district sit. along Gironde R. in the SW, and noted for its wines.

Medway River England. Rises in headstreams in E. Sussex and SE Surrey and flows 70 m. (112 km.) NE through Kent, past Maidstone, then N to enter Thames R. by a long estuary with Rochester on its W bank, and Chatham and Gillingham on its E bank. Navigable up to Maidstone.

Meerut Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 37 m. (59 km.) NE of Delhi. Industries inc. flour and oilseed milling; manu. cotton goods, chemicals, soap and pottery. Noted as a former Brit. military cantonment where the Indian mutiny began in 1857. Pop. (1971C) 367,821.

Megara Attica, Greece. Town 20 m. (32 km.) W of Athens. Trading centre for wine and olive oil.

Meghalaya India. State founded 1970 as a State with Assam and became an independent State of the Union in 1972. Sit. in NE India and bounded S by Bangladesh. Area, 8,666 sq. m. (22,445 sq. km.). Chief towns Shillong (cap.), Tura. Hilly, with no major Rs., well forested. Minerals inc. sillimanite, coal, limestone, clay, corundum. Chief products are timber and resins, with some potatoes, fruit, cotton. Pop. (1971C) 983,336.

Meissen Dresden, German Democratic Republic. Town in SE sit. on Elbe R. The main industry is manu. porcelain from local kaolin, also sugar refining and brewing; manu. matches, glass and textiles. Pop. (1973E) 43,924.

Meknès Morocco. City in NW sit. at 1,700 ft. (518 metres) a.s.l. to the N of the Middle Atlas range. Former cap. of Morocco. Industries inc. manu. pottery, leather and carpets. Pop. (1971C) 248,369.

Mekong River South East Asia. Rises in the Tanghla Range of Tsinghai, NW China, flows 2,500 m. (4,000 km.) SE across Chamdo province of E Tibet into W Yunnan province, then S to the S frontier of China; then SW along the Burma/Laos frontier and SE again on, or parallel to, the Laos/Thailand frontier and S into Democratic Kampuchea. It turns SW to Phnom Penh, then SE into Vietnam, and enters the South China Sea by an extensive delta. Navigable for *c.* 300 m. (480 km.) of its lower course. The delta is a rice growing area.

Melanesia West Pacific Ocean. One of the three main divisions of islands, inc. Fiji, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Loyalty Islands, Solomon Islands, Santa Cruz Islands, Admiralty Islands and the Louisade and Bismarck Archs.

Melbourne Victoria, Australia. State cap. sit. on Yarra R. near the mouth of Hobson's Bay in S centre of state. Founded in 1835 and named after Lord Melbourne, Prime Minister of England. Commercial centre. Industries inc. engineering, oil refining, meat processing

and fruit canning; manu. agric. machinery, vehicles, aircraft, electrical equipment, fertilizers, soap and woollen textiles. Port, inc. Port Melbourne and Williamstown, exporting wool, flour, dairy produce, meat, fruit and canned foods. Pop. (1977E) 2,480,670.

Melilla North Africa. Town 138 m. (221 km.) ESE of Ceuta sit. on the Mediterranean, forming a Spanish enclave in Morocco. Area, 5 sq. m. (12 sq. km.). Garrison town. Industries inc. fishing. Sea port exporting iron ore from the Beni bu Ifrur mines. Pop. (1970C) 64,942.

Melitopol Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town 70 m. (112 km.) S of Zaporozhye sit. on Molochnaya R. Industries inc. meat packing and flour milling; manu. agric. machinery, diesel engines and clothing. Pop. (1977E) 157,000.

Melksham Wiltshire, England. Market town 9 m. (14 km.) E of Bath sit. on Avon R. Industries inc. meat curing; manu. condensed milk and rubber products. Pop. (1973E) 9,950.

Melrose Scotland. Borders Region. Town in SE Scot. sit. on Tweed R. Market town and tourist centre. Pop. (1973E) 2,146.

Melrose Massachusetts, U.S.A. Residential city 7 m. (11 km.) N of Boston. Pop. (1970C) 33,180.

Melton Mowbray Leicestershire, England. Market town 14 m. (22 km.) NE of Leicester. Industries inc. manu. food products and pet foods. Pop. (1973E) 20,680.

Memel *see* **Klaipéda**

Memmingen Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 32 m. (51 km.) SSE of Ulm. Industries inc. manu. textiles, machinery and soap. Pop. (1971E) 32,800.

Memphis Tennessee, U.S.A. City in extreme SW of state sit. on the Chickasaw Bluffs above Mississippi R. where it forms the Tennessee/Arkansas boundary. Market for cotton and timber. Industries inc. manu. agric. machinery, tyres and other rubber products, glass and textiles. R. port. Pop. (1970C) 770,120.

Menado North Sulawesi, Indonesia. Cap. of province sit. at E end of the NE peninsula of Sulawesi. Sea port exporting copra, coffee and nutmegs. Pop. 135,000.

Menai Strait Wales. Channel extending 15 m. (24 km.) SW to NE between the NW Wales mainland and the Isle of Anglesey. Crossed by a road bridge and railway bridge near Menai Bridge.

Menam Chao Phraya River Thailand. Rises in the N highlands near the frontier of Laos, and flows 750 m. (1,200 km.) S on a winding course past Bangkok to the Gulf of Siam. Its lower course has a parallel branch, the Tachin R., from above Sing Buri. Navigable for small boats to the W, used for transporting rice and teak.

Menderes River Turkey. Name of several Turkish Rs., notably Büyük Menderes R. in the SW, rising near Uşak, Anatolia, and flowing 250 m. (400 km.) WSW on a winding course. Its Greek name *Maeander* was the origin of the verb 'to meander'.

Mendip Hills England. Range extending 23 m. (37 km.) NW to SE midway between Bath and Bridgwater, and inc. Cheddar Gorge. The highest point is Blackdown, 1,068 ft. (326 metres) a.s.l. Mainly limestone.

Mendoza Mendoza, Argentina. Cap. of province in W sit. in Mendoza R. valley at 2,500 ft. (762 metres) a.s.l. Commercial centre of an irrigated agric. and vine growing area. Pop. (1970C) 54,921.

Mendoza River Argentina. Rises on Mount Aconcagua and flows 200 m. (320 km.) E and N across Mendoza province to enter L. Guanacashe. Used for hydroelectric power and irrigation.

Menton Alpes-Maritimes, France. Resort in extreme SE sit. on the Mediterranean coast. Pop. (1975C) 25,314.

Menûfiya Egypt. Province in the Nile Delta bounded N by Gharbiya, E and W by Damietta and Rosetta branches of Nile. Area, 613 sq. m. (1,588 sq. km.). Main towns Shibin el Kom (cap.), Ash-

mun, Tala, Minuf, Sirs el Laiyana. Agric. area producing cotton, flax, cereals. Industries inc. cotton ginning, textiles. Otherwise spelt Minûfiya. Pop. (1966C) 1,458,000.

Merano Trentino-Alto Adige, Italy. Town in NE. Industries inc. tourism, fruit canning, chemicals and pottery. Pop. (1971E) 41,362.

Mercedes Buenos Aires, Argentina. Town 60 m. (96 km.) W of Buenos Aires. Industries inc. manu. metal goods and footwear. Pop. (1970C) 20,170.

Mercedes San Luis, Argentina. Town in NE. Commercial centre trading in wheat, maize and alfalfa. Pop. (1970C) 18,945.

Mercedes Soriano, Uruguay. Town in SW sit. on Negro R. Industries inc. tourism. R. port trading in cereals, livestock and wool. Pop. (1970E) 34,000.

Mer de Glace Haute-Savoie, France. Glacier 4½ m. (7 km.) long on the N slope of Mont Blanc and formed by the union of the Talèfre, Leschaux and Tacul glaciers. Source of Arveyron R. which flows from it into Arve R.

Mergui Archipelago Burma. Group of islands in the Andaman Sea off the Tenasserim coast. Mountainous and forested.

Mérida Yucatán, Mexico. State cap. in NW of the Yucatán Peninsula. Commercial centre, trading, through its port Progreso, in indigo, sugar, hides, timber and henequen. Industries inc. manu. ropes, sacks and twine from local henequen sisal. Pop. (1970C) 253,800.

Mérida Badajoz, Spain. Town 35 m. (56 km.) E of Badajoz sit. on Guadiana R. Market town and tourist centre. Noted for its Roman remains. Pop. (1970E) 40,059.

Mérida Mérida, Venezuela. State cap. in NW sit. at the foot of the Cordillera de Mérida at 5,385 ft. (1,641 metres) a.s.l. Industries inc. textiles; manu. footwear. Pop. (1970E) 40,404.

Meriden Connecticut, U.S.A. City 17 m. (27 km.) NNE of New Haven. Industries inc. manu. ball bearings, silverware, glass and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970C) 55,959.

Meridian Mississippi, U.S.A. City in central E of state. Industries inc. textiles; manu. cottonseed oil and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 45,083.

Merksem Antwerp, Belgium. Town 2 m. (3 km.) NE of Antwerp. Industries inc. manu. glassware. Pop. (1972E) 40,440.

Merrimack River U.S.A. Formed by the union of Rs. Pemigewasset and Winnipesaukee and flowing 110 m. (176 km.) S through New Hampshire, then ENE across NE Massachusetts to enter the Atlantic below Newbury.

Merseburg Halle, German Democratic Republic. Town 10 m. (16 km.) S of Halle sit. on Saale R. Industries inc. tanning and brewing; manu. paper and machinery. Pop. (1973E) 54,930.

Mersey River England. Formed by union of Rs. Goyt and Etherow, flowing 70 m. (112 km.) W past Warrington, Widnes and Runcorn to enter the Irish Sea by a broad estuary to the NE with Liverpool and Birkenhead to the SW on its banks. Main tribs. are R. Irwell and Weaver. Linked to the Manchester Ship Canal.

Merseyside England. Metropolitan county in NW Eng. created under 1974 re-organization with the districts of Sefton, Liverpool, St. Helens, Knowsley and Wirral. Inc. land on both sides of Mersey R. estuary. Area, 250 sq. m. (400 sq. km.). The Mersey estuary is an important industrial area particularly for the chemical industry. Light industry has also been attracted to the new towns of Skelmersdale and Runcorn (Cheshire). The vehicle and electrical industries are also important. Pop. (1974E) 1,602,700.

Mersin İçel, Turkey. Cap. of province in extreme central S, sit. on the S coast. The main industry is oil refining. Sea port exporting cotton, wool and chrome. Pop. (1970C) 112,982.

Merthyr Tydfil Mid Glamorgan, Wales. Town in SE Wales sit. 24 m. (38

km.) N of Cardiff on Taff R. Industries inc. engineering and chemicals; manu. washing machines and toys. Pop. (1978E) 60,500.

Merton Greater London, England. District of SW London, mainly residential. Pop. (1973E) 176,640.

Mesa Arizona, U.S.A. City 13 m. (21 km.) E of Phoenix sit. on Salt R. Commercial centre. Industries inc. cotton ginning, fruit packing and manu. helicopters. Pop. (1970C) 62,853.

Mesa Verde Colorado, U.S.A. High plateau in SW of state with anc. Indian settlements and many early excavated sites, preserved in the Mesa Verde National Park.

Meshed Khurasan, Iran. Cap. of province in NE sit. at 3,200 ft. (975 metres) a.s.l. Commercial centre trading in carpets and cotton goods. Industries inc. tanning, flour milling and rug making. A sacred city and place of pilgrimage for Shia Muslims. Pop. (1976C) 670,180.

Messenia Greece. Prefecture in SW Peloponnessos bounded W and S by the Ionian Sea. Area, 1,315 sq. m. (3,406 sq. km.). Cap. Kalamáta. Mainly agric. The main products are citrus fruits, vines, olives and cereals. Pop. (1971C) 173,077.

Messina Sicilia, Italy. Cap. of Messina province in NE sit. on the W shore of the Strait of Messina. Industries inc. chemicals; manu. pasta and soap. Port exporting olive oil, wine and fruit. Pop. (1971C) 257,726.

Messina, Strait of Italy. Strait extending 20 m. (32 km.) SW to NE between the Regions of Calabria and Sicilia with Messina on its W shore and Calabria on its E. Width 2 m. (3 km.) at its narrowest.

Meta Colombia. Dept. of central Colombia, bounded N by Meta R. and S by Guaviare R. Area, 32,903 sq. m. (85,219 sq. km.). Cap. Villavicencio. Mainly grassland and thick forest rising to the Cordillera Oriental. Cattle raising area with coffee growing on higher ground. Forests produce vanilla, gums, timber, resins. Minerals inc. gold, salt. Pop. (1974E) 313,900.

Meta River Colombia/Venezuela. Rises S of Bogotá, Colombia, and flows 620 m. (992 km.) NE and E across the plains to the Venezuelan border, which it forms from below San Rafael to Puerto Paez, where it joins Orinoco R. Subject to severe flooding from May–Oct.

Metz Moselle, France. Cap. of dept. in NE sit. at confluence of R. Moselle and Seille. Industries inc. tanning, brewing and food preserving; manu. footwear, cement and metal goods. Pop. (1975C) 117,199.

Meudon Hauts-de-Seine, France. Suburb of SW Paris on Seine R. Industries inc. manu. munitions and electrical equipment.

Meurthe-et-Moselle France. Dept. in NE bounded N by Belgium and Luxembourg. Area, 2,036 sq. m. (5,273 sq. km.). Main towns are Nancy (the cap.), Longwy, Briey, Lunéville and Toul. Mainly plateau drained by Rs. Moselle and Meurthe. Important for its iron ore deposits and metallurgical industries. Pop. (1975C) 722,587.

Meuse France. Dept. in NE. Area, 2,410 sq. m. (6,242 sq. km.). Chief towns are Bar-le-Duc (the cap.), Commercy and Verdun. Drained by Meuse R., with two ridges, the Argonne to the W and Côtes de Meuse to the E running on either side of the R. from SSE to NNW. Mainly agric. Pop. (1975C) 203,904.

Meuse River France/Belgium/Netherlands. Rises on the Plateau de Langres in Haute-Marne dept. and flows 580 m. (928 km.) NNW past Sedan and Mézières-Charleville, then N through the Ardennes, NE into Belgium, past Namur and Liège and into the Netherlands (as Maas R.) above Maastricht. It forms the Belgian/Dutch frontier to above Roermond, continues past Venlo and turns NW then W to join Waal R. The lower course is extensively used for transport.

Mexborough South Yorkshire, England. Town 11 m. (18 km.) NE of Sheffield sit. on Don R. in a coalmining area. Industries inc. mining and flour milling. Pop. (1973E) 16,000.

Mexicali Baja California, Mexico. City

in NW on the U.S. frontier adjoining Calexico, California, and 100 m. (160 km.) E of San Diego, U.S.A. Commercial centre for an irrigated agric. area. Industries inc. cotton ginning; manu. cottonseed oil and soap. Pop. (1970C) 390,400.

Mexico Rep. at the S extremity of N. America bounded N by U.S.A., W and SW by Pacific, S by Guatemala and Belize and E by Gulf of Mexico. The history of Mexico falls into 4 epochs: the era of the Indian empires (before 1521), the Spanish colonial phase (1521–1810), the period of national formation (1810–1910), which includes the war of independence (1810–21) and the long presidency of Porfirio Díaz (1876–80, 1884–1911), and the present period which began with the social revolution of 1910–21 and is regarded by Mexicans as the period of social and national consolidation. Area, 760,373 sq. m. (1,969,366 sq. km.). Chief cities are Mexico City (the cap.), Guadalajara, Monterrey, Puebla, Ciudad Juárez and Léon. There are 29 states, 2 territories, and a Federal District around Mex. City. The Rio Grande forms the N boundary for over 1,100 m. (1,760 km.). The peninsula of Yucatan lies to E and to the W is the peninsula of Lower California. The coastal strip is bordered by mountain ranges including the Sierra Madre, 9,000 ft. (2,743 metres) a.s.l. to the W and a line of heights of 16,000 ft. (4,877 metres) a.s.l. to the E, sometimes known as the Sierra Madre Oriental. Low ground extends along the peninsula of Yucatan. Between the Sierra Madre ranges stretches the great central plateau with heights varying from 7,000–8,000 ft. (2,134–2,438 metres) a.s.l. There are many dormant and extinct volcanoes and in the S a few are still active. On the plateau the soil is fertile and where irrigated 2 crops a year can be grown. In the N herds of cattle, horses, sheep and pigs are reared and exported, mainly to U.S.A. Grains occupy 68% of cultivated land and of this 53% is maize and 9% wheat. The other important crops are, beans, cotton, coffee, sorghum, sugar and rice. Forestry is important and timber includes pine, spruce, cedar, mahogany, logwood and rosewood. Wood products include chicle, pitch, resins, turpentine, fibres, vegetable waxes and tan-barks. Mexico is one of the richest mineral countries in the world and deposits include gold, silver, coal, oil, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, graphite, quicksilver, arsenic, bismuth, cadmium, sulphur, cement, fluorite. Pop. (1976E) 62,329,000.

Mexico Mexico. State on the central plateau. Area, 8,284 sq. m. (21,455 sq. km.). Cap. Toluca. Encloses the Federal District which is administered separately. The main occupations are stock farming, agric. and mining. Pop. (1970C) 3,833,185.

Mexico, Gulf of North America. Sea almost enclosed by Florida peninsula, U.S.A., S coast of the U.S.A., E coast of Mexico and Yucatán Peninsula, Mexico. Its entrance is protected by the W end of Cuba, with access by the Florida Strait in the E, and the Yucatán Channel in the W. Area, 700,000 sq. m. (1,813,000 sq. km.).

Mexico City Federal District, Mexico. Cap. of Rep. at S of the central plateau. Commercial centre. Industries inc. textiles, gold and silver refining, brewing and assembling motor vehicles; manu. tobacco products, glass and tyres. Pop. (1975E) 8,591,750.

Mezötur Szolnok, Hungary. Town 80 m. (128 km.) SE of Budapest, sit. in an agric. area. Trades in cereals and livestock. Industries inc. flour milling, pottery and brick making.

Miami Florida, U.S.A. City in SE of state sit. at mouth of Miami R. on Biscayne Bay. Resort, port and airport. Industries inc. tourism; manu. clothing. Pop. (1970C) 334,859.

Miami Beach Florida, U.S.A. City opposite Miami on Biscayne Bay and connected to it by causeway and bridge. Holiday resort. Pop. (1970C) 87,072.

Miaoli Taiwan. Town 20 m. (32 km.) SSW of Sinchu. Centre of the Miaoli oilfield, with production centre at Chukwangkeng, 7 m. (11 km.) SE.

Miass Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town in the Chelyabinsk region sit. in SW Urals on Miass R. Mining area also manu. vehicles. Pop. (1977E) 146,000.

Miass River U.S.S.R. Rises in the S Urals and flows for 300 m. (480 km.) across the Chelyabinsk and Kuzan regions to join Iset R.

Michigan U.S.A. State on the Great Lakes, divided into 2 parts by L. Michigan, bounded N by L. Superior and E by L. Huron, and by Ontario, Canada, and L. Erie. Area, 58,216 sq. m. (150,780 sq. km.). Chief towns are Lansing (the cap.), Detroit, Flint, Grand Rapids and Warren. The Upper Peninsula, N of L. Michigan, is separated from the Lower Peninsula by the L. and the Straits of Mackinac. Low-lying, but rising to 2,023 ft. (622 metres) a.s.l. in the Upper Peninsula. The main industry is vehicle manu. The main natural products are livestock, cereals, sugar-beet, potatoes, fruit, timber, iron ore and petroleum. Pop. (1970C) 8,875,083.

Michigan, Lake U.S.A. The only one of the Great Lakes entirely in U.S.A., and the third largest. Area, 22,400 sq. m. (58,000 sq. km.). Used extensively by shipping, the main ports being Chicago and Milwaukee.

Michigan City Indiana, U.S.A. Town 23 m. (37 km.) ENE of Gary sit. on L. Michigan. Industries inc. manu. machinery and furniture. Resort and port. Pop. (1970C) 39,369.

Michoacán Mexico. State on the Pacific coast. Area, 23,202 sq. m. (60,093 sq. km.). Cap. Morelia, 130 m. (208 km.) WNW of Mexico City. Mountainous with a narrow coastal plain, and many Ls. The main products are cereals, sugar-cane, rice, tobacco, silver, lead and copper. Pop. (1970C) 2,324,226.

Michurinsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 42 m. (67 km.) WNW of Tambov sit. on Voronezh R. Industries inc. engineering. Noted as a horticultural research centre.

Micronesia West Pacific Ocean. One of 3 main divisions of islands, inc. the Caroline, Marshall, Mariana and Gilbert Islands, Tuvalu, and Nauru.

Middelburg Zeeland, Netherlands. Cap. of province 4 m. (6.5 km.) NNE of Flushing sit. on Walcheren Island. Market town. Industries inc. railway engineering and furniture making. Pop. (1974E) 34,771.

Middelburg Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town 80 m. (128 km.) E of Pretoria sit. at 5,000 ft. (1,524 metres) a.s.l. in an extensive coalfield.

Middleback Range South Australia, Australia. Range in S of state extending 40 m. (64 km.) N to S parallel with the E coast of Eyre Peninsula. Rich in iron ore, with workings at Iron Knob, Iron Monarch and Iron Baron.

Middlesbrough Cleveland, England. Town in NE sit. on S bank of Tees R. estuary. The main industries are iron and steel, also manu. chemicals and fertilizers. Port handling iron, steel, machinery, chemicals, iron ore and timber. Pop. (1973E) 155,020.

Middleton Greater Manchester, England. Town 6 m. (10 km.) NNE of Manchester sit. on Irk R. Industries inc. textiles, dyeing and finishing, engineering, brewing and foam rubber. Pop. (1973E) 53,340.

Middletown Connecticut, U.S.A. City 24 m. (38 km.) NNE of New Haven sit. on Connecticut R. Industries inc. manu. textiles and hardware. Pop. (1970C) 31,630.

Middletown Ohio, U.S.A. City 22 m. (35 km.) SW of Dayton sit. on Great Miami R. Industries inc. steel and paper making. Pop. (1970C) 48,767.

Middle West, The U.S.A. Area comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin. Important wheat growing area.

Middlewich Cheshire, England. Town 7 m. (11 km.) N of Crewe. Industries inc. salt refining; manu. chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 7,600.

Mid Glamorgan Wales. County in S Wales created under 1974 reorganization with the districts of Ogwr, Rhondda, Cynon Valley, Taff-Ely, Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney Valley. Area, 812 sq. m. (2,103 sq. km.). The S area is agric. and the N industrial. Iron

and steel production has now finished and coalmining has been much reduced. Much light industry has been established in the county inc. textiles, furniture, cosmetics, paper and printing, engineering and electrical goods, and vehicle manu. Pop. (1975E) 540,080.

Midhurst West Sussex, England. Town 25 m. (40 km.) ESE of Winchester sit. on Rother R. in a farming area. Mainly residential. Pop. (1973E) 1,880.

Midland Michigan, U.S.A. City 19 m. (30 km.) W of Bay City. Industries inc. oil refining; manu. chemicals and cement products. Pop. (1970C) 35,176.

Midland Texas, U.S.A. City 100 m. (160 km.) WNW of San Angelo sit. in an oil producing and stock farming area. Industries inc. oil refining; manu. oilfield equipment and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 59,463.

Midlands, The England. General term applied to the central counties of Eng.

Midlothian Scotland. Former county now part of Lothian Region.

Midnapore West Bengal, India. Town 67 m. (107 km.) W of Calcutta. Commercial centre trading in grain and groundnuts. Industries inc. textiles; manu. copper and brass ware. Pop. (1971E) 71,000.

Midway Islands North Pacific Ocean. Atoll and 2 small islands 1,300 m. (2,100 km.) WNW of Honolulu. Area, 2 sq. m. (6 sq. km.). Extensive lagoon developed as a U.S. naval air base. Pop. (1971E) 2,200.

Miercurea-Ciuc Romania. Town 130 m. (208 km.) NNW of Bucharest on Olt R. Trading centre for a lumbering area; industries inc. sawmilling, flour milling; manu. vinegar. Tourist centre. Pop. (1974E) 23,000.

Mieres Oviedo, Spain. Town 9 m. (14 km.) SSE of Oviedo sit. in a coal and iron mining area. Industries inc. steel and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 64,552.

Migiurtinia Somali Republic. Also called Mijirtein. Region of N Somalia bounded N by the Gulf of Aden, E by the Indian Ocean. Narrow, coastal plain rises to a hot, dry plateau at 1,500–3,000 ft. (457–914 metres) a.s.l. Main occupations fishing, stock farming. Main products salt, gum arabic, tunny fish, mother of pearl.

Mihailovgrad Vratsa, Bulgaria. Town 22 m. (35 km.) NW of Vratsa on Ogosta R. Centre of a farming area, trading in cattle.

Mikkeli Finland. (i) County of SE Finland. Area, 8,884 sq. m. (23,010 sq. km.), about 30% of it water. Chief cities, Mikkeli, Savonlinna, Heinola. Low-lying, marshy area with many Ls. and Rs. Main occupations fishing, lumbering, quarrying. Industries inc. wood and metal working. Pop. (1972C) 214,223. (ii) City 130 m. (208 km.) NE of Helsinki at the head of W arm of L. Saimaa. County cap. Resort with industries inc. manu. plywood, machinery and granite quarrying. Pop. (1972C) 26,622.

Milan Lombardia, Italy. Cap. of Milano province sit. on Olona R. on the Lombardy plain. Commercial and route centre. Industries inc. printing, publishing, engineering, chemicals and vehicle manu. Pop. (1971C) 1,725,663.

Mildenhall Suffolk, England. Town 19 m. (30 km.) NE of Cambridge sit. on Lark R. Market town and important airfield. Pop. (1977E) 11,450.

Mildura Victoria, Australia. Town 300 m. (480 km.) NW of Melbourne sit. on Murray R. Commercial centre of an irrigated farming area. Industries inc. fruit and vegetable canning and dried fruit processing. Pop. (1971E) 13,198.

Milford Connecticut, U.S.A. Town and resort in S Connecticut on Long Island Sound, 7 m. (11 km.) SW of New Haven. Industries inc. oyster fisheries; manu. metal goods. Pop. (1970C) 50,858.

Milford Haven Dyfed, Wales. Town in SW sit. on the N coast of Milford Haven inlet. The main industries are oil refining and fishing. Pop. (1973E) 13,960.

Millwall Greater London, England. District of E London on N shore of Thames R.

Milne, Bay Papua New Guinea. Bay 225 m. (360 km.) SE of Port Moresby on E coast. Length 30 m. (48 km.) and width 15 m. (24 km.).

Milngavie Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town 5 m. (8 km.) NNW of Glasgow. Industries inc. paper making, bleaching and dyeing. Pop. (1978E) 11,500.

Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire, England. 'New city' sit. 50 m. (80 km.) NW of London. Headquarters of the Open University. Pop. (1978E) 85,000.

Milwaukee Wisconsin, U.S.A. City in SE of state sit. on L. Michigan. Industries inc. meat packing, brewing (claims to produce more beer than any other city in U.S.A.) and engineering, particularly petrol and diesel engines; manu. electrical equipment and leather goods. L. port. Pop. (1970C) 717,099.

Mina al Fahal Oman. Oil pipeline terminal and port immediately W of Muscat sit. on the Gulf of Oman.

Mina Hassan Tani Morocco. Town 25 m. (40 km.) NE of Rabat sit. on Sebou R. Industries inc. textiles, fish processing, fertilizers, and tobacco products. Port exporting grain and cork. Formerly named Kénitra. Pop. (1971E) 139,206.

Minami Tori Shima *see* **Marcus Island**

Minas Lavalleja, Uruguay. Cap. of dept. 65 m. (104 km.) ENE of Montevideo sit. in a quarrying area. Industries inc. brewing. Pop. (1970E) 25,000.

Minas Gerais Brazil. State in E Braz. Area, 224,701 sq. m. (581,975 sq. km.). Cap. Belo Horizonte. Plateau, rich in minerals, esp. iron ore, but mainly agric. The main products are livestock, dairy produce, maize, beans, coffee, cotton, tobacco and fruit. Pop. (1970C) 11,645,095.

Minch, The Scotland. Arm of the Atlantic extending NE to SW between Lewis, Outer Hebrides, and the W coast of the mainland. Width 20–46 m. (32–74 km.).

Mindanao Philippines. Second largest island at the S end of the group. Area, 39,351 sq. m. (101,919 sq. km.). Chief towns Davao, and Zamboanga. Mountainous and forested, rising to Mount Apo, 9,500 ft. (3,115 metres) a.s.l. The main products are Manila hemp, coconuts, rice, maize and gold. Pop. (1970E) 7.2m.

Minden North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town in central N sit. on Weser R. and Mittelland canal. Industries inc. chemicals and brewing; manu. soap and glass. Pop. (1971E) 50,400.

Mindoro Philippines. Island S of Luzon. Area, 3,952 sq. m. (10,236 sq. km.). Chief town Calapan. Mountainous, rising to 8,000 ft. (2,438 metres) a.s.l. The main products are rice, maize and coconuts. Pop. (1970E) 473,000 inc. adjacent islands.

Minehead Somerset, England. Town in SW Eng. sit. on the Bristol Channel. Market town and resort. Pop. (1973E) 8,230.

Minho Portugal. Province S of R. Douro. Chief towns, Oporto and Braga. Forms the N part of the former province of Entre Minho e Douro. Produces cereals, fruit, olives, vines. Wine is exported. Pop. (1970E) 867,250.

Minicoy Island Lakhshadweep, India. Southernmost island of the Lakhshadweep group, separated from the Laccadives by the Nine Degree Channel. Area, 1.8 sq. m. (4.66 sq. km.). Main product coconuts.

Minneapolis Minnesota, U.S.A. City in SE Minnesota sit. on Mississippi R. and 20 m. (32 km.) from the border with Wisconsin. Together with St. Paul it forms the commercial centre of an extensive farming area, trading in wheat. Industries inc. flour milling and agric. engineering; manu. dairy products. Pop. (1970C) 434,400.

Minnesota U.S.A. State in N bounded N by Canada, E by L. Superior and Wisconsin. Area, 84,068 sq. m. (217,736 sq. km.). Chief cities are St. Paul (the cap.), Minneapolis and Duluth. Mostly prairie, with many Ls. Mainly agric. The chief products are dairy foods, cereals and iron ore. Pop. (1970C) 3,805,069.

Minorca Spain. Island in the Balearic group, Mediterranean Sea, 25 m. (40 km.) ENE of Majorca. Area, 271 sq. m. (702 sq. km.). Chief town Mahon. Lowlying, rising to 1,107 ft. (337 metres) a.s.l. in El Toro. The main occupations are farming and tourism. Pop. (1970E) 50,217.

Miño River Spain/Portugal. Rises in the Sierra de Meira in Galicia, NE Spain, flows SSW to Orense, then WSW to the Spain/Portugal frontier which it forms until it enters the Atlantic Ocean at Caminha, Portugal.

Minot North Dakota, U.S.A. City in NW centre of state. Route and commercial centre in a farming and lignite-mining area. Pop. (1970C) 32,290.

Minsk Belorussia, U.S.S.R. Cap. of S.S.R. in central Belorussia sit. on Svisloch R. Industries inc. manu. motor vehicles, machinery, electrical equipment, textiles and furniture. Pop. (1977E) 1,231,000.

Minya, El Minya, Egypt. Cap. of governorate sit. on W bank of Nile R. Industries inc. sugar refining and cotton ginning. Port trading in cotton and cereals. Pop. (1974E) 131,200.

Miquelon *see* **St. Pierre and Miquelon**

Miranda Venezuela. State of N Venezuela bounded N by the Federal District. Area, 3,070 sq. m. (7,951 sq. km.). Cap. Los Teques. Mountainous except for lower Tuy R. valley. Agric. area producing coffee on high ground, cacao, sugar, maize, rice, yucca, fruit. Industries inc. lumbering, sawmilling, sugar refining. Pop. (1971C) 856,272.

Mirdite Albania. Region of N Albania, trad. tribal territory in highlands drained by Fan. R. Stock farming and dairying area.

Mirfield West Yorkshire, England. Town 4 m. (6.5 km.) NE of Huddersfield sit. on Calder R. Industries inc. textiles and engineering. Pop. (1973E) 18,180.

Mirzapur Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 30 m. (48 km.) WSW of Varanasi sit. on Ganges R. Noted as a place of pilgrimage. Pop. (1971C) 105,920.

Mishawaka Indiana, U.S.A. City 4 m. (6.5 km.) ESE of South Bend sit. on St. Joseph R. Industries inc. manu. clothing, rubber and metal products. Pop. (1973E) 35,517.

Misima Papua New Guinea. Island of the Louisiade Arch. 125 m. (200 km.) SE of New Guinea. Area, 100 sq. m. (259 sq. km.). Chief town Bwagaoia. The main product is gold. Pop. (1971E) 6,000.

Misiones Argentina. Territory of NE Argentina bounded SE by Uruguay R., W by Paraná R. and N by Iguassú R. Area, 11,514 sq. m. (29,821 sq. km.). Cap. Posadas. Sub-tropical and thickly forested area. Agric. areas produce maté, tobacco, citrus fruit, cereals, cotton, sugar. Industries inc. lumbering, processing maté and tobacco. Pop. (1970C) 85,751.

Miskolc Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hungary. Cap. of county sit. 90 m. (144 km.) ENE of Budapest on Sajó R. Industries inc. iron and steel, textiles, flour milling and wine making; manu. railway rolling stock. Trades in cattle, wine and tobacco. Pop. (1978E) 207,828.

Mississippi U.S.A. State in S bounded SE by the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 47,716 sq. m. (123,584 sq. km.). Chief cities are Jackson (the cap.), Biloxi and Meridian. Mainly plain, drained by Yazoo R. and its tribs. and Big Black R. into Mississippi R. and by Pearl, Pascagoula and Tombigbee R. systems into the Gulf of Mexico. Heavily forested. The main occupations are farming and lumbering. Main products are cotton, soybeans, petroleum and natural gas. Pop. (1970C) 2,216,912.

Mississippi River U.S.A. Rises in streams draining into L. Itasca in N Minnesota, flows 2,348 m. (3,757 km.) S past Minneapolis to the Minnesota/Wisconsin border, and continues as an inter-state border past Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana on the W bank and Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi on the E. At St. Louis it receives the Missouri R. and at Cairo, Illinois, the Ohio R. On its lower course it meanders through a

flood plain and is banked by artificial levées against flooding.

Missolonghi Aetolia and Acarnania, Greece. Cap. of prefecture 20 m. (32 km.) WNW of Patras sit. on N side of the Gulf of Patras. Market for agric. produce. Noted for its part in the Turkish wars 1822–26 and as the scene of the death of Lord Byron. Pop. (1971C) 11,614.

Missoula Montana, U.S.A. City in central W of state. Industries inc. sugar refining, flour milling and tourism. Pop. (1970C) 29,497.

Missouri U.S.A. State in central U.S.A. bounded E by the Mississippi R. Area, 69,674 sq. m. (180,456 sq. km.). Chief cities are Jefferson City (the cap.), St. Louis and Kansas City. Mainly prairie in the N which is bounded in the W, and then crossed NW to SE, by the Missouri R. Hilly in the S with the Ozark Mountains at an average 1,100 ft. (335 metres) a.s.l. except in the extreme SE which is in the Mississippi R. flood plain. The main occupation is farming with some lead mining, and industries (mainly transport equipment and food products) in the cities. Main products are livestock, cereals, soybeans and lead. Pop. (1970C) 4,677,399.

Missouri River U.S.A. Rises near Three Forks in SW Montana and flows 2,714 m. (4,342 km.) N and E through Montana, S and SE through North Dakota and South Dakota to the Nebraska border of which it forms the E end, then turns SSE at Sioux City to form the Nebraska border with Iowa and NW Missouri; it continues SE as the Missouri/Kansas border as far as Kansas City, then E across Missouri to join the Mississippi R. above St. Louis. Important for irrigation and water supply with several reservoirs. High water is in April and June.

Misurata Tripolitania, Libya. Cap. of division in the NW. Oasis; trading centre for dates and cereals. Industries inc. carpet making.

Mitcham Greater London, England. District of SW London 7m. (11 km.) from city centre. Industries inc. manu. paints, varnishes and pharmaceutical goods.

Mitiaro Cook Islands, South Pacific. Island 142 m. (227 km.) NE of Rarotonga. Area, 4m. (6.5 km.) by 1 m. (1.5 km.). The main products are copra, sandalwood. Pop. (1971E) 350.

Mito Ibaraki, Japan. Town 60 m. (96 km.) NE of Tōkyō. Commercial centre.

Mittelland Canal Federal Republic of Germany. Canal system across F.R.G. from Ems R. to Havel R. extending 273 m. (437 km.) W to E and linking Rs. Ems, Rhine, Elbe and Havel.

Mitú Vaupés, Colombia. Town 375 m. (600 km.) SE of Bogotá on Vaupés R. Commissary cap. Trading centre for a forest area. Pop. (1972E) 2,500.

Mitylini Lesvos, Greece. Cap. of Lesvos prefecture sit. on the SE coast of Lesvos island in the Aegean Sea. Port trading in olive oil, citrus fruits and cereals. Pop. (1971C) 23,426.

Miyazaki Kyushu, Japan. Town 99 m. (158 km.) SE of Nagasaki. Market town. Industries inc. manu. porcelain, chemicals, wood pulp and charcoal. Pop. (1970E) 203,000.

Mizoram India. Union Territory created from the Mizo Hills district of Assam. Area, 8,199 sq. m. (21,230 sq. km.). Mountainous, forested. Pop. (1974E) 400,000.

Mjösa, Lake Norway. L. in SE Norway. Area, 141 sq. m. (365 sq. km.), the largest L. in the country. Fed by Lågen R. and drained by Vorma R. to Glomma R.

Mobile Alabama, U.S.A. City in SW of state sit. on Mobile Bay on the Gulf of Mexico. Industries inc. shipbuilding, meat packing, textiles and paper making; manu. food products and clothing. The state's only seaport, exporting cotton, timber, coal and steel products. Pop. (1970C) 257,816.

Mobile River U.S.A. Formed by confluence of Tombigbee and Alabama Rs. above Mobile, and flows 45 m. (72 km.) S through a delta to enter Mobile Bay at its head.

Mobutu Sese Soko, Lake Africa. For-

merly named L. Albert. Sit. on the Uganda/Zaïre border within the W branch of the Great Rift Valley. Area, 2,064 sq. m. (5,346 sq. km.), *c.* 100 m. (160 km.) N to S. Originally named after the Prince Consort.

Moçambique *see* **Mozambique**

Mocha Yemen Arab Republic. Port 135 m. (216 km.) SSW of San'a sit. on the Red Sea. Pop. 6,000.

Mocoa Putumayo, Colombia. Town 300 m. (480 km.) SW of Bogotá on a trib. of Caqueta R. Commissary cap. Trading centre of a forest area. Pop. (1972E) 3,300.

Modder River Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Resort 24 m. (38 km.) SSW of Kimberley, near confluence of Rs. Riet and Modder.

Modder River Republic of South Africa. Rises NW of Caledon on the Lesotho border and flows 190 m. (304 km.) NW and W, through the Orange Free State into Cape Province, to join Riet R. near Modder River, Cape Province.

Modena Emilia-Romagna, Italy. Cap. of Modena province in central Italy sit. on the Aemilian Way. Industries inc. agric. engineering; manu. motor vehicles, pasta and glass. Pop. (1971C) 170,924.

Modica Sicilia, Italy. Town 28 m. (45 km.) WSW of Syracuse. Market town trading in olive oil, wine and cheese.

Moers North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 6 m. (10 km.) WNW of Duisburg. Industries inc. coalmining; manu. machinery. Pop. (1971E) 54,200.

Moeskroen *see* **Mouscron**

Moffat Scotland. Dumfries and Galloway Region. Town in central S sit. on Annan R. Resort and spa. Pop. (1973E) 1.917.

Mogadishu Somali Republic. Cap. of Rep. sit. on SE coast. Commercial centre and seaport. Pop. (1972E) 200,000.

Mogilev Belorussia, U.S.S.R. Town in central W U.S.S.R. sit. on Dnieper R. Industries inc. manu. machinery, rayon, clothing and leather. Pop. (1977E) 275,000.

Mohales Hoek Mohales Hoek, Lesotho. Village 60 m. (96 km.) S of Maseru on the main N to S road. District cap.

Mohéli Comoros, Indian Ocean. Island SE of Grande Comore Island in the Mozambique Channel. Area, 112 sq. m. (290 sq. km.). Chief town Fomboni. Fertile, producing palms, cacao, vanilla, copra. Pop. (1966C) 10,300.

Mojave Desert California, U.S.A. Arid region in S California, S of the Sierra Nevada and part of the Great Basin. Area, 15,000 sq. m. (38,500 sq. km.). Mountainous with intervening wide basins. The Mojave R. is the only stream; it flows mainly underground for *c.* 100 m. (160 km.).

Moji *see* **Kitakyushu**

Mokhotlong Mokhotlong, Lesotho. Village 95 m. (152 km.) E of Maseru in a mountain range. District cap.

Mokpo Cholla South, South Korea. Town 190 m. (304 km.) SSW of Seoul sit. on SW coast. Industries inc. cotton ginning and rice milling. Seaport. Pop. (1970E) 178,000.

Mold Clwyd, Wales. Town 11 m. (18 km.) WSW of Chester, Eng., sit. on Alyn R. Market town. Industries inc. light industry and agric. Pop. (1973E) 8,700.

Moldavia Romania. District of NE Romania lying mainly between Rs. Prut and Siret.

Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic U.S.S.R. Constituent rep. bounded NE and S by the Ukraine and W by Romania, across Prut R. Area, 13,000 sq. m. (33,670 sq. km.). Chief towns are Kishinev (the cap.), Tivaspol and Beltsy. Mainly lowland with a fertile black soil. Drained by Dniester R. The main occupation is viticulture, with sturgeon fishing in the S, and agric. Pop. (1978E) 3.9m.

Molfetta Puglia, Italy. Town 15 m. (24

km.) WNW of Bari sit. on the Adriatic Sea. Industries inc. manu. soap, pottery and cement. Port exporting wine and olive oil. Pop. (1971E) 59,000.

Moline Illinois, U.S.A. City 130 m. (208 km.) WSW of Chicago sit. on Mississippi R. Industries inc. manu. agric. machinery, tools and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 46,237.

Mollendo Arequipa, Peru. Town in SW sit. on the Pacific coast. Industries inc. fishing, fish canning and brick making. Port. Pop. (1970E) 14,251.

Mölndal Göteborg and Bohus, Sweden. Town in SW. Industries inc. textiles and paper making. Pop. (1976C) 46,937.

Molokai Hawaii, U.S.A. Island 8 m. (13 km.) W of Maui. Area, 259 sq. m. (671 sq. km.). Mountainous, rising to Mount Kamakon, 4,958 ft. (1,626 metres) a.s.l. Main occupations stock farming, growing pineapple. Pop. (1970E) 5,000.

Molotov *see* **Perm**

Moluccas Indonesia. Large island group between Sulawesi to the W and New Guinea to the E forming Maluku province. Area, 33,315 sq. m. (86,285 sq. km.). Cap. Amboina. The N group inc. Halmahera, Morotai, Obi and Sula Islands; the S inc. Ceram, Beru, Aru, Tanimbar Islands and Wetar. Most are mountainous and volcanic. The main products are spices and copra. Pop. (1971C) 997,000.

Mombasa Kenya. City sit. on E coast, partly on an off-shore island. Industries inc. oil refining, coffee curing and brewing; manu. cement, glass and soap. Exports are coffee, cotton, hides, pyrethrum, sisal, soda and tea, through Kilindini harbour. Pop. (1975E) 248,000.

Monaco Principality forming an enclave in Alpes-Maritime dept., France, and bounded S by the Mediterranean. Area, 368 acres, comprising Monaco (the cap.), Monte Carlo and La Condamine. The main industries are tourism and legalized gambling; also fruit growing; manu. perfume. Pop. (1976E) 25,029.

Monadnock, Mount New Hampshire, U.S.A. Mountain in the SW of state, 3,165 ft. (965 metres) a.s.l., in an isolated position. The name is now used for any hill of hard rock which resists erosion.

Monagas Venezuela. State of NE Venezuela bounded SE by Orinoco R., NE by San Juan R. and Gulf of Paria. Area, 11,160 sq. m. (28,904 sq. km.). Cap. Maturín. Coastal mountains descend to grasslands and marsh on the Orinoco delta. Tropical climate. Cattle farming area with agric. on the highlands, producing coffee, tobacco, sugar, cacao, cotton, yucca, maize. Forests yield hardwoods and palm products. Minerals inc. petroleum, coal, zinc, cadmium, asphalt, sulphur, salt. Pop. (1971C) 298,239.

Monaghan Irish Republic. (i) County in NE bounded W, N and E by Northern Ireland. Area, 498 sq. m. (1,290 sq. km.). Chief towns are Monaghan (the county town), Clones, Carrick-macross and Castleblaney. Undulating, rising to 1,200 ft. (366 metres) a.s.l. in Slieve Beagh in the NW. Drained by Rs. Finn and Blackwater. The main occupation is farming, esp. oats, potatoes and livestock. Pop. (1971C) 46,242. (ii) County town in NE sit. on the Ulster canal. Industries inc. meat curing; manu. footwear. Pop. (1971C) 5,256.

Monchegorsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 65 m. (104 km.) S of Murmansk sit. on the NW shore of L. Imandra. The main industry is smelting copper and nickel from local ores. Pop. 50,000.

Moncton New Brunswick, Canada. Town in SE of province sit. on Petitcodiac R. Industries inc. railway engineering; manu. clothing and hardware. Pop. (1976C) 53,418.

Monfalcone Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Italy. Town 16 m. (26 km.) NW of Trieste. The main industry is shipbuilding; also oil refining and chemicals. Pop. (1971E) 30,000.

Monghyr Bihar, India. Town 79 m. (126 km.) ESE of Patna sit. on Ganges R.

Commercial centre. Industries inc. manu. tobacco products. Pop. (1971C) 102,462.

Mongolian People's Republic Bounded N by Siberia, U.S.S.R., E, S and W by China. Area, 604,095 sq. m. (1,564,600 sq. km.). Cap. Ulan Bator. Severe climate. Mainly plateau at 3,000–4,000 ft. (923–1,231 metres) a.s.l. rising to the Altai and Khangai Mountains in the W with desert in the S. About 84% is pasture and the main occupation is rearing livestock. The main products are cattle, horses, wool, hides, meat and butter. Pop. (1977E) 1.5m.

Mongu Barotse, Zambia. Town 250 m. (400 km.) NW of Livingstone near Zambesi R. Provincial cap. and centre of a farming area.

Monmouth Gwent, Wales. (i) District of Gwent county. Pop. (1973E) 66,090. (ii) Town of same name in SW sit. at confluence of Rs. Wye and Monnow. Market town. Pop. (1973E) 7,000.

Monongahela River U.S.A. Formed by union of Rs. Tygart and West Fork in West Virginia, flows 128 m. (205 km.) N into Pennsylvania to join Alleghany R. at Pittsburgh where together they form Ohio R. Used extensively for transport.

Monopoli Puglia, Italy. Town 26 m. (42 km.) ESE of Bari. Industries inc. food canning, flour milling and textiles; manu. pasta. Port exporting olive oil, wine and fruit. Pop. (1975E) 42,000.

Monroe Louisiana, U.S.A. City 160 m. (256 km.) NE of Baton Rouge sit. on Ouachita R. Industries inc. manu. chemicals, carbon black, wood pulp, paper and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 56,374.

Monrovia Liberia. Cap. of Rep. sit. near mouth of St. Paul R. Port exporting rubber, iron ore, diamonds, palm oil and kernels. Pop. (1979E) 275,000.

Mons Hainaut, Belgium. Cap. of province 33 m. (53 km.) SW of Brussels. Sit. in a coalmining area. Industries inc. sugar refining, textiles, chemicals, soap and cement. Pop. (1972E) 60,904.

Montana U.S.A. State in NW bounded N by Canada. Area, 147,138 sq. m. (381,087 sq. km.). Chief towns are Helena (the cap.), Great Falls and Billings. Mountainous in the W with the Rocky Mountains rising to 12,850 ft. (3,917 metres) a.s.l. in Granite Peak in the S. Plains in the E at an average 2,000–4,000 ft. (610–1,220 metres) a.s.l. Severe winters, and an annual rainfall of 10–15 in. (25–38 cm.). The main occupations are farming, mining and oil extracting. Main products are wheat, barley, sugar-beet, petroleum, copper, silver and gold. Pop. (1970C) 694,409.

Montaña Clara Canary Islands, Atlantic Ocean. Islet of the N Canaries, 150 m. (240 km.) NE of Las Palmas. Area, 275 acres, rising in a peak 790 ft. (240 metres) a.s.l.

Montauban Tarn-et-Garonne, France. Cap. of dept. in SW sit. on Tarn R. Market town trading in fruit and poultry. Industries inc. food processing and textiles; manu. furniture. Pop. (1975C) 50,420.

Mont Blanc Haute-Savoie, France. Highest mountain in the Alps, 15,781 ft. (4,810 metres) a.s.l., in the Mont Blanc Massif, which lies on the French/Italian/Swiss borders. First climbed by Dr. Michel Paccard and Jacques Balmat, of Chamonix, in 1786. There is a French/Italian road tunnel beneath it, 7½ m. (12 km.) long.

Mont Cenis France. Alpine Pass in Savoie dept. SE France, between Lanslebourg, France and Susa, Italy at 6,831 ft. (2,082 metres) a.s.l.

Montclair New Jersey, U.S.A. Town 6 m. (10 km.) NNW of Newark, mainly residential. Industries inc. chemicals; manu. paints and metal goods. Pop. (1970C) 44,043.

Monte Bello Islands South Pacific Ocean. Group of uninhabited islands 12 m. (19 km.) off the NW coast of Western Australia. The main island is Barrow Island, 12 m. (19 km.) by 5 m. (8 km.).

Monte Carlo Monaco. Town 10 m. (16 km.) ENE of Nice, France. Resort noted for its gambling casino, and for an annual motor car rally. Pop. (1975E) 10,000.

Montecristi Dominican Republic. (i)

Province of NW bounded W by Haiti, N by the Caribbean. Area, 1,150 sq. m. (2,979 sq. km.). Sit. in Yaque del Norte R. valley bounded N and S by mountains. Fertile forested area. Farm products inc. cereals, fruit, cacao, dairy products, livestock, hides, skins. Lumbering is important. Pop. (1970C) 69,605. (ii) Town 65 m. (104 km.) WNW of Santiago near mouth of Yaque del Norte R. on the Caribbean coast. Provincial cap. Trading centre and port with a good harbour, handling hides, skins, rice, cotton, coffee, bananas, livestock.

Monte Gargano Puglia, Italy. Mountainous peninsula in the SE extending 35 m. (56 km.) E into the Adriatic Sea and rising to 3,461 ft. (1,055 metres) a.s.l. Chief town, Monte Sant' Angelo.

Montego Bay Jamaica. Town on NW coast, 85 m. (136 km.) WNW of Kingston. The main industry is tourism. Pop. (1970E) 43,000.

Montélimar Drôme, France. Town in SE sit. on Roubion R. Industries inc. manu. confectionery, esp. nougat, food processing, silk spinning, sawmilling and tanning. Pop. (1975C) 29,149.

Montenegro Yugoslavia. Constituent rep. bounded SE by Albania and SW by the Adriatic. Area, 5,343 sq. m. (13,838 sq. km.). Chief towns are Titograd (the cap.), and Cetinje. Mountainous, rising to 8,000 ft. (2,438 metres) a.s.l., descending in the S to L. Shkodër. The main occupation is stock rearing. Pop. (1971C) 531,213.

Monterey Park California, U.S.A. Residential city 6 m. (10 km.) E of Los Angeles. Pop. (1970C) 49,166.

Montería Bolivar, Colombia. Town 120 m. (192 km.) SSW of Cartagena on Sinú R. R. port and trading centre for a lumbering and stock farming area. Airfield. Cattle research station. Pop. (1974E) 179,600.

Monte Rosa Italy/Switzerland. The highest mountain group in the Pennine Alps, 28 m. (45 km.) SSW of Brig, Switzerland, and inc. 10 peaks of which the highest is Dufourspitze 15,217 ft. (4,638 metres) a.s.l.

Monterrey Nuevo León, Mexico. State cap. in NE sit. in valley of Santa Catarina R. Industries inc. iron and steel, lead smelting, textiles and chemicals; manu. glass and tobacco products. Pop. (1970C) 830,300.

Montevideo Montevideo, Uruguay. Cap. of Rep. and of dept. sit. on N shore of Río de la Plata. Industries inc. meat packing, tanning, flour milling and textiles; manu. footwear, soap and matches. Seaport exporting wool, hides, skins and meat. Pop. (1975E) 1,229,748.

Montgomery Alabama, U.S.A. State cap. in E centre of state sit. on Alabama R. Industries inc. manu. cotton goods and fertilizers. Pop. (1970C) 138,985.

Montgomery Powys, Wales. Town sit. 19 m. (30 km.) SW of Shrewsbury, Eng. Market town in a farming area. Pop. (1973E) 1,000.

Montluçon Allier, France. Town in central France sit. on Cher R. Industries inc. steel and chemicals; manu. tyres and glass. Pop. (1975C) 58,824.

Montmartre Paris, France. District in N Paris, on the *Butte de Montmartre* with many artistic associations.

Montparnasse Paris, France. District in W Paris noted for the Pasteur Institute and cafés where artists and writers meet. The cemetery contains the tombs of many writers, musicians and artists.

Mont Pelée Martinique. Volcano 4,428 ft. (1,350 metres) a.s.l. and 15 m. (24 km.) NW of Fort de France. The eruption of 1902 destroyed the then chief town of St. Pierre.

Montpelier Hérault, France. Cap. of dept. in central S sit. on Lez R. Commercial centre trading in wine and brandy. Industries inc. manu. soap, chemicals, perfumes and confectionery. Pop. (1975C) 195,603.

Montpelier Vermont, U.S.A. City 5 m. (8 km.) NW of Barre on Winooski R. State cap. Industries inc. quarrying, textiles, printing, manu. wood and concrete products, machinery. Pop. (1970C) 8,609.

Montreal Quebec, Canada. City on Montreal island at confluence of Rs. Ottawa and St. Lawrence. The largest city in Canada and the second largest French-speaking city in the world, after Paris. Industries inc. manu. aircraft, railway equipment, plastics, clothing, footwear and cement. Port exporting grain, timber and paper; ice-free from May–Nov. Pop. (1976C) 1,060,033.

Montreuil-sous-Bois Seine St. Denis, France. Suburb of E Paris noted for growing peaches; manu. metal goods, glass, paints and chemicals. Pop. (1975C) 96,684.

Montreux Vaud, Switzerland. Town near the E end of L. Geneva. Tourist centre with a 4 m. (6.5 km.) long frontage on the L. Pop. (1978E) 20,300.

Montrose Scotland. Tayside Region. Town in central E sit. on a peninsula between the North Sea and Montrose Basin. Industries inc. oil and allied services, fisheries, canning, chemicals, distillery and tourism. Pop. (1973E) 10,760.

Mont St. Michel Manche, France. Islet in the Bay of St. Michel, an inlet of the English Channel, in NW France and 8 m. (13 km.) WSW of Avranches. Rocky peak 260 ft. (79 metres) high and 3 acres in area. Accessible by a causeway. Noted for its Benedictine monastery.

Montserrat West Indies. Island in the Leeward Islands 25 m. (40 km.) SW of Antigua. Area, 38 sq. m. (98 sq. km.). Cap. Plymouth. Volcanic, rising to 3,002 ft. (915 metres) a.s.l. in Soufrière. The main occupation is agric. esp. cotton growing and tourism. Pop. (1977E) 12,160.

Monza Lombardia, Italy. Town in N sit. on Lambro R. Industries inc. manu. textiles, carpets and machinery. Important car race track. Pop. (1971C) 114,518.

Moorea Society Islands, South Pacific. Island 12 m. (19 km.) NW of Tahiti in the Windward group. Area, 50 sq. m. (130 sq. km.). Chief town Afareaitu. Chief products vanilla, copra, coffee. Pop. (1971E) 5,000.

Moose Jaw Saskatchewan, Canada. Town in central S of province. Industries inc. meat packing, flour milling and oil refining. Pop. (1976C) 31,884.

Moquegua Peru. (i) Dept. of S Peru, bounded W by the Pacific. Area, 6,245 sq. m. (16,174 sq. km.). Chief towns, Moquegua, Ilo. Crossed by mountain ridges in the E; fertile and irrigated land in the W. Mainly agric., producing vines, olives, cotton, sugar-cane, figs, corn, cereals, potatoes. Stock farming on higher ground. There are associated processing industries. Pop. (1972C) 74,573. (ii) City 550 m. (880 km.) SE of Lima on Moquegua R. Dept. cap. Trading and processing centre of an agric. area; industries inc. cotton ginning, wine making, flour milling, pressing olive oil. Exports wine, olive oil, cotton, copper, lead, through the Pacific port of Ilo. Pop. (1970E) 10,178.

Moradabad Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 100 m. (160 km.) ENE of Delhi sit. on Ramganga R. Industries inc. manu. brassware, cotton goods and carpets. Pop. (1971C) 272,355.

Morar, Loch Scotland. Highland Region. L. in W, its W end lying 2 m. (3 km.) S of Mallaig, 11 m. (18 km.) by 1.5 m. (2.4 km.) and 987 ft. (301 metres) deep. The deepest loch in Scot.

Morava River Czechoslovakia. Rises in the Sudeten Mountains and flows 230 m. (368 km.) S through Moravia to the Austrian/Czech. border, continuing down the border to join Danube R. 7 m. (11 km.) above Bratislava.

Morava River Yugoslavia. Formed by union of S. and W. Morava R. near Stalac, and flowing 130 m. (208 km.) N to join Danube R. 30 m. (48 km.) ESE of Belgrade.

Moravia Czechoslovakia. Central region of Czech. bounded W by Bohemia, E by Slovakia. Mainly plateau drained by Rs. Morava and Oder. Rises to the Sudeten Mountains in the N and the Carpathian Mountains in the E. Chief towns are Brno, Ostrava, Olomouc and Gottwaldov. Mainly agric., with important mineral resources.

Moray Firth Scotland. Inlet of the

North Sea in NE Scot. with Inverness sit. at its head.

Morayshire Scotland. Former county now part of Grampian Region.

Morbihan France. Dept. in the NW, on the Bay of Biscay. Area, 2,739 sq. m. (7,094 sq. km.). Chief towns are Vannes (the cap.) and Lorient. Much of it is barren. The main products are cereals, potatoes and cider apples. Noted for the megaliths of Carnac and Locmariaquer. Pop. (1975C) 563,588.

Mordovian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Autonomous rep. in the bend of Volga R. ESE of Moscow. Area, 10,110 sq. m. (26,185 sq. km.). Cap. Saransk, 320 m. (512 km.) ESE of Moscow. Mainly agric. The chief products are grain, sugar-beet, sheep and dairy products. Industries inc. manu. electrical goods, textiles, furniture and building materials. Pop. (1970E) 1,010,000.

Morecambe and Heysham Lancashire, England. Town and seaside resort in NW sit. on Morecambe Bay. Tourism is the chief industry. Pop. (1973E) 42,010.

Morecambe Bay England. Inlet of the Irish Sea on the NW coast between the Furness peninsula and Lancashire.

Morelia Michoacán, Mexico. State cap. 130 m. (208 km.) WNW of Mexico City. Industries inc. textiles, flour milling, sugar refining and tanning; manu. tobacco products. Pop. (1970C) 209,500.

Morelos Mexico. State in central Mex. Area, 1,917 sq. m. (4,965 sq. km.). Cap. Cuernavaca, 37 m. (59 km.) S of Mexico City. Mainly agric. The main products are maize, rice, wheat, coffee and sugarcane. Pop. (1970C) 616,119.

Morena, Sierra Spain. Mountain range in S Spain between Rs. Guadiana and Guadalquivir. Forms a barrier between Andalusia and N Spain, at an average height of 2,500 ft. (762 metres) a.s.l.

More og Romsdal Norway. County of W Norway bounded W by North Sea, E by the Dovrefjell and Trollheimen mountains. Area, 5,810 sq. m. (15,049 sq. km.). Chief towns, Kristiansund (cap.), Alesund, Molde, Andalsnes, Orstavik. Mountainous with high valleys, fjords and offshore islands. Main occupations farming, fishing. Industries inc. tourism. Pop. (1973E) 227,732.

Moreton Bay Queensland, Australia. Bay in SE of state receiving Brisbane R. Site of the original penal settlement of 1824–39.

Morioka Honshū, Japan. Cap. of Iwate prefecture 105 m. (168 km.) N of Sendai. Commercial centre. Industries inc. manu. iron goods and toys. Pop. (1970E) 196,000.

Morlaix Finistère, France. Town in NW sit. on an inlet of the English Channel. Industries inc. tanning, brewing and flour milling; manu. tobacco products. Port exporting fruit, vegetables and dairy products. Pop. (1975C) 20,532.

Morley West Yorkshire, England. Town 4 m. (6.5 km.) SSW of Leeds. Industries inc. coalmining; manu. woollen goods, textile machinery and glass. Pop. (1973E) 44,790.

Morobe Papua New Guinea. District of NE New Guinea inc. the Morobe gold fields. Cap. Lae.

Morocco Kingdom bounded N by Mediterranean, E by Algeria, S by the disputed Spanish Sahara, W by Atlantic. Area, inc. Spanish Sahara, 254,815 sq. m. (659,970 sq. km.). Chief towns are Rabat (cap.), Casablanca, Meknès, Fez, Oujda and Marrakesh. The N Mediterranean region is separated from the S Sahara region by the Atlas Mountains, rising to 13,664 ft. (4,165 metres) a.s.l. in Djebel Toubkal. Rainfall varies from 30–35 in. (76–89 cm.) (annual rainy season) in the N to under 10 in. (25 cm.) annually in the S. Mainly agric. The chief products are cereals, vines, olives, almonds, fruit, livestock, cork and fish. The main exports are phosphates from Khouribga and Youssoufia, iron, manganese and lead ores. Pop. (1977E) 18,359,000.

Morogoro Tanzania. Town 115 m. (184 km.) W of Dar es Salaam. Centre of an agric. area, with mining in the vicinity.

Morón de la Frontera Sevilla, Spain. Town 35 m. (56 km.) SE of Seville. Trading centre for cereals, olive oil and wine; manu. cement, ceramics and soap.

Moroni Comoros, Indian Ocean. French overseas department. Town on Grande Comore. Trading centre for vanilla, cacao, coffee. Passenger port. Noted for numerous mosques. Pop. (1971E) 14,000.

Morpeth Northumberland, England. Town in NE sit. on Wansbeck R. Market town. Industries inc. iron founding, light engineering and mineral water manu. Pop. (1973E) 14,450.

Mortlake Greater London, England. Residential district of SW London on Thames R.

Mortlock Solomon Islands, South Pacific. Atoll 120 m. (192 km.) NE of Bougainville consisting of about 20 inlets on a reef. Area, 205 acres. Sometimes called Taku.

Moscow Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the U.S.S.R., the Russian Soviet Socialist Rep., and of Moscow Region, sit. on Moskva (Moscow) R. Commercial and route centre. Industries inc. manu. textiles, steel, locomotives, vehicles, aircraft, machinery, machine tools, chemicals, paper and tobacco products. The Kremlin or Citadel is a triangular walled enclosure in the city centre. R. port with 2 harbours on the Moskva R. and 1 on the Moscow–Volga canal. Pop. (1977E) 7,819,000.

Moselle France. Dept. in NE France bounded N by Luxembourg and NE by Federal Republic of Germany. Area, 2,405 sq. m. (6,229 sq. km.). Chief towns are Metz (the cap.) and Thionville. Contains part of the Lorraine coal and iron fields and has important metallurgical industries. Pop. (1975C) 1,006,373.

Moselle River France/Luxembourg/Federal Republic of Germany. Rises in the Vosges Mountains and flows 340 m. (544 km.) NW past Metz and Thionville to form part of the Luxembourg/F.R.G. frontier, then turns NE in F.R.G. past Trier to join Rhine R. at Coblenz. Mosel-le grapes are grown on the banks of its meandering lower course. Navigable for small boats below Frouard. Main tribs. are Rs. Meurthe and Saar.

Moshi Northern Province, Tanzania. Town 45 m. (72 km.) E of Arusha at the S foot of Kilimanjaro. Trading centre of a coffee growing area. Pop. (1972E) 38,000.

Moskva (Moscow) River Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Rises on the W boundary of Moscow Region and flows 310 m. (496 km.) E past Moscow and Kolomna to join Oka R. Linked with Volga R. by Moscow Canal.

Mosquito Coast Nicaragua. Coastal strip, *c.* 40 m. (64 km.) wide along the Caribbean coast, named after the original Meskito Indian inhabitants. The main occupations are lumbering and fruit growing, esp. bananas.

Mossell Bay Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town half-way between Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, on the S coast. Industries inc. oyster fishing and tourism. Pop. 14,000.

Mossley Greater Manchester, England. Town 9 m. (14 km.) ENE of Manchester sit. on Tame R. Industries inc. textiles, engineering and metal working. Pop. (1973E) 10,590.

Most Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. Town 47 m. (75 km.) NW of Prague sit. in a lignite-mining area. Industries inc. chemicals and metal working; manu. ceramics and glass. Pop. (1970E) 55,000.

Mostaganem Algeria. Town 50 m. (80 km.) ENE of Oran sit. on the Gulf of Arzew. Port exporting wine, fruit and wool. Pop. (1970E) 65,000.

Mostar Bosnia-Herçegovina, Yugoslavia. Town 48 m. (77 km.) SW of Sarajevo sit. on Neretva R. Market town for a fruit and wine producing area. Industries inc. textiles; manu. tobacco products. Pop. (1971C) 47,606.

Mosul Mosul, Iraq. Cap. of governorate in the N sit. on Tigris R. Commercial centre for a farming and oil producing

area, trading in grain, fruit, livestock and wool. Industries inc. tanning and flour milling. Pop. (1970E) 293,000.

Motala Östergötland, Sweden. Town on NE shore of L. Vätter, where the Motala R. leaves the L. Industries inc. manu. locomotives and rolling stock, machinery and radio sets. Pop. (1976C) 49,625.

Motala River Sweden. Leaves L. Vätter and flows 60 m. (96 km.) E through Ls. Bor, Rox and Gla, and past Norrköping to enter the Baltic Sea.

Motherwell Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town in S, sit. near R. Clyde. Industries inc. steelmaking and milling, engineering, iron founding and the manu. of trucks, earthmoving equipment and machinery. Pop. (1973E) 72,794.

Moulins Allier, France. Cap. of dept. in central France sit. on Allier R. Industries inc. brewing and tanning; manu. hosiery and furniture. Pop. (1975C) 26,906.

Moulmein Tenasserim, Burma. Town 100 m. (160 km.) ESE of Rangoon sit. on Salween R. estuary. Industries inc. sawmilling and rice milling. Port exporting rice and teak. Pop. (1972E) 833,653.

Mountain Ash Mid Glamorgan, Wales. Town 16 m. (26 km.) NNW of Cardiff sit. on Cynon R. The main industry is coalmining. Pop. (1973E) 13,588.

Mountain View California, U.S.A. City 12 m. (19 km.) NW of San José. Industries inc. fruit canning, printing and publishing; manu. electronic equipment. Pop. (1970C) 51,092.

Mount Gambier South Australia, Australia. Town 225 m. (360 km.) SSE of Adelaide. Market town trading in agric. produce and timber. Pop. (1971E) 17,867.

Mount Isa Queensland, Australia. Town in W of state. Industries inc. mining zinc, lead, silver and copper, and smelting. Pop. (1972E) 29,000.

Mount Lyell Tasmania, Australia. Town 95 m. (152 km.) WSW of Launceston. The main industry is mining and processing copper.

Mount Morgan Queensland, Australia. Town in SE of state. The main industry is mining copper. Pop. (1971E) 4,000.

Mount Vernon New York, U.S.A. Suburb of New York immediately N of the Bronx. Industries inc. chemicals; manu. metal goods and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970C) 72,778.

Mourne Mountains Down, Northern Ireland. Range extending 14 m. (22 km.) NE to SW from Dundrum Bay to Carlingford Lough, rising to Slieve Donard, 2,796 ft. (852 metres) a.s.l.

Mouscron West Flanders, Belgium. Town 32 m. (57 km.) SW of Ghent. Industries inc. manu. cotton goods and carpets. Pop. (1972E) 37,572.

Moyobamba San Martín, Peru. Town 390 m. (624 km.) N of Lima in the Amazon basin. Dept. cap. Centre of a fertile agric. area. Industries inc. making wine, spirits and alcohol; manu. straw hats. Hot springs, gold and oil deposits nearby. Pop. (1970E) 10,000.

Mozambique Republic on SE coast of Africa opposite Madagascar. Area, 302,250 sq. m. (782,827 sq. km.). Cap. Maputo. Coastal plain rising to an inland plateau at an average 1,000–2,000 ft. (308–615 metres) a.s.l. and rising to 7,000 ft. (2,154 metres) a.s.l. near the Malawi frontier to the NW. Drained by Zambesi R. delta. The main occupation is farming; main products are sugar, nuts, copra, cotton, sisal and rice. Pop. (1970C) 8,233,834.

Mozambique Channel Indian Ocean. Strait extending over 1,000 m. (1,600 km.) SSW to NNE between Mozambique and Madagascar. Width 250–600 m. (400–960 km.).

Mozamedes Angola. Town in SW sit. on the Atlantic coast. Industries inc. fishing and fish canning. Sea port exporting cotton, fish and hides.

Mubende Buganda, Uganda. Town 85 m. (136 km.) WNW of Kampala. Trading

centre of an agric. area, with tungsten, beryl, tantalite deposits.

Mudugh Somalia. Region of central Somalia bounded E by the Indian Ocean, W by Ethiopia. Arid plain watered (W) by Webi Shebeli R. Some agric. along R., elsewhere the main occupation is stock raising.

Mugla Turkey. (i) Province of SW Turkey bounded W by Aegean Sea, S by Mediterranean, E by Elmali range. Area, 4,917 sq. m. (12,735 sq. km.). Drained by Ak, Dalaman, and Koca Rs. Thickly forested with rich mineral deposits. Agric. areas produce sesame, millet, tobacco, olives, wheat. Pop. (1975C) 401,413. (ii) Town 100 m. (160 km.) SSE of Smyrna. Provincial cap. and trading centre for a farming area. Pop. (1970C) 18,624.

Muharraq Bahrain. Island 1.5 m. (2.4 km.) from NE shore of Bahrain. Airport and seaplane base, connected to Bahrain island by a causeway. Pop. (1971C) 41,143.

Mühlhausen Erfurt, German Democratic Republic. Town in SW sit. on Unstrut R. Industries inc. manu. textiles, machinery and furniture. Pop. (1973E) 44,473.

Mukden *see* **Shenyang**

Mülheim-an-der-Ruhr North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 5 m. (8 km.) WSW of Essen sit. on Ruhr R. and in the Ruhr coalfield. The main industry is coalmining; manu. iron and steel, machinery and textiles. Pop. (1973E) 21,200.

Mulhouse Haut-Rhin, France. Town in the extreme E sit. on Ill R. and Rhône–Rhine Canal. The main industry is textiles; also manu. chemicals from local potash, paper and machinery. Pop. (1975C) 119,326.

Mull Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Island in the Inner Hebrides separated from the mainland by the Sound of Mull and the Firth of Lorne. Area, 351 sq. m. (909 sq. km.). The chief town is Tobermory. The island is mountainous and the main occupations are crofting and fishing.

Mullingar Westmeath, Irish Republic. County town in centre of county sit. on Brosna R. and Royal Canal. Market town trading in cattle, horses and dairy produce. Pop. (1971C) 6,790.

Multan Multan, Pakistan. Cap. of Multan division in central Pakistan. Industries, powered by Sui natural gas, inc. manu. of textiles, hosiery and carpets. Pop. (1972E) 544,000.

Munankuan *see* **Yuyijuan**

München *see* **Munich**

München-Gladbach North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 15 m. (24 km.) W of Düsseldorf sit. on Niers R. The main industry is textiles, esp. cotton; also manu. textile machinery, clothing, paper and chemicals. Pop. (1971E) 192,900.

Muncie Indiana, U.S.A. City 50 m. (80 km.) NE of Indianapolis, sit. on White R. Industries inc. manu. glassware, furniture and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970C) 69,080.

Munich Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany. Cap. of province in SE sit. on Isar R. Commercial and route centre. Industries inc. brewing, printing and publishing; manu. precision instruments, machinery, clothing and food products. Pop. (1971E) 1,338,400.

Münster North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town in NW sit. on Dortmund–Ems Canal. Industries inc. brewing, flour milling, printing and agric. engineering; manu. mining machinery, hardware and furniture. Pop. (1971E) 198,500.

Munster Irish Republic. Province in SE, comprising the counties of Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary and Waterford. Pop. (1971C) 882,002.

Muntafiq *see* **Nasiriyah**

Murano Veneto, Italy. Town built on islets in the Venice Lagoon, 1 m. (2 km.)

N of the city. The main industry is glass making. Pop. (1975E) 8,000.

Murcia Spain. (i) Province in SE on the Mediterranean. Area, 4,369 sq. m. (11,316 sq. km.). Mountainous, hot and arid, with some agric. by irrigation. The main products are fruit, cereals, lead and zinc. Pop. (1970C) 832,313. (ii) Cap. of province of same name sit. in a low-lying fertile area. Industries inc. silk and other textiles, tanning, distilling and flour milling. Pop. (1970C) 243,759.

Mureş River Hungary/Romania. Rises in the Carpathian Mountains in NE Romania and flows 550 m. (880 km.) WSW past Targu-Mureş and Arad to join Tisza R. at Szeged, Hungary.

Murghab River Afghánistán/U.S.S.R. Rises in the W Hindu Kush and flows 450 m. (720 km.) W and NW across NW Afghánistán to the SE Turkmen Soviet Socialist Rep. It turns N across the Kara Kum desert, supplies the Mary Oasis and then peters out in the desert.

Murmansk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. City on E shore of Kola Bay in the extreme NW of the U.S.S.R. Main industries are shipbuilding, fishing, fish canning and sawmilling. Sheltered port, on an inlet of the Barents Sea and ice-free, exporting timber and apatite. Pop. (1977E) 374,000.

Murom Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 180 m. (288 km.) E of Moscow sit. on Oka R. Industries inc. railway engineering, flax spinning and tanning. Pop. (1970E) 99,000.

Muroran Hokkaido, Japan. Town 45 m. (72 km.) NNE of Hakodate. The main industry is iron and steel, also oil refining; manu. cement. Port exporting iron and steel, coal and timber. Pop. (1970E) 170,000.

Murray River Australia. Rises in the Australian Alps near Mount Kosciusko, New South Wales, and flows 1,600 m. (2,560 km.) W along the New South Wales/Victoria border into South Australia, where it turns S at Morgan and enters Encounter Bay through L. Alexandrina. The whole of its W course is through an extensive level basin containing two-thirds of the irrigated land in Australia which produces grain, sheep and fruit. Used for water storage, hydroelectric power and irrigation. Main tribs. are R. Lachlan, Murrumbidgee, Goulburn and Darling.

Mürren Bern, Switzerland. Resort 31 m. (50 km.) SE of Bern sit. near the Jungfrau, at 5,415 ft. (1,650 metres) a.s.l. Pop. (1975E) 460.

Mur River Austria/Yugoslavia. Rises at W end of the Niedere Tauern, Austria, and flows 300 m. (480 km.) E to Leoben, then SE past Graz to the Yugoslav border which it follows E for *c.* 25 m. (40 km.); enters Yugoslavia briefly and continues on the Yugoslav/Hungarian border to join Drava R. at Legrad. Navigable below Graz.

Murrumbidgee River Australia. Rises in the Great Dividing Range in New South Wales and flows 1,050 m. (1,680 km.) N and then W to join Murray R. on the border with Victoria NE of Yungera. The main trib. is Lachlan R. Used to irrigate an agric. basin producing sown pastures, cereals, fruits, vines and vegetables.

Muş Turkey. (i) Province of E Turkey. Area, 2,946 sq. m. (7,630 sq. km.). Mountainous and barren, drained by Murat R. Pop. (1975C) 252,135. (ii) Town 85 m. (136 km.) S of Erzurum. Provincial cap. Pop. (1970C) 23,058.

Muscat and Oman *see* **Oman**

Musgrave Ranges Australia. Mountain ranges extending *c.* 200 m. (320 km.) W to E along the border between NW South Australia and the S of Northern Territory, rising to Mount Woodroffe, 4,970 ft. (1,529 metres) a.s.l. Heavily eroded.

Muskegon Michigan, U.S.A. City sit. at mouth of Muskegon R. on L. Michigan, and 35 m. (56 km.) NW of Grand Rapids. Industries inc. manu. vehicle parts, aircraft engines, metal goods and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 44,377.

Muskegon River Michigan, U.S.A. Rises in L. Houghton in the centre of state and flows SW to L. Michigan.

Muskogee Oklahoma, U.S.A. City 46 m. (74 km.) SE of Tulsa. Route and trading centre for an agric. and oil producing area. Industries inc. oil refining and meat packing; manu. clothing and glassware. Pop. (1970C) 37,331.

Musoma Lake Province, Tanzania. Town 95 m. (142 km.) NE of Mwanza at mouth of Mara R. on SE shore of L. Victoria. Centre of a farming and gold mining area.

Mussau Islands Papua New Guinea. Island group in the Bismarck Arch. 100 m. (160 km.) NW of New Zealand, consisting of Mussau and Emirau Islands, both volcanic, and coral islets. Area, of Mussau, 160 sq. m. (414 sq. km.), Emirau, 20 sq. m. (52 sq. km.). The main product is coconuts.

Musselburgh Scotland. Lothian Region. Town 6 m. (10 km.) E of Edinburgh sit. at mouth of Esk R. on Firth of Forth. Industries inc. manu. wire ropes and nets. Pop. (1973E) 17,272.

Muzattarpur Bihar, India. Town 40 m. (64 km.) NNE of Patna sit. on Burhi Gandak R. Trading centre for grain, tobacco and sugar-cane. Industries inc. rice and sugar milling. Pop. (1971C) 127,045.

Mwanza Lake Province, Tanganyika, Tanzania. Town 175 m. (280 km.) N of Tabora on S shore of L. Victoria. Provincial cap. and shipping centre for cotton, nuts and rice. Pop. (1967E) 34,861.

Mweru, Lake Zaïre/Zambia. L. on the frontier between Zaïre and Zambia extending 75 m. (120 km.) SW to NE and 30 m. (48 km.) wide, at a height of 3,050 ft. (930 metres) a.s.l. Fed by Luapula R. in S and drained by Luvua R. in N.

Myitkyina Kachin, Burma. State cap. 250 m. (400 km.) NNE of Mandalay sit. on Irrawaddy R. Market town. Pop. (1975E) 13,000.

Mymensingh Dacca, Bangladesh. Cap. of district sit. 70 m. (112 km.) N of Dacca on an old channel of the Brahmaputra R. Industries inc. jute pressing and engineering; manu. electrical goods. Pop. (1975E) 64,000.

Mysore *see* **Karnataka**

Mysore Karnataka, India. State cap. 80 m. (128 km.) SW of Bangalore. Industries inc. textiles; manu. paints and fertilizers. Pop. (1971C) 355,636.

Mytishchi Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 14 m. (22 km.) NNE of Moscow. Industries inc. textiles; manu. railway rolling stock. Pop. (1977E) 136,000.

N

Naaf River Burma/Bangladesh. Tidal inlet of the Bay of Bengal extending 30 m. (48 km.) from Taungbro past Maungdaw.

Naaldwijk Zuid Holland, Netherlands. Town 7 m. (11 km.) SW of The Hague. Centre of an agric. area, trading in fruit and potatoes.

Naantali Turku-Pori, Finland. Town 8 m. (13 km.) W of Turku on the Gulf of Bothnia. Railway terminus and seaside resort with some industry inc. paper making.

Naas Kildare, Irish Republic. Town 19 m. (30 km.) WSW of Dublin. Punchestown racecourse is sit. 3 m. (5 km.) to the SE. Pop. (1971C) 5,078.

Nabari Honshū, Japan. Town 25 m. (40 km.) WSW of Tsu. Trading centre for a farming area.

Naberejnye-Chelny Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 10 m. (16 km.) ESE of Yelabuga in the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep. on Kama R. Grain trading and distribution centre. Industries inc. flour milling, saw-milling, metal-working; manu. bricks, railway sleepers, wine. Pop. (1977E) 253,000.

Nabeul Grombalia, Tunisia. Town 38 m. (61 km.) SE of Tunis on the Gulf of Hammamet. Centre of a trad. pottery industry. Pop. (1975E) 34,100.

Nablus Israeli-occupied Jordan. Town 30 m. (48 km.) N of Jerusalem sit. between Mount Gerizim and Mount Ebal. Manu. olive oil, soap. Pop. (1971E) 44,200.

Nacka Stockholm, Sweden. Suburb of SE Stockholm, 3 m. (5 km.) from the city centre. Industries inc. manu. steam turbines, diesel motors, drills. Pop. (1976C) 55,782.

Nador Kert, Morocco. Town 8 m. (13 km.) S of Melilla on the Mar Chica lagoon. Territorial cap. Port trading in livestock, cereals, fruit, and serving the Beni bu Ifrur iron mines. Also called Villa Nador. Pop. (1971C) 32,490.

Nafud Saudi Arabia. A desert area consisting of the Great Nafud sit. S of the Syrian Desert, and the Little Nafud to the SE.

Naga Hills India. An area of forested hills in the NE on the Burma border. A wild undeveloped region.

Nagaland India. State of NE India bounded E by Burma, N and W by Assam, S by Manipur. Area, 6,366 sq. m. (16,527 sq. km.). Cap. Kohima. Wild, mountainous area, little developed, with a tribal pop. The main occupation is rice growing, much of it on hill terraces. Pop. (1971C) 516,449.

Nagano Honshū, Japan. Cap. of Nagano prefecture 110 m. (176 km.) NW of Tōkyō. Manu. machinery, textiles and food products. Trades in silk. Pop. (1970C) 285,000.

Nagaoka Honshū, Japan. Town 115 m. (184 km.) NNW of Tōkyō. Industries inc. oil refining, engineering and the manu. of chemicals and textiles. Pop. (1970E) 162,000.

Nagapattinam Tamil Nadu, India. Port and town 80 m. (128 km.) E of Tiruchirapalli on the Coromandel coast. Industries inc. railway engineering. Exports inc. groundnuts, tobacco and cotton goods. Pop. (1971E) 68,015.

Nagar Haveli India. Enclave forming part of the Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli on the W coast at the foot of the W Ghats. Area of the Territory, 189 sq. m. (490 sq. km.), bounded N by Gujarat, S by Maharashtra, and 25 m. (40 km.) inland from Daman. Mainly agric. with *c.*

17,000 hectares under crops, much of it terraced. Main crop rice. Thickly forested with teak and kahir. Pop. of the Territory (1971c) 74,170.

Nagasaki Kyūshū, Japan. Cap. of Nagasaki prefecture and port, sit. on SW coast. Industries inc. shipbuilding, engineering, fishing and the manu. of machine tools and tortoiseshell goods. Exports inc. coal, cement and fish products. The second atomic bomb was dropped on this city in 1945. Pop. (1970c) 421,000.

Nagercoil Tamil Nadu, India. Town 40 m. (64 km.) SE of Trivandrum. Manu. inc. mats and ropes. Pop. (1971c) 141,207.

Nag Hammadi Qena, Egypt. Town 30 m. (48 km.) WSW of Qena on W bank of Nile. Industries inc. sugar refining, textiles. Railway centre.

Nagorno-Karabagh Autonomous Region U.S.S.R. Part of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic. Area, 1,700 sq. m. (4,403 sq. km.). From 18th cent. formed a separate khanate, but estab. as an autonomous region 1923. Cap. Stepanakert, sit 165 m. (264 km.) WSW of Baku. Chief industries silk, wine, dairying and building materials. Also agric. inc. cotton, grapes and winter wheat, with 48,000 hectares under crops. Pop. (1972E) 153,000.

Nagoya Honshū, Japan. Cap. of Aichi prefecture and port sit. 68 m. (109 km.) E of Kyoto. Industries inc. engineering, metal morking and the manu. of machine tools, sewing machines, bicycles, watches, textiles, chemicals and porcelain. Pop. (1970c) 2,036,000.

Nagpur Maharashtra, India. Town 440 m. (704 km.) ENE of Bombay. Manu. inc. cotton goods and hosiery. Trades in oranges. Pop. (1971c) 866,144.

Nagykanizsa Zala, Hungary. Town 113 m. (181 km.) SW of Budapest. Industries inc. distilling, brewing, flour milling and the manu. of footwear. Trades in grain and livestock. Pop. (1970E) 39,500.

Nagykörös Szolnok, Hungary. Town 48 m. (77 km.) SE of Budapest. Industries inc. distilling, canning and flour milling. Trades in wine and fruit.

Naha Okinawa, Japan. Port and largest town sit. on SW coast of island. Manu. inc. textiles and pottery. Sugar and dried fish are exported. Pop. (1970E) 276,000.

Nahichevan Nahichevan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 80 m. (128 km.) SE of Erevan near Aras R. Rep. cap. Industries inc. cotton ginning, wine making, food processing, manu. metal goods, furniture, clothing, building materials. Anc. city ruled in turn by Persians, Arabs, Mongols, Turks and Armenians. Pop. (1973E) 35,000.

Nahichevan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic U.S.S.R. Part of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Rep. sit. on borders of Turkey and Iran near the SW slopes of the Zangezur mountains. Area, 2,120 sq. m. (5,490 sq. km.). Annexed by Russia 1828 and constituted as an Autonomous Rep. 1924. Cap. Nahichevan, sit. *c.* 80 m. (128 km.) SSE of Erevan. Chief industries are agric. (mainly cotton and tobacco), silk, clothing, cotton, canning and meat-packing; also fruit and grape-growing. Mulberry trees are grown for sericulture. Pop. (1973E) 215,000.

Nahuel Huapí, Lake Neuquén/Río Negro, Argentina. Sit. near the Chilean border with San Carlos de Bariloche on its S shore. Area, 205 sq. m. (530 sq. km.). Now a National Park and tourist area.

Nairn Scotland. Highland Region. Town and port sit. on Moray Firth at mouth of R. Nairn. The main occupation is fishing. Pop. (1973E) 4,899.

Nairn River Scotland. Rises 15 m. (24 km.) NE of Fort Augustus and flows NE for 38 m. (61 km.) to enter the Moray Firth at Nairn.

Nairnshire Scotland. Now part of Highland Region.

Nairobi Central Province, Kenya. City 280 m. (448 km.) NW of Mombasa. Cap., commercial, industrial and administrative centre, in a densely populated upland farming region, with a temperate climate. Industries inc. meat packing, fruit pre-

serving, canning, flour milling, paper making; manu. soap, chemicals, soft drinks, foodstuffs, furniture, leather and sisal products. Nairobi National Park is a game reserve. Pop. (1975E) 500,000.

Naivasha, Lake Kenya. Sit. in the Great Rift Valley, at 6,187 ft. (1,886 metres) a.s.l. Area, 108 sq. m. (279 sq. km.). The resort of Naivasha is sit. on its NE shore.

Najaf Iraq. Holy city 90 m. (144 km.) S of Baghdad near Euphrates R. A centre of pilgrimage. Pop. (1970E) 179,160.

Najin *see* **Rajin**

Nakhichevan *see* **Nahichevan**

Nakhodka Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Port 55 m. (88 km.) ESE of Vladivostok on the Pacific coast. Industries inc. ship repairing, food processing, fishing, sawmilling and the manu. of plywood and matches. Pop. (1970E) 105,000.

Nakhon Pathom Nakhon Pathom, Thailand. Cap. of province, sit. 31 m. (50 km.) W of Bangkok. Trades in sugar-cane and rice. Pop. (1970E) 34,000.

Nakhon Ratsima (Korat) Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand. Cap. of province sit. 140 m. (224 km.) NE of Bangkok on Mun R. An important commercial centre trading in livestock and rice. Pop. (1970E) 103,000.

Nakhon Sawan Nakhon Sawan, Thailand. Cap. of province, and port. sit. 135 m. (216 km.) N of Bangkok below confluence of Rs. Nan and Ping on R. Menam Chao Phraya. Trades in teak. Pop. (1970E) 46,100.

Nakhon Si Thammarat Nakhon Si Thammarat, Thailand. Cap. of province sit. 370 m. (592 km.) S of Bangkok near the E coast. Trades in rice, fruit and coconuts. Pop. (1970E) 41,000.

Nakuru Rift Valley, Kenya. Cap. of province in the SW, sit. on the N shore of L. Nakuru at 6,000 ft. (1,846 metres) a.s.l. The centre of an important agric. district producing wheat, maize, coffee, sisal, pyrethrum and dairy produce. Pop. (1972E) 47,800.

Nakuru, Lake Great Rift Valley, Kenya. A salt L. 8 m. (13 km.) long. Noted for flamingoes. The surrounding area is studded with extinct volcanic craters.

Nalaikha Central Aimak, Mongolia. Town 20 m. (32 km.) SE of Ulan Bator. Major coalmining centre. Railway.

Nalchik Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Kabardino-Balkar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep. sit. 105 m. (168 km.) W of Grozny. Industries inc. meat packing, flour milling and the manu. of oilfield equipment, textiles, footwear and furniture. Pop. (1977E) 199,000.

Namangan Uzbekistan, U.S.S.R. Town 120 m. (192 km.) E of Tashkent in the Fergana valley. Manu. cotton and food products. Trades in livestock and fruit. Pop. (1977E) 224,000.

Namaqualand South Africa/South West Africa. A desert coastal region consisting of Great Namaqualand in the N and Little Namaqualand in the S, separated by the Orange R. Copper, diamonds and tungsten are found.

Namchi Sikkim. Town 19 m. (31 km.) SW of Gangtok in the Himalaya foothills. Centre of an agric. area noted for Buddhist monasteries of Sangachelling. Pemiongchi and Tashiding.

Namen *see* **Namur**

Namib Desert South West Africa. A desert coastal region 800 m. (1,280 km.) long and 30–100 m. (48–160 km.) wide.

Namibia *see* **South West Africa**

Nampa Idaho, U.S.A. City 20 m. (32 km.) W of Boise. Processing and distribution centre for an agric. and dairying area. Industries inc. processing and packing dairy products, flour, cattle feed, beet sugar. Pop. (1970C) 20,768.

Nampula Niassa, Mozambique. Town 95 m. (152 km.) W of Mozambique. Provincial cap. and agric. trading centre.

Namur Belgium. (i) A province in the SW bordering on France. Area, 1,413 sq. m. (3,660 sq. km.). The N is fertile producing fruit, and the S is wooded with important quarries of marble, slate, sandstone and limestone. The principal Rs. are Meuse, Sambre and the Lesse. Pop. (1970E) 384,689. (ii) Cap. of province of same name sit. at confluence of Rs. Meuse and Sambre. Industries inc. tanning, flour milling and the manu. of cutlery, porcelain, pottery and glass. Pop. (1970E) 32,507.

Nanaimo British Columbia, Canada. Town 40 m. (64 km.) W of Vancouver on the Strait of Georgia. Port serving inland mining districts, exporting coal. Industries inc. herring fishing. Pop. (1971C) 14,948.

Nanchang Kiangsi, China. Cap. of province in E sit. on Kan R. Manu. machinery, chemicals, porcelain, pottery, glass, paper and textiles. Trades in rice, timber, tea, tobacco, cotton and hemp. Pop. (1975E) 520,000.

Nancowrie Nicobar Islands, India. Land-locked harbour between Nancowrie Island (S) and Camorta Island, 50 m. (80 km.) NNW of Great Nicobar. Centre of inter-island trade.

Nancy Meurthe-et-Moselle, France. Cap. of dept. in NE, sit. on Meurthe R. and Marne–Rhine Canal. An important centre of the iron and steel industry and also manu. machinery, textiles, glass, pottery, footwear and tobacco products. There are many fine 18th-cent. buildings. Pop. (1975C) 111,413.

Nanda Devi Uttar Pradesh, India. A Himalayan peak in the Garhwal district. 25,645 ft. (7,817 metres) a.s.l.

Nanga Parbat Jammu and Kashmir. A Himalayan peak in W Kashmir 60 m. (96 km.) W of Skardu. 26,660 ft. (8,126 metres) a.s.l.

Nanjing *see* **Nanking**

Nanking (Nanjing) Kiangsu, China. Cap. of province and R. port in E sit. on Yangtse-kiang R. An industrial centre with manu. of textiles, paper, machine tools and fertilizers. The cloth 'nankeen' originated here. Pop. (1970E) 1.7m.

Nanning (Guangzhou) Kwangsi-Chuang Autonomous Region, China. Cap. of Region and port on S coast 99 m. (158 km.) NNW of Pakhoi on Siang R. Industries inc. sugar refining, tanning and the manu. of textiles and chemicals. Trades in spices, rice, hides and tobacco. Pop. (1975E) 260,000.

Nanterre Hauts-de-Seine, France. A suburb of Paris sit. near Seine R. at the foot of Mont Valérien. Manu. inc. metal and electrical goods, chemicals, paint and hosiery. Pop. (1975C) 96,004.

Nantes Loire-Atlantique, France. Cap. of dept. in NW and port sit. at confluence of Rs. Loire, Erdre and Sèvre Nantaise. Industries inc. oil refining, boatbuilding, sugar refining, tobacco processing, vegetable canning and the manu. of soap, fertilizers, textiles, vegetable oils and chocolate. Pop. (1975C) 263,689.

Nantou Taiwan. Town 16 m. (26 km.) S of Taichung. Centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. pottery, sugar refining, pineapple canning.

Nantucket Massachusetts, U.S.A. An island 25 m. (40 km.) S of Cape Cod, mainly a summer resort. Pop. (1970C) 3,774.

Nantwich Cheshire, England. Town 4 m. (6.5 km.) SW of Crewe sit. on R. Weaver. Industries inc. light engineering and clothing manu. Noted for brine baths. Pop. (1978E) 11,500.

Nanumanga Tuvalu, South Pacific. Atoll in the N Tuvalu group. Area, 1 sq. m. (2.5 sq. km.). The main product is copra.

Nanumea Tuvalu, South Pacific. Northernmost atoll of the Tuvalu group. Area, 1.4 sq. m. (3.5 sq. km.). Formerly St. Augustine.

Nanyuki Central Province, Kenya. Town 90 m. (144 km.) NNE of Nairobi at 9,000 ft. (2,743 metres) at the foot of Mount Kenya. Rail terminus, resort and centre of a farming area.

Napier North Island, New Zealand.

City and port sit. on SW shore of Hawke Bay. Centre of an important farming district, its exports inc. meat, hides and skins, wool, fruit and food products. Pop. (1973E) 42,900.

Naples Campania, Italy. City 120 m. (192 km.) SE of Rome on the Bay of Naples. Sea port, the second largest after Genoa, with heavy passenger traffic. Exports food products, gloves, textiles. Tourist and commercial centre. Archbishopric. Industries inc. food processing, railway repair shops, ship-building, iron and steel, aircraft assembly, textiles, tanning, oil refining, manu. gloves and shoes. Pop. (1973E) 1,221,859.

Nara Honshū, Japan. Cap. of Nara prefecture sit. 18 m. (29 km.) E of Osaka. Manu. inc. textiles, dolls and fans. There are many temples and shrines and tourism is important. Pop. (1970E) 208,250.

Narbonne Aude, France. Town in S, 5 m. (8 km.) from the Gulf of Lions. Industries inc. brandy distilling, sulphur refining and the manu. of barrels, pottery, bricks and tiles. Trades in wine, brandy and honey. Pop. (1975C) 40,543.

Narew River Poland/U.S.S.R. Rises 15 m. (24 km.) NW of Pruzhany, U.S.S.R., flows 275 m. (440 km.) WNW into Poland past Lomza, then SSW past Erock and WSW to enter Vistula R. W of Nowy Dwor. Navigable in the lower course. Main tribs. Western Bug, Wkra, Orzyc, Omulew, Biebrza and Suprasl Rs.

Nariño Colombia. Dept. of SW Colombia bounded W by Pacific, S by Ecuador. Area, 11,548 sq. m. (29,562 sq. km.). Chief towns Pasto (cap.), Ipiales, Tumaco. Lowland near the coast rises to E to the Andes, with two ranges divided by Patía R. Climate varies greatly according to altitude. Agric. lowlands produce cereals, maize, coffee, cacao, sugar, bananas, tobacco, cotton. Thick forests yield rubber, quinine, tagua nuts, resins, varnish, timber. Livestock are grazed on the uplands. The chief mineral is gold. Pop. (1974E) 859,900.

Narragansett Bay Rhode Island, U.S.A. An inlet of the Atlantic enclosing a number of islands inc. Rhode, Prudence and Conanicut.

Narsapur Tamil Nadu, India. Town 45 m. (72 km.) ESE of Ellore in the Godavari R. delta. Rail terminus trading in tobacco, sugar, coconuts. Industries inc. rice milling.

Narva Estonia, U.S.S.R. Town and port sit. on Narva R. 8 m. (13 km.) from the Gulf of Finland. It has an important textile industry. Pop. (1973E) 66,000.

Narvik Nordland, Norway. Port in N sit. on Ofot Fjord. Main occupations are exporting iron ore and fishing. Pop. (1973E) 12,839.

Naryn River U.S.S.R. Rises in several headstreams in the Tien Shan mountains with the main stream rising in the Petrov Glacier, and flows 449 m. (718 km.) W through fertile wheatlands past Naryn, then N and W through the Ketmen-Tyube valley to Toktogul, then SW into Fergana Valley and enters the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Rep. to join Kara Darya R. near Balykchi. Together they form Syr-Darya R. Used for irrigation. Main tribs. Lesser Naryn, Son-Kul and Kokomeren Rs.

Nashua New Hampshire, U.S.A. City 15 m. (24 km.) S of Manchester sit. at confluence of Rs. Merrimack and Nashua. Manu. machinery, shoes, paper and hardware. Pop. (1970C) 55,820.

Nashville Tennessee, U.S.A. City 195 m. (312 km.) NE of Memphis on Cumberland R. in the fertile bluegrass region. State cap. Commercial, communications and industrial centre. Industries inc. food processing, printing and publishing, meat packing, milling flour and feed, woodworking; manu. textiles, aircraft, tobacco products, farm implements, clothing, yarn, shoes, hosiery, bedding, furniture, petroleum products. Seat of several universities. Pop. (1970C) 448,003.

Nasik Maharashtra, India. Town 90 m. (144 km.) NE of Bombay on upper Godavari R. A holy place for Hindus, with many temples and shrines. Manu. inc. brass and copper goods and soap. Pop. (1971C) 176,187.

Nassau New Providence Island, Bahamas. Cap. of Bahamas and port sit. on NE coast. Exports inc. pulpwood, cucumbers, salt and crawfish. Tourism is

the most important industry. Pop. (1977E) 129,877.

Nässjö Jönköping, Sweden. Town 20 m. (32 km.) ESE of Jönköping. Railway junction. Industries inc. metal working, wood working, textiles, paper making; manu. clothing. Pop. (1976C) 32,390.

Natal Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil. Cap. of state and port in NE sit. on Potengi R. near its mouth. Industries inc. salt refining and the manu. of textiles. Exports inc. sugar, cotton, hides, salt and carnauba wax. Pop. (1975E) 343,679.

Natal Republic of South Africa. Province bounded S by Cape Province, SW by Lesotho, NW by the Transvaal, N by Swaziland and Mozambique, E by the Indian Ocean. Area, 33,578 sq. m. (86,967 sq. km.). Chief cities Pietermaritzburg (cap.), Durban. Coastal plain rises (W) to the Drakensberg mountains. Drained by Tugela, Buffalo and Pongola Rs. Main occupations farming, esp. sugar, stock raising, and mining. Main products are sugar, cotton, tea, tobacco, coal, gold. Industries are concentrated on Durban and the cap. Tourism is important on the coast. Pop. (1970C) 4,236,770.

Natanya Plain of Sharon, Israel. Town and resort 19 m. (30 km.) NNE of Jaffa-Tel Aviv. Industries inc. food processing, diamond cutting and the manu. of chemicals and textiles. Pop. (1971E) 62,500.

Natchez Mississippi, U.S.A. City 60 m. (96 km.) SSW of Vicksburg on bluffs above the Mississippi R. where it forms the Louisiana border. Trading and distribution centre for a cotton growing and stock farming area. Industries inc. meat packing, food canning; manu. timber and paper products. Noted for colonial and ante-bellum houses. Pop. (1970C) 19,704.

Natick Massachusetts, U.S.A. Town 16 m. (26 km.) WSW of Boston. Manu. inc. metal goods, boxes, corrugated paper and footwear. Pop. (1970C) 31,057.

Natron, Lake Great Rift Valley, Tanzania. Sit. on the Kenya frontier, it has salt and soda deposits.

Natural Bridge Virginia, U.S.A. Village 115 m. (184 km.) W of Richmond. It takes its name from an arch of limestone 215 ft. (66 metres) high with a span of 90 ft. (27 metres) which straddles Cedar Creek.

Naumburg Halle, German Democratic Republic. Town 25 m. (40 km.) SSW of Halle on Saale R. Manu. leather goods, textiles and toys. Pop. (1973E) 37,106.

Nauplion Peloponnessos, Greece. Cap. of the Argolis prefecture and port sit. on the Gulf of Argolis, and 60 m. (96 km.) WSW of Athens. Trades in fruit, vegetables and tobacco. Pop. (1971C) 9,281.

Nauru South West Pacific. Atoll forming an independent Commonwealth Rep., 1,300 m. (2,080 km.) NE of Australia. Area, 8 sq. m. (21 sq. km.). Fertile land rising to central plateau. The main product is phosphates, mining and processing being the main industry. It is estimated that the phosphate deposits will be exhausted by the end of the century. Pop. (1977C) 7,254.

Navarra Spain. Province in N bordering on France. Area, 4,024 sq. m. (10,421 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous with fertile valleys producing vines, cereals and sugar-beet. The principal R. is Ebro. Cap. Pamplona. Pop. (1970C) 464,867.

Navsari Gujarat, India. Town 20 m. (32 km.) SSE of Surat, in W central India. Manu. inc. copper and brass goods and textiles. Trades in millet and cotton. Pop. (1970E) 73,000.

Naxos Aegean Islands, Greece. The largest island in the Cyclades. Area, 169 sq. m. (438 sq. km.). Noted in anc. times for wine and the cult of Dionysus. Products inc. wine, olive oil, fruit and emery. Pop. (1975E) 14,000.

Nayarit Mexico. Maritime state on the Pacific. Area, 10,664 sq. m. (27,621 sq. km.). Cap. Tepic, sit. 117 m. (187 km.) NW of Guadalajara. Mainly mountainous with a narrow coastal plain producing cattle, cereals, cotton, sugar-cane, coffee and tobacco. There are some lead and silver deposits. The principal R. is Santiago. Pop. (1970C) 544,031.

Nazareth Lower Galilee, Israel. Town 19 m. (30 km.) ESE of Haifa. Associated with the early life of Jesus Christ. A dormitory town for Haifa. Pop. (1975E) 34,000.

Ndola Western Province, Zambia. Cap. of province sit. in central Zambia, in the Copperbelt. An industrial and railway centre concerned with copper and cobalt refining. Other industries inc. sugar refining and brewing. Pop. (1972E) 201,300.

N'djamena Chad. Formerly Fort Lamy. Cap. sit. near the Cameroon frontier at confluence of Shari and Logone Rs. Trades in dates, livestock, millet and salt. Pop. (1973E) 192,962.

Neagh, Lough Northern Ireland. Sit. between Londonderry, Antrim, Down, Armagh and Tyrone, it is the largest L. in the Brit. Isles. Area, 153 sq. m. (396 sq. km.). Rs. Blackwater, Upper Bann and Ballinderry run into it, and it is drained to the Atlantic by Lower Bann R.

Neanderthal North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. A valley 7 m. (11 km.) E of Düsseldorf noted for the discovery of the skeleton of Neanderthal Man.

Neath West Glamorgan, Wales. Town sit. 7 m. (11 km.) ENE of Swansea on R. Neath. Major manu. centre for tinplate and metal boxes. Pop. (1973E) 27,280.

Nebit-Dag Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 80 m. (128 km.) ESE of Krasnovodsk on the Trans-Caspian railway. Oil refining centre serving the Vyshka oilfield. Pop. (1970E) 56,000.

Nebraska U.S.A. State of central U.S.A. bounded N by South Dakota, W by Wyoming, E by Missouri and Iowa. Area, 77,237 sq. m. (20,044 sq. km.). Chief cities Lincoln (cap.), Omaha. Sit. on the Great Plains, sloping gently W to SE, with table-land (W) reaching 5,340 ft. (1,628 metres) a.s.l. Drained by Niobrara, Platte and Nemaha Rs. into Missouri R. Continental climate. Mainly agric., chief crops wheat, maize, sorghum, rye, hay. Fruit, vegetables and livestock farming are also important. There are associated processing industries. Pop. (1970C) 1,483,791.

Nechako River Canada. Rises in the Ootsa and Tetachuk Ls., British Columbia, and flows 250 m. (400 km.) NE and E to join Fraser R. at Prince George.

Neckar River Federal Republic of Germany. Rises SW of Schwenningen in the Black Forest and flows 228 m. (365 km.) NE past Rothenburg to Plochingen, then NNW past Bad Canstatt to Eberbach, then W past Heidelberg to enter Rhine R. at Mannheim. Its valley is noted for scenic beauty. Navigable up to Bad Canstatt.

Necochea Buenos Aires, Argentina. Port 200 m. (320 km.) E of Bahia Blanca sit. at mouth of Quequén Grande R. Grain is exported. Pop. (1970C) 19,420.

Needles, The England. Chalk cliffs off W tip of Isle of Wight in the English Channel, 18 m. (29 km.) SSW of Southampton. There are 3 cliffs *c.* 100 ft. (30 metres) high.

Neembucu Paraguay. Dept. of S Paraguay bounded W and S by Argentina, NE by L. Ypoá. Area, 5,354 sq. m. (13,706 sq. km.). Cap. Pilar. Marshy lowland area between Paraguay and Parana Rs. and drained by Tebicuary R. Main occupations lumbering, farming, esp. cattle, sugar, cotton, maize, fruit. Pop. (1972E) 73,001.

Negev Israel. A triangular region in the S bordering on Egypt and Jordan. Mainly semi-desert but agric. has been made possible by irrigation and cereals, sugarbeet, fruit and vegetables are now grown. Some chemicals are obtained from the Dead Sea, and oil is produced at Heletz.

Negombo Western Province, Sri Lanka. Port 20 m. (32 km.) N of Colombo on W coast. Manu. inc. brassware. Pop. (1970E) 52,000.

Negri Sembilan Malaysia. State of Peninsular Malaysia on the Strait of Malacca. Area, 2,550 sq. m. (6,605 sq. km.). Cap. Seremban. Crossed NW to SE by foothills of the central Malayan range, drained by Linggi and Muar Rs. Main

products rubber, rice, coconuts, tin. Pop. (1970C) 481,563.

Negro, Río Argentina. R. formed by confluence of Rs. Neuquén and Limay near Nequén in N Patagonia, flows 400 m. (640 km.) E and SE through a fruit-growing area and enters the Atlantic below Viedma. Used for irrigation.

Negro, Río Brazil. R. rising in E Colombia as Guainia R. and flowing 1,300 m. (2,080 km.) E then S as part of the Colombia/Venezuela border, it enters Brazil and turns E to Barcelos, then SE to join Amazon R. below Manaus. Flows through dense forests in the Amazon basin. Linked with Orinoco R. by Casiquiare R.

Negro, Río Uruguay. R. rising in Brazil near Bagé and flowing 500 m. (800 km.) WSW across Uruguay to enter Uruguay R. below Fray Bentos. Used for storage and hydroelectric power, with a dam creating an 87 m. (122 km.) L. in its middle course.

Negros Philippines. Sit. between Cebu and Panay, it is the fourth largest island. Area, 5,278 sq. m. (13,670 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous with a coastal plain producing sugar-cane, coffee, rice and tobacco. The chief town is Bacolod. Pop. (1970E) 2.2m.

Neheim-Hüsten North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. at confluence of Rs. Möhne and Ruhr, and 18 m. (29 km.) ESE of Dortmund. Manu. inc. electrical equipment, cables and furniture. Pop. (1971E) 36,300.

Neiba Bahoruco, Dominican Republic. (i) Town 100 m. (160 km.) W of Santo Domingo near L. Enriquillo. Provincial cap. and centre of an area producing sugar-cane and timber. Pop. (1970E) 10,000. (ii) Sierra de Neiba, range extending *c.* 60 m. (96 km.) E from the Haiti border to the Yaque del Sur R. along the N side of L. Enriquillo. Rises to 5,545 ft. (1,690 metres).

Neisse River Czechoslovakia/Poland/German Democratic Republic. (i) Lusatian Neisse R. rises 5 m. (8 km.) NE of Liberec in N Bohemia and flows 140 m. (224 km.) S then WNW into G.D.R. and continues N along the G.D.R./Polish frontier to join Oder R. 9 m. (15 km.) N of Guben. (ii) Glatzer Neisse rises in the Sudeten highlands of SW Poland near the Czech. frontier and flows 120 m. (192 km.) N past Klodzko (Glatz) then E past Nysa and NNE to join Oder R. 10 m. (16 km.) ESE of Brzeg.

Neiva Huila, Colombia. Cap. of dept. 150 m. (240 km.) SSW of Bogotá on the upper Magdalena R. Manu. panama hats. Trades in cattle, coffee and tobacco. Pop. (1974E) 134,900.

Nejd Saudi Arabia. Province of central and E Saudi Arabia. Area, 450,000 sq. m. (1,166,000 sq. km.). Chief cities Riyadh (cap. and national joint cap.), Buraida, Anaiza. Main settlements are in oases along the Jabal at Tuwaiq escarpment (E centre) and the Arma plateau. Main agric. crops, dates, cereals, fruit. Nomadic stock rearing is important. Pop. (1970E) 3m.–4m.

Nellore Andhra Pradesh, India. Town sit. 95 m. (152 km.) NNW of Madras on Penner R. The main occupations are rice and oilseed milling. Pop. (1971C) 133,607.

Nelson Lancashire, England. Town 4 m. (6.5 km.) NNE of Burnley. Industries inc. textiles, plastics, engineering. Pop. (1973E) 31,220.

Nelson South Island, New Zealand. (i) District in NW. Area, 6,910 sq. m. (17,897 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous but the Waimea Plain in the N produces fruit, tobacco and hops. Timber and coal are produced. Pop. (1972E) 69,400. (ii) Cap. of district of same name and port sit. on the N coast on Tasman Bay. Industries inc. fruit canning and sawmilling. Fruit, vegetables, timber and tobacco are exported. Pop. (1973E) 30,400.

Nelson River Canada. Issues from L. Winnipeg, N. Manitoba, and flows 400 m. (640 km.) NE to enter the Hudson Bay at Port Nelson. Trad. waterway of fur-traders to the Hudson Bay Company's York factory.

Neman River U.S.S.R. Rises 30 m. (48 km.) SSW of Minsk in the Belorussian

Soviet Socialist Rep., flows 597 m. (955 km.) W to Grodno, then N into the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Rep. past Neman and Sovetsk to enter Courland lagoon by a delta. Main tribs. Viliya, Nevezys, Dubysa, Shchara and Sheshupe Rs. Used for logging.

Nemi, Lake Lazio, Italy. Sit. 16 m. (26 km.) SE of Rome in the Alban Hills.

Nenagh Tipperary, Irish Republic. Town in the S Midlands sit. on R. Nenagh. Industries inc. lead and zinc mining, glass cutting, and the manu. of aluminium, electronics, farm machinery and textiles. Trades in potatoes and dairy produce. Pop. (1977C) 6,000.

Nene River England. Rises SSW of Daventry and flows 90 m. (144 km.) NE past Northampton and Peterborough to enter the Wash 3 m. (5 km.) N of Sutton Bridge. Navigable, by artificial channelling, to Peterborough.

Nenetz National Area Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Sit. in the Arkhangelsk Region in the N. The principal occupations are reindeer breeding and fishing. Cap. Naryan-Mar, 400 m. (640 km.) NE of Arkhangelsk. Pop. (1970E) 39,000.

Nepál South Asia. Kingdom bounded S and W by India, N by Tibet, E by Sikkim and India. Area, *c.* 56,000 sq. m. (145,040 sq. km.). Chief cities Káthmándu (cap.), Patan, Bhadgaon. Himalayan ranges traverse the country across the N, with spurs running out SSW and gradually descending to the Terai swamps and jungles, and some cultivated land. About one-third is under forest; 9.6m. acres are under paddy, 3.7m. under maize, wheat and millet. Towards the Tibetan border the mountains rise to high peaks and include Everest, Kanchenjunga, Dhaulagiri. Minerals inc. bismuth, antimony, cobalt, sapphire, rubies, corundum, iron ore, bauxite, sulphur. Industries, recently developed, inc. jute and sugar milling, lumbering and associated manu., chemicals, leather working. Pop. (1973E) 11.7m.

Neskaupstadur Sudur-Mula, Iceland. Town on Nord Fjord; fishing and fish processing centre. Pop. (1972E) 1,618.

Ness, Loch Scotland. A long, narrow and deep Loch extending NE from Fort Augustus, and lying SW of Inverness. It is drained to the Moray Firth by R. Ness.

Netherlands North Europe. Kingdom bounded W and N by North Sea, S by Belgium, E by Federal Republic of Germany. Area, 15,892 sq. m. (33,804 sq. km.). William of Orange (1533–84), as the German count of Nassau, inherited vast possessions in the Netherlands and the Princedom of Orange in France. He was the initiator of the struggle for independence from Spain (1568–1648). The Congress of Vienna joined the Belgian provinces, the 'Austrian Netherlands' before the French Revolution, to the Northern Netherlands. The union was dissolved by the Belgian revolution of 1830, and the Treaty of London, in 1839, constituted Belgium an independent kingdom. Chief cities Amsterdam (cap.), Rotterdam, 's-Gravenhage (The Hague), Utrecht, Eindhoven. (The Hague is the administrative cap.) Low-lying, with *c.* 25% of its area b.s.l. and protected by dykes and drainage systems. Land reclamation, esp. in the Zuider Zee, has added *c.* 700 sq. m. (*c.* 1,813 sq. km.) since 1920. Drained by Rhine R. delta and an extensive network of canals. There are three main divisions: sand-dunes (W) rising to 100 ft. (30 metres) and occupied by a chain of towns; agric. land producing cereals, vegetables; heathland with peat bogs and some fertile areas (E) rising to the hills of Limburg province (SE). A densely populated and industrial country with major commercial centres at Amsterdam and Rotterdam, the latter being the most important European port. Minerals inc. coal, coke and some crude oil, none in any quantity. Industries inc. metalworking and diamond cutting, food processing, chemicals, printing, textiles, manu. pottery, glass and wood products, clothing, paper, leather and rubber products. Pop. (1976E) 13,814,495.

Netherlands Antilles West Indies. Two groups of islands, the Leeward and Windward Islands; the Leewards are 40–70 m. (64–112 km.) N of Venezuela; the Windwards are E of Puerto Rico. Area, 383 sq. m. (993 sq. km.). Chief town, Willemstad. The Leeward Islands are Curaçao, Aruba, Bonaire. The Windward Islands are St. Maarten (N half owned by Fr-

ance), St. Eustatius, Saba. All the islands are rocky and infertile. Fishing and tourism are important. Curaçao and Aruba have oil refineries which handle Venezuelan oil and employ respectively 20% and 30% of the work force; the Leewards also have textile, petrochemical, electronics and tobacco factories. Rum is distilled on St. Maarten. Pop. (1974E) 234,374.

Nettilling, Lake Northwest Territories, Canada. L. in SW Baffin Island, NE Canada, within the Arctic circle. Area, 70 m. (112 km.) by 65 m. (104 km.). Drains (W) into Foxe Basin.

Neubrandenburg German Democratic Republic. (i) District bounded on E by Poland. Area, 4,167 sq. m. (10,793 sq. km.). Pop. (1971E) 637,756. (ii) Cap. of district of same name sit. in NE on Tollense R. Manu. inc. machinery, chemicals and paper. Pop. (1973E) 54,373.

Neuchâtel Switzerland. (i) Canton in the Jura Mountains bordering on France. It joined the confederation in 1815. Area, 308 sq. m. (797 sq. km.). Vine growing and dairy farming are carried on in the valleys. The principal industry is watch-making. Pop. (1978E) 161,100. (ii) Cap. of canton of same name sit. on N shore of the L. of Neuchâtel. Manu. inc. watches, paper and chocolate. Pop. (1978E) 35,400.

Neuchâtel, Lake of Switzerland. Sit. at the S foot of the Jura Mountains, it is the largest L. in the country. Area, 83 sq. m. (214 sq. km.).

Neuilly-sur-Seine Hauts-de-Seine, France. A NW suburb of Paris sit. on Seine R. Manu. inc. motor-cars, machine tools and perfumes. Pop. (1975C) 66,095.

Neumünster Schleswig-Holstein, Federal Republic of Germany. Town in N. Industries inc. railway engineering, and the manu. of machinery, paper and textiles. Pop. (1971E) 86,300.

Neunkirchen Saarland, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 12 m. (19 km.) NE of Saarbrücken. Centre of a coal-mining district with manu. of iron and steel. Pop. (1971E) 43,000.

Neuquén River Argentina. Rises in the Andes on the Chilean frontier and flows 320 m. (512 km.) S and SE past Añelo to Neuquén, where it joins Limay R. to form Río Negro. Used for irrigation in its lower course. Main trib. Agrio R.

Neuruppin Potsdam, German Democratic Republic. Town and resort in central N sit. on L. Ruppin. Industries inc. printing and the manu. of chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 23,117.

Neuss North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. on Rhine R. opposite Düsseldorf. Industries inc. paper milling, food processing and the manu. of agric. machinery. Pop. (1971E) 117,000.

Neustadt-an-der-Weinstrasse Rhineland-Palatinate, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 16 m. (26 km.) SW of Ludwigshafen sit. at the foot of the Hardt Mountains. It is an important centre of the wine trade and manu. agric. and viticultural implements as well as textiles. Pop. (1971E) 50,800.

Neustrelitz Neubrandenburg, German Democratic Republic. Town and resort 62 m. (99 km.) NNW of Berlin sit. between Zierker See and Glambecker See. Manu. machinery. Pop. (1973E) 27,572.

Neuwerk Frisian Islands, Federal Republic of Germany. Island 8 m. (13 km.) NW of Cuxhaven. Area, 1.3 sq. m. (3.4 sq. km.). Wreck-salvage station and lighthouse.

Nevada, Sierra Spain. Mountain range in S Spain extending *c.* 60 m. (96 km.) W to E and rising to Mulhacén, 11,421 ft. (3,481 metres) a.s.l. Many summits have permanent snow.

Nevada, Sierra California, U.S.A. Mountain range in E California extending 400 m. (640 km.) NW to SE and rising to Mount Whitney, 14,495 ft. (4,418 metres) a.s.l. Inc. three National Parks: Yosemite, Sequoia and King's Canyon.

Nevada U.S.A. State of W U.S.A. bounded W and S by California, SE by Arizona, E by Utah, N by Idaho and Oregon. Area, 110,540 sq. m. (286,289 sq. km.). Chief cities Carson City (cap.),

Reno, Sparks, Las Vegas. Mainly sit. in the arid Great Basin, with eroded mountain ranges running N to S and intervening alluvial flatlands. Peaks rise to Boundary Peak, 13,145 ft. (4,007 metres) (SW) and descend (SE) to lowlands near Colorado R. Most of the Rs. are intermittent and flow into interior basins, sinks and Ls. The Federal Govt. own *c.* 86% of the land area. About 9m. acres are farmland, mainly supporting cattle with some sheep and hay crops, cereals and root crops. Irrigation is essential. Mineral deposits are valuable, and inc. copper, gold, sand and gravel, gypsum, iron ore, mercury. Mining and smelting, chemicals and lumbering are the main industries except legalised gambling which is the main industry in Reno and Las Vegas and a major state revenue. Pop. (1970C) 488,738.

Neva River U.S.S.R. Issues from L. Ladoga and flows 46 m. (74 km.) W to enter the Gulf of Finland by a delta at Leningrad. Main tribs. Mga, Tosna and Izhora Rs. Connected by canals with Volga R. and White Sea.

Nevers Nièvre, France. Cap. of dept. sit. at confluence of Rs. Loire and Nièvre, in central France. Manu. inc. metal goods, pharmaceutical products, pottery and wine. Pop. (1975C) 47,730.

Nevis Leeward Islands, West Indies. Island 2 m. (3 km.) SE of St. Kitts with which it forms a political unit. Area, 50 sq. m. (130 sq. km.). Cap. Charlestown. Rises in the centre to Nevis Peak, 3,596 ft. (1,096 metres). The main crop is sea-island cotton, also sugar, maize, fruit. Pop. (1970C) 11,230.

Nevsehir Nigde, Turkey. Town 45 m. (72 km.) N of Nigde. Centre of a farming area producing cereals, vegetables. Pop. (1970E) 57,500.

New Albany Indiana, U.S.A. City sit. on Ohio R. opposite Louisville, Kentucky. Manu. inc. plywood, veneers and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 38,402.

New Amsterdam Guyana. Port sit. at mouth of Berbice R. The centre of an agric. district growing rice and sugarcane. Pop. 18,000.

Newark New Jersey, U.S.A. City and port 8 m. (13 km.) W of lower Manhattan on Passaic R. and Newark Bay. An important transportation centre with manu. of metal goods, cutlery, electrical equipment, chemicals and food products. Pop. (1970C) 382,417.

Newark Ohio, U.S.A. City sit. 30 m. (48 km.) ENE of Columbus on Licking R. Industries inc. railway engineering, and the manu. of lawn mowers, fibre glass and plastics. Pop. (1970C) 41,836.

Newark-on-Trent Nottinghamshire, England. Town in central Eng. sit. at confluence of R. Devon and a branch of R. Trent. Industries inc. engineering, brewing and the manu. of building materials from local gypsum and limestone. Pop. (1977E) 23,815.

New Bedford Massachusetts, U.S.A. Port and resort sit. 55 m. (88 km.) S of Boston on Buzzards Bay. Manu. textile machinery, electrical equipment, footwear, soap and cotton goods. Pop. (1970C) 101,777.

New Brighton England *see* **Wallasey**

New Britain Australian Territories. The largest island in the Bismarck Arch., New Guinea Islands. Area, 14,100 sq. m. (36,520 sq. km.). Mountainous with several active volcanoes, the highest being The Father, 7,500 ft. (2,286 metres) a.s.l. Copra, cocoa and timber are exported. The principal town is Rabaul. Pop. (1970E) 154,000.

New Britain Connecticut, U.S.A. City, 31 m. (50 km.) NNE of New Haven. 50% of the country's hardware is manu. here. Other manu. inc. ball bearings, electrical equipment and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 83,441.

New Brunswick Canada. Province of E Canada bounded W by Maine, U.S.A., S by the Bay of Fundy, SE by Nova Scotia, E by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait, N by Chaleur Bay. Area, 27,985 sq. m. (72,000 sq. km.). Visited by Jacques Cartier in 1534, New Brunswick was first explored by Samuel de Champlain in 1604. It was ceded by the French in the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 and became a permanent British

possession in 1763. It was separated from Nova Scotia and became a province in June 1784, as a result of the great influx of United Empire Loyalists. Chief cities Fredericton (cap.), St. John, Moncton. Low-lying, rising to highland extension of the Appalachian range (NW) and with an indented coastline and numerous Ls. Severe winter climate and heavy rainfall. Forests are extensive and varied. Fertile (S and centre) land supports dairy farming and fodder crops, with some grain and vegetables. Minerals inc. coal, oil shale, natural gas, gypsum, zinc, lead, copper. Industries are mainly based on hydro-electric power and inc. lumbering, footwear and clothing, pulp milling, fishing, fish and food processing, shipbuilding, woodworking, chemicals, textiles. St. John is an ice-free port. Pop. (1976C) 677,250.

New Brunswick New Jersey, U.S.A. City sit. 23 m. (37 km.) SW of Newark on Raritan R. Manu. inc. machinery, motor vehicles, hospital supplies, chemicals, pharmaceutical goods, clothing and dairy products. Pop. (1970C) 41,885.

Newburgh Scotland. Fife Region. Port sit. 9 m. (14 km.) ESE of Perth on the Firth of Tay. Industries inc. boatbuilding, fishing and the manu. of linoleum and oilskins. Pop. (1973E) 2,124.

Newburgh New York, U.S.A. Port 48 m. (77 km.) N of New York on Hudson R. Manu. inc. machinery, textiles, leather and aluminium goods. Pop. (1970C) 26,219.

Newbury Berkshire, England. Town sit. 15 m. (24 km.) WSW of Reading on R. Kennet. Industries inc. engineering and flour milling. Noted for its racecourse. Pop. (1973E) 24,850.

New Caledonia South West Pacific. Overseas Territory of France 750 m. (1,200 km.) E of Australia. Area, 7,374 sq. m. (19,103 sq. km.). Dependencies of New Caledonia include the Isles of Pines, the Loyalty Islands, Huon Islands, Bélep Archipelago, Chesterfield Islands and Walpole. Cap. Nouméa. Mountainous, rising to Mont Panié, 5,412 ft. (1,665 metres) and subject to hurricanes. Minerals are many and valuable, inc. nickel, chrome, iron, manganese, silver, gold, cobalt, lead and copper. The main industry is smelting. The main agric. crop is coffee. Pop. (1976C) 133,233.

Newcastle New South Wales, Australia. Town and port sit. at mouth of Hunter R. It is the centre of the country's principal coalfield with important iron and steel works. Manu. inc. railway rolling stock, locomotives, ships, girders, chemicals, fertilizers and textiles. Coal, wheat, wool and dairy produce are exported. Pop. (1972E) 354,630.

Newcastle Down, Northern Ireland. Resort sit. 28 m. (45 km.) S of Belfast on Dundrum Bay. Pop. (1971C) 4,621.

Newcastle Natal, Republic of South Africa. Town 165 m. (264 km.) NNW of Durban sit. at the foot of the Drakensberg at 3,900 ft. (1,189 metres) a.s.l. Industries inc. coalmining, iron and steel works and the manu. of stoves, bricks and tiles. Pop. (1975E) 17,500.

New Castle Pennsylvania, U.S.A. City sit. 43 m. (69 km.) NNW of Pittsburgh on Shenango R. Centre of a coalmining district with manu. of metal goods, tin plate, wire, motor-car parts, chemicals, glass and pottery. Pop. (1970C) 38,559.

Newcastle under Lyme Staffordshire, England. Town 2 m. (3 km.) W of Stoke-on-Trent. Industries inc. coalmining, manu. pottery, clothing, paper, machinery. Pop. (1976E) 120,700.

Newcastle upon Tyne Tyne and Wear, England. City and port sit. on R. Tyne opposite Gateshead. Important industrial centre for shipbuilding, engineering. Manu. inc. chemicals and soap. Pop. (1973E) 212,430.

New England U.S.A. Region of NE U.S.A. comprising 6 states: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut. Heavily industrialized area with rocky land rising (W) to the Appalachian mountains and supporting mainly stock farming, dairying and some vegetables. The most important non-manu. industries are fishing and tourism.

New Forest Hampshire, England. Anc. royal hunting ground, still partly wooded,

in SW Hampshire. Area, 145 sq. m. (376 sq. km.), *c.* 75% woodland and heathland. Noted for breeds of ponies and cattle. Chief towns are Lyndhurst and Ringwood.

Newfoundland Canada. Province of E Canada consisting of an island in the Atlantic Ocean and the adjoining coast of Labrador, across the Strait of Belle Isle. Area, 156,185 sq. m. (383,300 sq. km.). Newfoundland was discovered by John Cabot in 1497, and was soon frequented in the summer months by the Portuguese, Spanish and French for its fisheries. It was formally occupied in 1583 by Sir Humphrey Gilbert on behalf of the English Crown, but various attempts to colonize the island remained unsuccessful. Although British sovereignty was recognized in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, disputes over fishing rights with the French were not finally settled until 1904, when France retained sovereignty of the off-shore islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. In a National Convention in 1948, confederation with Canada was decided by a small majority. Chief cities St. John's (cap.), Corner Brook. Rocky and deeply indented coastline with numerous small islands; inland on Newfoundland Island is plateau with hills rising to the Long Range Mountains (NW) with Gros Morne, 2,673 ft. (815 metres). Numerous Ls. and Rs., with fertile land beside them. Both the island and Labrador are thickly forested with valuable timber. Main minerals are lead, copper, zinc, gold and silver, and important iron deposits in SW Labrador, esp. near Wabush and Labrador City where reserves are over 3,000m. tons and supply half of Canada's production. Industries other than mining inc. lumbering, pulp milling, papermaking, fishing and fish processing, boatbuilding. Pop. (1976C) 557,725.

New Georgia Solomon Islands, West Pacific. Island group 90 nautical m. NW of Guadalcanal. Area, *c.* 2,000 sq. m. (*c.* 5,180 sq. km.). Main island New Georgia; chief town Hobu Hobu, other islands inc. Kolombangara, Vangunu, Rendova, Gizo. Main product copra.

New Guinea *see* **Papua New Guinea**

New Hampshire U.S.A. State in New England bounded N by Quebec, Canada, E by Maine, SE by the Atlantic, S by Massachusetts and W by Vermont across the Connecticut R. Area, 9,304 sq. m. (24,097 sq. km.). Chief cities Concord (cap.), Manchester, Nashua. Hilly and well wooded with numerous Ls., and rising (N) to the White Mountains of the Appalachian system. Main farm products are hay, vegetables, dairy products, apples from *c.* 740,000 acres. Industries in the S inc. manu. leather products, electrical goods, machinery and textiles. Pop. (1970C) 737,681.

Newhaven East Sussex, England. Port sit. at mouth of R. Ouse on the English Channel. It has a steamer service to France. Pop. (1973E) 9,970.

New Haven Connecticut, U.S.A. Port sit. on Long Island Sound. Manu. inc. electrical equipment, clocks, cutlery, hardware, firearms and sewing machines. Yale University is sit. here. Pop. (1970C) 137,707.

New Hebrides South West Pacific. Island group forming an Anglo-French condominium 1,100 m. (1,760 km.) E of Australia and 500 m. (800 km.) W of Fiji. Area, 5,700 sq. m. (14,760 sq. km.). Main islands Espiritu Santo, Efate, Maewo, Epi, Malo, Malekula, Pentecost, Tanna, Aoba, Ambrym, Erromanga, Aneityum, Banks Islands, Torres Islands. Cap. Vila, on Efate. Volcanic and mountainous, rising to 6,195 ft. (1,888 metres) on Espiritu Santo. Main products copra, coffee, cocoa, mother of pearl. Pop. (1976E) 97,468.

New Iberia Louisiana, U.S.A. City 49 m. (78 km.) SW of Baton Rouge. Manu. wood products and paper. Pop. (1970C) 30,147.

New Ireland Australian Territories. The second largest island in the Bismarck Arch., New Guinea Islands, sit. just N of New Britain. Area, 3,340 sq. m. (8,650 sq. km.). Mountainous in the centre. The principal town is Kavieng in the NW with many coconut plantations round it. Copra is exported. Pop. (1973E) 50,522.

New Jersey U.S.A. State of E U.S.A. bounded E by the Atlantic, N and NE by New York, W by Delaware and Pennsylvania, S by Delaware Bay. Area, 7,532 sq.

m. (19,508 sq. km.). Chief cities Trenton (cap.), Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Elizabeth, Camden. Sandy coastline with marshes and lagoons leads to central plain and highlands in the N and NW. Farmland extends over 1m. acres, inc. market gardens, producing maize, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and fruit, with mixed farming and dairying in the uplands. The most important mineral is glass sand. Industries inc. food processing, electrical engineering, oil refining, chemicals, meat packing, shipbuilding, manu. vehicles, vehicle parts, paints and varnishes. Pop. (1970C) 7,168,164.

New London Connecticut, U.S.A. Port and resort sit. 45 m. (72 km.) E of New Haven on Thames R. estuary. Manu. inc. printing presses, machinery, tools, metal goods, chemicals and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 31,630.

Newmarket Suffolk, England. Town in East Anglia. It is the centre of Brit. horse-racing with a famous racecourse. Pop. (1978E) 14,000.

New Mexico U.S.A. State of SW U.S.A. bounded W by Arizona, S by Mexico and Texas, E by Texas and Oklahoma, N by Colorado. Area, 121,412 sq. m. (314,457 sq. km.). The first settlement was established in 1598. Until 1771 New Mexico was the Spanish kings' 'Kingdom of New Mexico'. In 1771 it was annexed to the northern provinces of New Spain. When New Spain won its independence in 1821, it took the name of Republic of Mexico and established New Mexico as its northernmost department. When the war between the U.S. and Mexico was concluded in 1848 New Mexico was recognized as belonging to the U.S., and in 1850 it was made a Territory. Part of the Territory was assigned to Texas; later Utah was formed into a separate Territory; in 1861 another part was transferred to Colorado, and in 1863 Arizona was disjoined, leaving to New Mexico its present area. New Mexico became a state in 1912. Chief cities Santa Fé (cap.), Albuquerque, Las Cruces, Roswell. Crossed N to S by Rio Grande valley, with the Continental Divide (W) and the Southern Rocky Mountains (NE). E of the Rockies is extensive lowland drained by Pecos R. Highest point is Wheeler Peak in the Sangre de Cristo mountains, 13,150 ft. (4,046 metres). Average altitude, 5,700 ft. (1,737 metres) a.s.l. Farms and ranches cover *c.* 47m. acres, but soil erosion is widespread and much of it is only suited to grazing. Cattle and sheep farming are important, with some crops inc. cotton, hay and fodder. Mineral deposits are considerable and inc. the largest U.S. source of uranium, also perlite, potassium salts, petroleum, natural gas, copper and zinc. Mining is the main industry. Pop. (1970C) 1,016,000.

New Orleans Louisiana, U.S.A. City 107 m. (171 km.) above mouth of Mississippi. Commercial centre, major R. port and sea port exporting petroleum, timber, cotton, machinery, iron and steel, food products; importing bauxite, coffee, sugar, bananas. Important cotton market and communications centre (R. canal, sea, air and rail). Industries inc. sugar refining, oil refining, textiles, shipbuilding, cotton seed processing, food processing, chemicals, fisheries, esp. shellfish. Tourist centre noted for its French Quarter and the Mardi Gras Festival. Pop. (1970C) 593,471.

New Plymouth North Island, New Zealand. Cap. of Taranaki district and port sit. on W coast. Trades in and exports dairy produce, esp. cheese. Pop. (1973E) 36,000.

Newport Isle of Wight, England. Town and port on R. Medina 5 m. (8 km.) above its mouth, on the N shore. Parkhurst Prison is nearby. Pop. (1973E) 22,430.

Newport Salop, England. Town 16 m. (26 km.) ENE of Shrewsbury. Pop. (1973E) 7,830.

Newport Kentucky, U.S.A. City sit. at confluence of Rs. Ohio and Licking opposite Cincinnati. Manu. inc. metal goods, food products and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 25,998.

Newport Rhode Island, U.S.A. Resort and naval base sit. on Narragansett Bay. Industries inc. shipbuilding, fishing, and the manu. of electrical equipment, precision instruments, rubber goods and jewellery. Pop. (1970C) 34,562.

Newport Gwent, Wales. Town sit. on

R. Usk. There are extensive docks and important manu. of iron and steel. Pop. (1976E) 134,100.

Newport News Virginia, U.S.A. Port sit. on estuary of James R. and Hampton Roads, and 68 m. (109 km.) SE of Richmond. Shipbuilding is a major industry. Manu. inc. machinery, woodpulp and paper. Coal, petroleum and tobacco are exported. Pop. (1970C) 138,177.

Newport Pagnell Buckinghamshire, England. Town 11 m. (18 km.) WSW of Bedford sit. at confluence of Rs. Ouse and Ouzel. Industries inc. motorcar assembly. Pop. (1977E) 8,381.

New Providence Bahamas, West Indies. Island between Andros (W) and Eleuthera (E) 170 m. (272 km.) ESE of Miami, Florida. Area, 58 sq. m. (150 sq. km.). Chief town Nassau, cap. of the Bahamas. The most important island of the group. The main industry is tourism, also fishing and vegetable growing. Pop. (1970C) 101,503.

Newquay Cornwall, England. Port and resort on W coast. Pop. (1973E) 13,890.

New River U.S.A. Rises as South Fork R. in Watauga county, North Carolina, flows 320 m. (572 km.) NNE into SW Virginia past Radford, then NNW through the Alleghenies into W Virginia to enter Gauley R. at Gauley Bridge. Together they form Kanawha R. Used for water storage at Bluestone Dam and power at Claytor L.

New Rochelle New York, U.S.A. A suburb of New York sit. on Long Island Sound. Mainly residential. Manu. medical supplies and heating equipment. Pop. (1970C) 75,385.

New Ross Wexford, Irish Republic. Town in SE sit. on R. Barrow. Industries inc. salmon fishing and manu. fertilizer. Pop. (1978E) 5,500.

Newry Down, Northern Ireland. Market town in SE sit. on R. Newry and Newry Canal (closed to commercial traffic) at the head of Carlingford Lough. Manu. inc. clothing, rope, electrical equipment and food products. Pop. (1971C) 11,393.

New Siberian Islands Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. An arch. in the Arctic Ocean sit. between the Laptev Sea and the E. Siberian Sea. Area, 11,000 sq. m. (28,500 sq. km.). The islands are uninhabited, the three largest being Kotelny, Faddeyev and New Siberia.

New South Wales Australia. State of SE Australia bounded SE by the Tasman Sea, E by the Pacific, N by Queensland, W by South Australia, SW by Victoria. Area, 309,433 sq. m. (801,400 sq. km.). New South Wales became a British possession in 1770; the first settlement was established at Port Jackson in 1788; a partially elective Council was established in 1843, and responsible government in 1856. New South Wales federated with the other Australian states to form the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901, excluding Australian Capital Territory which is an enclave. Chief cities Sydney (cap.), Newcastle, Wollongong. Fertile coastal lowland rises to the Great Dividing Range running N to S. Beyond the mountains are extensive plains reaching to the Darling R. and rising again to hills NW. The main rural occupations are sheep farming and dairying, with agric. on *c.* 12m. acres of cropland producing wheat, barley, maize, cotton, rice, hay, tobacco, sugar-cane, grapes and fruit. Minerals inc. coal, silver, lead, zinc, sulphur, titanium, zircon, copper, gold. Industries inc. iron and steel and other metalworking industries based on the Newcastle and Port Kembla coalfields, food processing, chemicals, textiles, paper making, printing. Pop. (1973E) 4,702,500.

Newton Massachusetts, U.S.A. Town sit. 10 m. (16 km.) W of Boston on Charles R. Mainly residential. Manu. inc. plastics and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970C) 91,066.

Newton Abbot Devon, England. Town in SE of county sit. at head of R. Teign estuary. Industries inc. engineering, clay extraction and processing, publishing and light industry. Pop. (1973E) 19,399.

Newton Aycliffe Durham, England. District, designated a new town, sit. 5 m. (8 km.) N of Darlington. Industries include the manu. of washing machines, electrical equipment, telephone equip-

ment and vehicle axles. Pop. (1978E) 27,000.

Newton-le-Willows Merseyside, England. Town 5 m. (8 km.) E of St. Helens. Industries inc. railway engineering, calico printing, sugar refining, and the manu. of machinery, paper, glass and biscuits. Pop. (1973E) 21,780.

Newton Stewart Scotland. Dumfries and Galloway Region. Town in SW sit. on R. Cree. Trades in cattle and sheep. Pop. (1978E) 1,883.

Newtownabbey County Antrim, Northern Ireland. District sit. N of Belfast and formed in 1958 by amalgamation of 7 villages. Light industry. Pop. (1971C) 57,908.

Newtownards County Down, Northern Ireland. Town 10 m. (16 km.) E of Belfast near Strangford Lough. Industries inc. textiles, manu. hosiery. Noted for nearby 6th-cent. abbey founded by St. Finian. Pop. (1978C) 15,484.

New Westminster British Columbia, Canada. Port sit. 9 m. (14 km.) E of Vancouver on Fraser R. Industries inc. oil refining, paper and flour milling, food canning and meat packing. Timber, grain, ores and fruit are exported. Pop. (1973E) 42,835.

New York U.S.A. State of E U.S.A. bounded E by Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut, on the SE corner by the Atlantic, S by New Jersey and Pennsylvania, W, NW and N by Canada across L. Erie and L. Ontario and the St. Lawrence R. Area, 49,576 sq. m. (128,402 sq. km.). From 1609 to 1664 the region now called New York was claimed by the Dutch; then it came under the rule of the English, who governed the country till the outbreak of the War of Independence. In 1777 New York adopted a constitution which transformed the colony into an independent state; in 1788 it ratified the constitution of the U.S., becoming one of the 13 original states. New York dropped its claim to Vermont after the latter was admitted to the Union in 1791. With the annexation of a small area from Massachusetts in 1853, New York assumed its present boundaries. Chief cities Albany (cap.), New York, Buffalo, Rochester, Yonkers, Syracuse. Lowlands of the St. Lawrence valley (N) rise to the Adirondack Mountains; S of these is a lowland trough traversing the state E to W and carrying the Barge Canal which links Buffalo and the Ls. to the Hudson R. (E). S again is the Allegheny plateau at 1,500–2,000 ft. (457–610 metres) a.s.l. Farmland covers 11.4m. acres and produces dairy products, maize, winter wheat, oats, hay, vegetables, fruit. Minerals inc. sand and gravel, salt, zinc, petroleum, lead, stone, titanium, talc, garnet, wollastonite, emery. The main industries, 60% in the New York City area, are manu. clothing, food processing, printing and publishing, chemicals, vehicles, electrical goods. Pop. (1970C) 18,236,937.

New York New York, U.S.A. City on New York bay at mouth of Hudson R. Largest city and commercial centre of the U.S.A. Comprises 5 boros.: Manhattan, on Manhattan Island; the Bronx, NE of Manhattan across Harlem R.; Queens, E of Manhattan on W Long Island; Brooklyn adjoining Queens on SW Long Island, on East R. and New York Bay; Richmond, SW of Manhattan on Staten Island across Upper New York Bay. Major sea port for freight and passenger traffic, with an excellent natural harbour. Cultural, educational and entertainment centre. Industries inc. manu. clothing, furs, leather goods, jewellery; printing and publishing – all these concentrated in Manhattan. Manu. industries in the other boros. inc. food processing, metalworking, textiles, shipbuilding, pharmaceuticals, manu. machinery, wood products, scientific equipment, vehicles. Pop. (1970C) 7,894,862.

New Zealand Australasia. State of the Commonwealth 1,200 m. (1,920 km.) SE of Australia. Area, 103,736 sq. m. (268,680 sq. km.). North Island 44,281 sq. m. (114,688 sq. km.); South Island 58,093 sq. m. (150,461 sq. km.). Comprises North and South Islands, Stewart Island, Chatham Island and smaller offshore islands. The first European to discover New Zealand was Tasman in 1642. The coast was explored by Capt. Cook in 1769. From about 1800 onwards, New Zealand became a resort for whalers and traders, chiefly from Australia. By the Treaty of Waitangi, in 1840, between Governor William Hobson and

the representatives of the Maori race, the Maori chiefs ceded the sovereignty to the British Crown and the islands became a British colony. Then followed a steady stream of British settlers.

The Maoris are a branch of the Polynesian race, having emigrated from the eastern Pacific before and during the 14th cent. Between 1845 and 1848, and between 1860 and 1870, misunderstandings over land led to war, but peace was permanently established in 1871, and the development of New Zealand has been marked by racial harmony and integration. Chief cities Wellington (cap.), Auckland, Dunedin, Christchurch, Invercargill, Hamilton. Mountainous the length of the W coast of South Island, with ranges extending E between the smaller Waimea Plain (SE) and extensive Canterbury Plains (E), and continuing up the W coast as the Southern Alps to spread E again to the N of the Waimakariri R. Highest point Mount Cook, 12,349 ft. (3,764 metres) a.s.l., in the Southern Alps. Mountain ranges continue into the centre and NE of North Island, with volcanoes inc. Ruapehu, 9,175 ft. (2,797 metres) and large areas of hot springs. Two-thirds of the total land area can be farmed or grazed; there are *c.* 23m. acres under cultivation. Dairying, beef production and sheep farming are most important; main arable crops, wheat, oats and barley. Minerals inc. gold, clays and stone, esp. limestone, coal, petroleum, natural gas. The main industries are meat processing, manu. dairy products, paper making, sawmilling, engineering, manu. clothing, vehicles and metal products. The main exports are wool, meat and butter. Pop. (1976E) 3,129,383.

Ngaoundéré Adamaoua, Cameroon. Town 275 m. (440 km.) NE of Yaoundé. Important agric. market and experimental farms. Pop. (1970E) 20,000.

Ngozi Burundi. Town 36 m. (58 km.) NNW of Kitega. Food market for a cattle farming area. Industries inc. manu. bricks, tiles. Pop. (1970E) 5,000.

Nguru Borno, Nigeria. Town 140 m. (224 km.) ENE of Kano. Railway terminus serving a farming area. Industries inc. salt manu. Pop. (1972E) 54,000.

Niagara Falls Ontario, Canada. Resort sit. on Niagara R. opposite Niagara Falls, U.S.A. Manu. inc. machinery, wood pulp, paper and fertilizers. Pop. (1976C) 69,450.

Niagara Falls New York, U.S.A. Town 18 m. (29 km.) NNW of Buffalo on Niagara R. opposite Niagara Falls, Canada. Industries include many electro-chemical plants located near electricity supply. Manu. inc. machinery, metal goods, electrical equipment, paper and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 85,615.

Niagara Falls Canada/U.S.A. Cataract on the frontier between the cities of Niagara Falls, Ontario, and Niagara Falls, New York. The Canadian (Horseshoe) Falls are *c.* 160 ft. (49 metres) high and *c.* 2,500 ft. (762 metres) wide, and are separated by Goat Island from the American Falls, *c.* 167 ft. (51 metres) high and *c.* 1,000 ft. (305 metres) wide. Intern. agreements control the exploitation of the Falls for power, of which they are an important source.

Niagara River U.S.A./Canada. Issues from L. Erie between Buffalo, U.S.A., and Fort Erie, Canada, and flows *c.* 34 m. (55 km.) N along the Canadian/U.S.A. frontier, round Grand Island, U.S.A., and over Niagara Falls into L. Ontario. Navigable 7 m. (11 km.) upstream from Lewiston, and again 20 m. (32 km.) upstream from the Falls. Linked with the New York State Barge Canal at Tonawanda. The Falls are by-passed by the Welland Ship Canal, Ontario. Bridged at Buffalo, Grand Island and Rainbow Bridge.

Niamey Niger. Cap. of Niger sit. on E bank of Niger R. A terminus of the trans-Saharan motor routes, trading in livestock, hides and skins. Pop. (1975E) 130,299.

Niassa Mozambique. Province of N Mozambique bounded N by Tanzania across Ruvuma R., W by Malawi and E by the Indian Ocean. Area, 107,328 sq. m. (277,980 sq. km.). Chief towns Nampula (cap.), Mozambique, Ibo, Pôrto Amélia, António, Edes, Entre Rios, Lumbo. Coastal swamps and lowland rise (W) to savannah with higher peaks S and NW. Agric. areas in Nampula district produce

cotton, sisal, maize, beans, tobacco, oilseeds. Minerals inc. mica, kaolin.

Nicaragua Central America. Rep. bounded N by Honduras, E by the Caribbean, S by Costa Rica, W by the Pacific. Area, *c.* 57,143 sq. m. (148,000 sq. km.). Chief cities Managua (cap.), Léon, Matagalpa. (Managua was almost completely destroyed by an earthquake in 1972, and evacuated.) Swampy and low-lying (E), the land rises to mountains of which the main ranges run NW to SE with spurs running W to E. The lowlands (E) are drained by Río Grande, Escondido, Coco and San Juan Rs., the last forming the Caribbean outlet for a wide depression W of the mountains which encloses L. Nicaragua and L. Managua. The Ls. are separated from the Pacific by a 12 m. (19 km.) wide isthmus with a chain of volcanic peaks, some active. Tropical climate (E) with *c.* 200 ins. (508 cm.) of rain annually; healthier (W) with *c.* 60 ins. (152 cm.) May-December. The main occupations are mining and farming. Chief minerals are gold, silver, copper, tungsten. Chief crops are coffee, cotton, cacao, bananas, rice, wheat, tobacco, sesame seed, sugar-cane. There are some processing industries. Pop. (1976E) 2.25m., 80% living between the Ls. and the Pacific.

Nicaragua, Lake Nicaragua. Sit. 12 m. (19 km.) from the Pacific Ocean, it is the largest L. in Central America, being 100 m. (160 km.) long and up to 45 m. (72 km.) wide. L. Managua discharges into it *via* Tipitapa R. and it is drained into the Caribbean Sea by San Juan R.

Nice Alpes-Maritimes, France. Cap. of dept. and resort sit. at mouth of Paillon R. on the Baie des Anges of the Mediterranean Sea. Manu. inc. olive oil, perfume, soap, textiles, furniture and liqueurs. Trades in fruit, flowers and essences. Pop. (1975C) 346,620.

Nickerie River Surinam. Rises in the Guiana Highlands in S Surinam and flows 200 m. (320 km.) N then WNW to enter the Atlantic below Nieuw Nickerie. Navigable for 60 m. (96 km.). Linked to Coppename R. Fertile rice lands on its lower course.

Nicobar Islands *see* **Andaman Islands**

Nicosia Cyprus. Cap. of Cyprus sit. in central N. Manu. textiles, leather goods, footwear and cigarettes. Trades in cereals, wine and olive oil. Pop. (1973E) 115,718.

Nicoya Guanacaste, Costa Rica. (i) Town 33 m. (53 km.) S of Liberia, one of the oldest towns of Costa Rica. Centre of an agric., stock farming and lumbering area. (ii) Peninsula extending 75 m. (120 km.) NW to SE into the Pacific along the seaward side of the Gulf of Nicoya. Width 20–30 m. (32–48 km.). Chief town, Nicoya.

Nidd River England. Rises on Great Whernside and flows 50 m. (80 km.) SE past Knaresborough to enter Ouse R. 7 m. (11 km.) NW of York.

Nidwalden Switzerland. Half-canton on the S shore of L. Lucerne, half of Unterwalden canton. Area, 106 sq. m. (274 sq. km.). Cap. Stans. Meadowland (N) rising to mountains (S). Main occupations farming, fruit growing, tourism. Industries inc. wood working, glass making. Pop. (1978E) 26,600.

Niederwald Hessen, Federal Republic of Germany. A hill sit. in the SW Taunus Hills, W of Wiesbaden, 1,080 ft. (329 metres) a.s.l.

Nieuport West Flanders, Belgium. Port sit. 10 m. (16 km.) SW of Ostend on Yser R. Industries inc. fishing and the manu. of chemicals, ropes, sails and nets. Pop. (1973E) 8,270.

Nièvre France. Dept. in central France consisting mainly of former province of Nivernais. Area, 2,659 sq. m. (6,888 sq. km.). In the E are the Morvan Mountains rising to 2,790 ft. (850 metres) a.s.l. The principal Rs. are Loire and Yonne. Large areas are forested. Crops inc. cereals, potatoes and vines and livestock is raised. Coal is mined in the Decize area. Cap. Nevers. Pop. (1975C) 245,212.

Nigde Turkey. (i) Province of S central Turkey. Area, 5,891 sq. m. (15,258 sq. km.). Drained by Kizil Irmak R. Farming and mining are the main occupations; main products lignite, lead, mohair, cereals, vegetables, raisins. (ii) Town 75 m. (120 km.) NNW of Adana. Provincial cap.

and trading centre for cereals and vegetables. The main industry is tile making. Pop. (1970C) 26,936.

Niger West Africa. Rep. bounded N by Algeria and Libya, E by Chad, S by Nigeria, SW by Benin and Upper Volta and W by Mali. Area, 448,444 sq. m. (1,187,000 sq. km.). Chief cities Niamey (cap.), Zinder. The S has wells and intermittent streams; the SW is watered by Niger R. and its tribs. Both regions support agric.; chief crops are millet, groundnuts, beans, cotton, rice. The centre receives enough rain to support pasture for cattle, sheep and goats. The N and by far the largest zone is desert. Minerals inc. uranium which is mined in the Air mountains N of Agades. There are also deposits of salt, natron and tin. Mining and processing ores are the only industries. Pop. (1978E) 4,992,000.

Nigeria West Africa. Nigeria is an independent Rep. of the Commonwealth bounded N by Niger, NE by Chad, E and SE by Cameroon, S by the Gulf of Guinea and W by Benin. Area, *c.* 356,669 sq. m. (923,773 sq. km.). Nigeria comprises a number of areas formerly under separate administrations. Lagos, ceded in Aug. 1861 by King Docemo, was placed under the Governor of Sierra Leone in 1866. In 1874 it was detached, together with the Gold Coast Colony, and formed part of the latter until Jan. 1886, when a separate 'colony and protectorate of Lagos' was constituted. Meanwhile the National African Company had established British interests in the Niger valley, and in July 1886 the company obtained a charter under the name of the Royal Niger Company. This company surrendered its charter to the Crown in 1899, and in 1900 the greater part of its territories was formed into the protectorate of Northern Nigeria. Along the coast the Oil Rivers protectorate had been declared in June 1885. This was enlarged and renamed the Niger Coast protectorate in 1893; and in 1900, on its absorbing the remainder of the territories of the Royal Niger Company, it became the protectorate of Southern Nigeria. In 1906 Lagos and Southern Nigeria were united into the 'colony and protectorate of Southern Nigeria', and in 1914 the latter was amalgamated with the protectorate of Northern Nigeria to form the 'colony and protectorate of Nigeria', under a Governor. In 1954 Nigeria became a federation under a Governor-General. In 1960 the Federation of Nigeria became sovereign and independent and a member of the Commonwealth of Nations and in 1963 Nigeria became a republic. Nigeria is divided into 19 states (Ogun, Ondo, Oyo, Bendel, Lagos, Anambra, Imo, Cross River, Rivers, Kwara, Benue, Plateau, Niger, Sokoto, Gongola, Borno, Kaduna, Bauchi and Kano). Chief cities Lagos (cap.), Ibadan, Ogbomosho, Kano, Oshogbo, Abeokuta, Port Harcourt, Enugu, Aba, Ife, Benin. A new capital is to be built near Abuja in Niger state. Mangrove swamps on the coast give way to tropical rain forest and oil-palm bush extending *c.* 50–100 m. (80–160 km.) inland. Beyond this the land rises to savannah and woodland, with desert to the N. The N plateau rises to 5,000 ft. (1,524 metres) and there are mountains on the E frontier. Drained by Niger, Benne and Cross Rs. Tropical climate with rains (N) April–September and (S) March– November and Harmattan desert wind during dry seasons. The N produces groundnuts, tobacco, cotton, soybeans, hides; the S palm products, cocoa, timber, rubber. Minerals inc. tin at Jos, coal at Enugu, colombite, gold, tantalite, petroleum. Industries other than mining are mainly manu. for home consumption. Pop. (1974) 73m.

Niger River West Africa. Rises in foothills of the Fouta Djallon highlands near the Sierra Leone/Guinea frontier; flows *c.* 2,600 m. (4,160 km.), first NE through Guinea to enter Mali below Siguiri, past Bamako and Timbouctou to meet the Trans-Saharan highway at Bourem, where it turns SE and runs parallel to the highway into SW Niger, past Niamey and S to the Niger/Benin border which it forms up to the Nigerian border. It enters Nigeria and bends S through the Kainji reservoir, then SE to Lokoja where it receives Benue R. It continues S past Onitsha to enter the Gulf of Guinea by a wide marshy delta beginning at Abo, 80 m. (128 km.) upstream from the mouths W of Port Harcourt, which extend *c.* 200 m. (320 km.) along the coast and have broad mangrove swamps. The Bonny channel of the delta (E) has been dredged to provide deep-water access to Port Harcourt.

Nightingale Islands St. Helena, Atlantic Ocean. Island group 13 m. (21 km.) SSW of Tristan da Cunha and a depend. of St. Helena.

Niigata Honshū, Japan. Cap. of Niigata prefecture, and port sit. 160 m. (256 km.) NNW of Tōkyō on W coast. Industries inc. oil refining, and the manu. of machinery, machine tools, chemicals and textiles. Oil is exported. Pop. (1970C) 384,000.

Niihau Hawaii, U.S.A. Island SW of Kauai across Kaulakahi Channel. Area, 72 sq. m. (186 sq. km.). Arid lowland with a rocky E coast. Main occupations cattle raising, making rush matting. Pop. (1970E) 237.

Nijmegen Gelderland, Netherlands. Town in E sit. on Waal R. and Maas-Waal Canal. Industries inc. engineering, sugar refining and the manu. of bricks, electrical equipment, chemicals, leather goods and pottery. Pop. (1972E) 150,229.

Nikolayev Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Port sit 16 m. (26 km.) N of Black Sea on estuary of Rs. Bug and Ingu. It is an important shipbuilding centre and a naval base. Flour milling is also important and some of the largest grain elevators in Europe are sit. here. Manu. inc. machinery and footwear. Grain, timber, ores and sugar are exported. Pop. (1977E) 447,000.

Nikopol Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town 65 m. (104 km.) SSW of Dnepropetrovsk on Dnieper R. Sit. in a rich manganese-mining area, it is a major centre of metallurgy and engineering, besides supplying the Donbas and Dnepropetrovsk steel plants. Pop. (1970E) 125,000.

Nikunau Gilbert Islands, West Pacific. Atoll of the N Gilbert group. Area, 7 sq. m. (18 sq km.).

Nile River North East Africa. Issues from L. Victoria (White Nile) and L. Tana (Blue Nile) and flows 3,485 m. (5,576 km.) (from L. Victoria) N through Uganda, the Sudan and Egypt to enter the Mediterranean by a delta below Cairo. Head-streams above L. Victoria extend to the source of the Luvironza R. SE of Matana, Burundi. The length from these is over 4,150 m. (6,640 km.). The White Nile leaves L. Victoria as the Victoria Nile and descends from 3,720 ft. (1,134 metres) over Ripon and Owen Falls, continuing NW through L. Kyoga to Murchison Falls where it drops 400 ft. (122 metres), and enters L. Mobutu Sese Soko, at 2,030 ft. (618 metres) a.s.l. in the W Great Rift Valley. It then flows N into the Sudan at Nimule where it becomes known as the Bahr el Jebel, and continues N past Juba into the sudd swamps, losing *c.* half its water through dispersal and evaporation. It receives the Bahr el Ghazal and L. No, whence it is known again as the White Nile, continuing N to Khartoum where it joins the Blue Nile. The Blue Nile issues from L. Tana in the Ethiopian highlands S of Gondar, at 6,000 ft. (1,829 metres) a.s.l., flows SE then NW 1,000 m. (1,600 km.) into the Sudan, past Wad Medani to Khartoum. From Khartoum the Nile flows NNE to the 5th cataract below Berber, then NNW almost to El Kab where it turns SW through the 4th cataract to Merowe and Korti, then N past Dongola to the 3rd cataract, N into L. Nasser (Egypt) and the 2nd cataract, with the 1st cataract N of the Aswan High Dam: the R. drops 935 ft. (285 metres) between Khartoum and Luxor. From Luxor it flows NNW to Al Minya, then N to Cairo and the delta which has 2 main channels, the Rosetta (W) and Damietta (E) Rs. Navigable for most of its course except between Aswan and Khartoum and for other short stretches where its course is impeded by cataracts. The volume of water is increased 16 times in the flood season, August–September, from its lowest level in April. The flow of the White Nile is constant, the extra volume comes from the seasonal rains in Ethiopia which swell the Blue Nile. The deposits of alluvial soil washed down by the floods come also from the Blue Nile's course. Irrigation and flood control have been practised since 4,000 B.C. Control is now effected by numerous barrages diverting water for irrigation. Main storage schemes are the Aswan High Dam, Sennar and Jebel Aulia dams.

Nilgiri Hills Madras, India. A plateau sit. in SW at an average height of 6,500 ft. (2,000 metres) a.s.l. The highest point is Doda Betta, 8,640 ft. (2,658 metres) a.s.l. Tea, coffee and eucalyptus grown.

Nîmes Gard, France. Cap. of dept. in

central S France. A tourist and commercial centre with many fine Roman remains. Manu. inc. agric. machinery, carpets, textiles, footwear and clothing. Trades in brandy, wine and grain. Pop. (1975C) 133,942.

Ninghsia-Hi Autonomous Region China. Sit. in NE. Area, 25,640 sq. m. (66,400 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous and traversed by Hwang-ho R. in N. Wheat, beans and rice are grown in the R. valley. Cap. Yinchuan, 530 m. (848 km.) WSW of Peking. Pop. (1972E) 2m.

Ningpo Chekiang, China. Port sit. 90 m. (144 km.) ESE of Hangchow on Yung R. Industries inc. fishing, fish-processing, and the manu. of textiles, gold and silver ware, and carpets. Exports inc. tea, cotton, drugs, bamboo shoots and fish products. Pop. (1970E) 280,000.

Niort Deux-Sèvres, France. Cap. of dept. in W central France sit. on Sèvre Niortaise R. Manu. footwear, gloves and brushes. Pop. (1975C) 63,965.

Nipe, Sierra de Cuba. Range extending 25 m. (40 km.) S from Nipe Bay on the NE coast forming a divide between Nipe (W) and Mayarí (E) Rs. Rises to 3,200 ft. (975 metres) and has iron deposits (N) with ironworks at Felton.

Nipigon, Lake Ontario, Canada. Sit. N of L. Superior and drains into it *via* Nipigon R. Area, 66 m. (106 km.) long and 46 m. (74 km.) wide.

Nipissing, Lake Ontario, Canada. Sit. between L. Huron and Ottawa R. It drains into L. Huron *via* French R.

Niš Serbia, Yugoslavia. Town sit. 127 m. (203 km.) SSE of Belgrade on Nišava R. It is an important transportation centre with large railway workshops. Manu. inc. chemicals, textiles and tobacco products. Trades in grain and wine. Pop. (1971E) 132,667.

Nishapur Khurasan, Iran. Town in NE sit. in a fertile area producing cereals and cotton. Pottery is manu. Omar Khayyám was born and buried here. The famous turquoise mines are in the vicinity. Pop. 40,000.

Nishinomiya Honshū, Japan. Town sit. just NW of Osaka in Hyogo prefecture. Noted for saké. Manu. machinery, chemicals and soap. Pop. (1970C) 377,000.

Nishino Shima *see* **Rosario Islands**

Nissan Solomon Islands, South Pacific. Atoll 100 m. (160 km.) E of New Ireland comprising Nissan, Barahun, Sirot and Han islands on a 10 m. (16 km.) reef. The main product is coconut.

Niterói Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. State cap. and resort sit. on E shore of Guanabara Bay opposite Rio de Janeiro city to which it is linked by ferry. Mainly residential. Industries inc. shipbuilding and the manu. of metal goods, textiles and matches. Pop. (1975E) 376,033.

Nith River Scotland. Rises 2 m. (3 km.) NE of Dalmellington, Strathclyde Region, and flows 80 m. (128 km.) E into Dumfries, past Sanquhar then SE to Dumfries town and into the Solway Firth by an estuary.

Nitra Slovakia, Czechoslovakia. Town 45 m. (72 km.) ENE of Bratislava on Nitra R. Provincial cap. Centre of a farming area. Industries inc. processing agric. produce. Noted as a centre of Christianity, seat of a 9th cent. bishopric. Pop. (1970C) 44,000.

Niuafo'ou Tonga, South Pacific. Northernmost island of Tonga. Area, 3.5 m. by 3 m. (6 km. by 5 km.). Volcanic with crater L. and hot springs.

Niulakita Tuvalu, West Pacific. Atoll of the S Tuvalu group. Area, 104 acres. Formerly called Sophia island.

Niutao Tuvalu, West Pacific. Atoll of the N Tuvalu group. Area, 625 acres. The main product is copra.

Niue Island New Zealand. A coral island 580 m. (928 km.) WNW of Rarotonga. Area, 100 sq. m. (259 sq. km.). The principal town and port is Alofi. Copra and bananas are exported. Pop. (1971E) 4,901.

Nizhni Tagil Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 80 m. (128 km.) NNW of Sverdlovsk near Tagil

R. It is an important metallurgical and engineering centre with manu. of railway rolling stock, aircraft, agric. machinery, machine tools and chemicals. Pop. (1977E) 399,000.

Njala South Western Province, Sierra Leone. Village 4 m. (6.5 km.) N of Mano on Jong R. Trading centre for agric. produce, with agric. college and experimental farm. Pop. (1975E) 560.

Nkongsamba Mungo, Cameroon. Town 140 m. (224 km.) NW of Yaoundé. Railway terminus and airport; trading centre. Industries inc. sawmilling, palm oil production, railway repair shops. Pop. (1970E) 71,000.

Nocera Inferiore Campania, Italy. Town 21 m. (34 km.) ESE of Naples. Industries inc. tomato canning and the manu. of textiles. Pop. (1971E) 51,000.

Nogales Sonora, Mexico. Town 160 m. (256 km.) N of Hermosillo sit. on the frontier with the U.S.A. Nogales, U.S.A., lies across the border. Silver and gold are mined in the area and there is a trade in livestock and agric. produce. Pop. (1970E) 38,000.

Noginsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 32 m. (51 km.) E of Moscow sit. on Klyazma R. Manu. textiles, chemicals and metal goods. Pop. (1970E) 104,000.

Nógrad Hungary. County of N Hungary bounded W and N by Ipoly R. Area, 1,090 sq. m. (2,790 sq. km.). Cap. Salgotarjan. Mountainous with thick forest (W). Agric. areas produce cereals, potatoes; sheep and pig farms on pasture land; minerals inc. coal and lignite. Industries are centred on the cap. Pop. (1972E) 234,000.

Nome Alaska, U.S.A. Port sit. on the S coast of the Seward Peninsula. The principal occupations are fishing, fur trapping and tourism. Pop. (1970E) 2,500.

Nomo Peninsula Kyūshū, Japan. Peninsula extending 17 m. (27 km.) S from the Hizen Peninsula between the Amakusa Sea (E) and E China Sea. Chief town Nagasaki, at the base, on the W coast.

Nongkhai Nongkhai, Thailand. Town 30 m. (48 km.) N of Udon on Mekong R. where it forms the Laos frontier. Provincial cap. Trades in rice, beans, tobacco. Pop. (1970E) 21,000.

Nonouti Gilbert Islands, West Pacific. Atoll of the S Gilbert group. Area, 9.8 sq. m. (25 sq. km.) on a 24 m. (38 km.) reef. The main product is copra.

Noord-Brabant Netherlands. Province of S Netherlands bounded N by Maas R., S by Belgium. Area, 1,894 sq. m. (4,913 sq. km.). Chief towns 's Hertogenbosch (cap.), Eindhoven, Tilburg, Breda. Low-lying, fertile near the Maas, sandy soil elsewhere. Industrial, esp. textiles, electrical engineering, tanning and manu. leather products, pharmaceuticals. Pop. (1972E) 1,879,848.

Noord-Holland Netherlands. Province of NW bounded W by the North Sea, N by the Waddenzee, E by the Ijsselmeer, S by Zuid Holland and Utrecht provinces. Area, 1,016 sq. m. (2,657 sq. km.). Chief cities Haarlem (cap.), Amsterdam, Ijmuiden, Zaandam, Alkmaar, Helder, Hilversum. Fenland and reclaimed land drained by numerous Rs. and canals. Agric. areas produce cereals, vegetables, fruit and flowers; dairy farming on reclaimed land. Industries are concentrated in Amsterdam and Zaanstreek and inc. steel, shipbuilding, food processing, sugar refining, manu. machinery, paper and wood products, cattle oil and feed cake, railway equipment. Pop. (1972E) 2,283,414.

Noordoostpolder Netherlands. Reclaimed area of the Ijsselmeer on W coast of Overijssel province. Area, 185 sq. m. (479 sq. km.).

Nordaustlandet Svalbard, Norway. Island of the Spitsbergen group NE of W Spitsbergen across the Hinlopen Strait. Area, 5,710 sq. m. (14,789 sq. km.). Glacial with inland ridges rising to 2,000 ft. (610 metres).

Nord France. Dept. in N bounded by the North Sea and Belgium. Area, 2,229 sq. m. (5,774 sq. km.). Mainly low-lying with numerous canals and tribs. of the principal Rs., Scheldt and Sambre. Part of the Franco-Belgian coalfield lies in this

dept. and there are important metallurgical and textile industries. Agric. products inc. cereals, sugar-beet, hops and flax. Cap. Lille. Pop. (1975C) 2,510,738.

Nordenham Lower Saxony, Federal Republic of Germany. Port sit. 7 m. (11 km.) SW of Bremerhaven on Weser R. Industries inc. lead and zinc smelting. Pop. (1971E) 27,900.

Nordhausen Erfurt, German Democratic Republic. Town 40 m. (64 km.) NNW of Erfurt at the foot of the Harz Mountains. Centre of a potash-mining district with printing, textile and distilling industries. Pop. (1973E) 44,401.

Nordland Norway. County of N Norway bounded SE by Sweden, NW by the North Sea and inc. the Lofoten islands, some of the Vesteralen islands and other off-shore islands. Area, 14,797 sq. m. (37,880 sq. km.). Chief towns Bodø (cap.), Narvik. About two-thirds is within the Arctic Circle. Mountainous interior with a rocky and deeply indented coastline. Mainly forest and marsh. Main occupations fishing, lumbering, quarrying, mining, farming. Pop. (1973E) 241,778.

Nord-Trøndelag Norway. County of central Norway, bounded E by Sweden, W by the North Sea and Sør-Trøndelag. Area, 8,657 sq. m. (22,162 sq. km.). Chief towns Steinkjer (cap.), Namsos, Levanger. Mountainous (E) with a coastline indented by fjords. Main occupations fishing, farming, lumbering, mining (pyrites). Pop. (1973E) 119,905.

Nore, The England. A sandbank sit. at mouth of R. Thames and marked by numerous buoys.

Norfolk England. Under 1974 reorganization the county consists of the districts of Pastonacres, West Norfolk, Breckland, Norwich, Broadland, Great Yarmouth and South Norfolk. Bounded by the North Sea to N and E, the Wash to NW, Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire to W and Suffolk to S. County town Norwich. Drained by Rs. Yare, Bure, Waveney and Ouse. Mostly flat good arable area with low coast lined with sand dunes. North Sea fishing from ports, Yarmouth being largest port. Pop. (1973E) 635,370.

Norfolk Virginia, U.S.A. Port and naval base sit. on Hampton Roads and Elizabeth R. There are extensive shipyards and foundries, it being the headquarters of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet. Manu. inc. cars, chemicals, fertilizers, textiles and food products. Exports inc. coal, oil, timber, grain, cotton and tobacco. Pop. (1970C) 307,951.

Norfolk Island Australia. A small volcanic island sit. in S. Pacific Ocean 900 m. (1,280 km.) ENE of Sydney. Area, 14 sq. m. (36 sq. km.). It is very fertile and grows and exports many fruits, esp. citrus. Pop. (1969E) 1,377.

Norilsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 50 m. (80 km.) ESE of the port Dudinka. It is an important mining centre dealing with nickel, copper, platinum and gold. Pop. (1977E) 173,000.

Norman Oklahoma, U.S.A. City 18 m. (29 km.) SSE of Oklahoma City. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1970C) 52,117.

Normandy France. Region of N France bounded N by the English Channel and extending W to the W coast of the Cherbourg peninsula, E beyond Béthune R. to inc. the Seine Inférieure dept. Other depts. inc. Manche, Orne, Calvados, Eure. Drained by lower Seine, Béthune and Orne Rs. Fertile agric. area. The chief industry is textile milling. Chief cities Rouen, Le Havre, Cherbourg, Caen, Dieppe.

Normanton West Yorkshire, England. Town 3 m. (5 km.) ENE of Wakefield. Industries inc. coalmining and railway engineering. Pop. (1973E) 17,350.

Norrbotten Sweden. County of Swedish Lapland bounded N and NW by Norway, NE and E by Finland, SE by the Gulf of Bothnia. Area, 40,750 sq. m. (98,906 sq. km.). Chief towns Luleå (cap.), Boden, Kiruna, Haparanda, Piteå. About half is N of the Arctic Circle. Fertile lowland (E) rises to mountains (W) with Kebmiekaise at 6,965 ft. (2,123 metres). Numerous Rs. and large Ls. Main occupations are lumbering, sawmilling and iron mining. Pop. (1976C) 266,113.

Norristown Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Town sit. 15 m. (24 km.) NW of Philadelphia on Schuylkill R. Manu. inc. textiles, metal goods, plastics, drugs, furniture and food products. Pop. (1970C) 38,169.

Norrköping Östergötland, Sweden. Port in SE sit. on Motala R. near its confluence with the Bråvik, a branch of the Baltic Sea. Industries inc. shipbuilding, paper, textile and cotton milling. Wood pulp and paper are exported. Pop. (1976C) 119,967.

Norrtälje Stockholm, Sweden. Town 40 m. (64 km.) NE of Stockholm at head of Norrtälje Bay on the Baltic Sea. Industries inc. manu. aircraft, timber products. Pop. (1976C) 39,425.

Norte de Santander Colombia. Dept. of N Colombia bounded E by Venezuela across Táchira R. Area, 8,297 sq. m. (21,240 sq. km.). Chief towns Cúcuta (cap.), Pamplona, Ocaña. Maracaibo lowlands rise to the Cordillera Central which occupies most of the area; the climate varies according to altitude. Agric. area around Cúcuta produces coffee, cacao, sugar-cane, tobacco, cotton, maize. Minerals inc. petroleum, coal, kaolin, sulphur, gypsum, iron, copper, lead, tin. Forests are commercially valuable. Pop. (1974E) 679,500.

Northallerton North Yorkshire, England. Town in NE. Industries inc. trailer manu., light engineering, colour finishes for leather and carpet distribution. Pop. (1976E) 13,000.

North America Northern continent of the W Hemisphere connected to South America by the Isthmus of Panama. Bounded SE by the Caribbean, E by the Atlantic Ocean, N by the Arctic Ocean and its numerous inlets, W by the Pacific Ocean. Area of the mainland and offshore islands inc. Central America, *c.* 8.4m. sq. m. (21.5m. sq. km.). Divided politically between Canada, U.S.A., Mexico, Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Panama. Separated (NW) from the NE tip of Asia (Cape Dezhnev, U.S.S.R.) by the 55 m. (88 km.) Bering Strait, and from Greenland (NE) by Baffin Bay. Mountains extend N to S down the W coast with the Rocky mountains running parallel inland, from the Arctic Ocean to N Mexico. The coastal and Rocky ranges are separated by the plateaux of the Yukon, the Columbia and Colorado plateaux and the Great Basin of W U.S.A. In Mexico the Sierra Madre ranges continue S to join the Central American highlands. The Rockies form the continental divide: to the E are the Great Plains of Canada and the U.S.A. extending from central Saskatoon to the Gulf of Mexico at 500–1,000 ft. (152–305 metres) a.s.l. Major Rs. draining the lowlands are Saskatchewan, Nelson and Red Rs. (N) into Hudson Bay, St. Lawrence to the Atlantic, and Missouri-Mississippi system into the Gulf of Mexico. Lowland continues down the E coast of Mexico and central America and is drained into the Caribbean. The highlands of the E continent are lower than the W ranges. They extend from the Laurentian mountains, Canada, through the Adirondack and Appalachian ranges of the E U.S.A., with sandy plain between the foothills and the Atlantic. Exceptionally long navigable Rs. provide access to the centre of the continent *via* St. Lawrence Seaway and the Great Lakes on the U.S./Canadian border, Mississippi and Ohio R. systems. Widely varying climate.

Northampton Northamptonshire, England. Town in S Midlands sit. on R. Nene. Industries inc. a wide range of engineering, cosmetics, footwear, shoe machinery, leather goods and motor-car accessories. Pop. (1975E) 140,300.

Northampton Massachusetts, U.S.A. City sit. 64 m. (102 km.) W of Boston on Connecticut R. Manu. cutlery, brushes and hosiery. Pop. (1970C) 29,664.

Northamptonshire England. under 1974 re-organisation the county consists of the districts of Corby, Kettering, East Northamptonshire, Daventry, Northampton, Wellingborough and South Northamptonshire. Bounded in N by Leicestershire, E by Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire, S by Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire and W by Warwickshire. County town, Northampton. Drained by Rs. Welland and Nene (to the Wash). Iron is mined but the most important industry is agric. particularly wheat. Pop. (1976E) 504,700.

North Berwick Scotland. Lothian Region. Port and resort sit. 19 m. (30 km.) ENE of Edinburgh on S shore of Firth of Forth. Pop. (1973E) 4,317.

North Beveland Zeeland, Netherlands. An island sit. in Scheldt estuary. Area, 35 sq. m. (91 sq. km.). Crops inc. wheat and sugar-beet.

North Borneo *see* **Sabah**

North Cape Finnmark, Norway. A headland sit. on the island of Magerøy in the extreme N.

North Carolina U.S.A. State of E U.S.A. bounded E by the Atlantic, N by Virginia, W by Tennessee, S by Georgia and Carolina. Area, 52,712 sq. m. (135,524 sq. km.). Chief cities Raleigh (cap.), Charlotte, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Durham. Coastal plain rises slowly through a hilly area to the Appalachian ridges (W). Drained to the Atlantic by Catawba, Yadkin, Tar, Roanoke, Neuse and Cape Fear Rs.; into the Gulf of Mex. by Hiwassee, Little Tennessee, French Broad and Watauga Rs. Humid subtropical climate. Farmland covers 14m. acres; the main crop is tobacco, also maize, cotton, peanuts, soybeans, cereals, fruit. Dairy and poultry farming are important. The forests produce valuable timber and cover *c.* 66% of the land area. Lumbering and associated manu. is a major industry, together with cotton textile milling. Other industries inc. manu. tobacco products, electrical machinery, furniture and bricks. Pop. (1970C) 5,082,059.

North Dakota U.S.A. State of NW U.S.A. bounded N by Canada, W by Montana, S by South Dakota, E by Minnesota. Area, 69,457 sq. m. (179,894 sq. km.). Chief cities Bismarck (cap.), Fargo, Grand Forks, Minot. Land rises gently from valley of Red R. of the North (E) across prairies at 1,300–1,600 ft. (396–488 metres) to the Missouri Plateau and Rocky Mountains (W), highest point Black Butte (SW), 3,468 ft. (1,057 metres) a.s.l. Drained by Missouri R., its trib. James R. and Sheyenne R., trib. of Red R. Farmland covers 42m. acres, mainly arable. Chief cash crops are wheat, barley and flaxseed. Beef cattle are grazed (W). Farming is no longer the main occupation; there are more people employed in trade and govt. Minerals inc. petroleum, natural gas, lignite. The main industries are processing food products and manu. machinery, electrical goods, bricks and tiles. Pop. (1970C) 717,761.

North Downs *see* **Downs**

North East Frontier Agency (India) *see* **Arunachal Pradesh**

Northern Ireland United Kingdom. The 6 counties of NE Ireland forming part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Area, 5,238 sq. m. (13,409 sq. km.). Chief cities Belfast (cap.), Londonderry. The 6 counties are: Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Tyrone. Often called Ulster, the N province of anc. Ireland in which it lies. Mainly plateau with hills around it and an indented coastline. Agric., dairying and stock farming area. Industries inc. textiles, esp. linen, shipbuilding and engineering in Belfast. Chief exports dairy products. Pop. (1971C) 1,536,065.

Northern Rhodesia *see* **Zambia**

Northern Territory Australia. Territory bounded N by the Timor and Arafura Seas, S by South Australia, NE by the Gulf of Carpentaria, E by Queensland, W by Western Australia. Area, 520,280 sq. m. (1,346,000 sq. km.). Chief towns Darwin (cap.), Alice Springs. Desert (SE) giving way to grassy plains which rise to the Macdonnel Range (SW) and the Barkly Tableland (E). The aboriginal reserve of Arnhemland is NE, and there are about 15 smaller reserves. Tropical climate with rains November–April, monsoons December–January. The most important products are minerals; bauxite in Arnhemland, iron ore at Francis Creek, copper at Tennant Creek, uranium in the Alligator R. district, also manganese, gold, bismuth, petroleum. The main occupations apart from mining are beef cattle farming, with some lumbering and fishing. Pop. (1973E) 95,600.

North Esk River *see* **Esk River, North**

Northfleet Kent, England. Town 2 m. (3 km.) W of Gravesend on R. Thames. Manu. paper products, chemicals, cables and cement. Pop. (1976E) 26,400.

North Foreland Kent, England. A chalk headland just N of Ramsgate.

North Holland *see* **Noord-Holland**

North Island New Zealand. Smaller of the 2 main islands separated from South Island by Cook Strait. Area, 44,281 sq. m. (114,688 sq. km.). Chief cities Auckland, Wellington. Mountain chains rise to volcanoes of up to 9,175 ft. (2,797 metres) and descend again to fertile coastal plains. Drained by Waikato R. Mainly a dairy farming area. Minerals inc. coal, gold. Pop. (1973E) 1,547,270.

North Korea *see* **Korea, North**

North Little Rock Arkansas, U.S.A. City sit. on Arkansas R. opposite Little Rock. Industries inc. railway engineering, sawmilling and cottonseed-oil processing. Pop. (1970C) 60,040.

North Miami Florida, U.S.A. City 7 m. (11 km.) N of Miami. Mainly residential. Pop. (1970C) 34,767.

North Ossetian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic U.S.S.R. Part of Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic. Area, 3,088 sq. m. (7,980 sq. km.). In 1924 constituted as an Autonomous Region and 1936 as an Autonomous Rep. Cap. Ordzhonikidze, sit. 350 m. (560 km.) SE of Rostov. Chief industries are non-ferrous metals (mining and metallurgy), maize-processing, timber and woodworking, textiles, building materials, distilleries and food processing; also varied agric. Pop. (1972E) 570,000.

North Platte River U.S.A. Rises in Park Range, N Colorado, and flows 680 m. (1,088 km.) N past Casper, Wyoming, then E and SE into Nebraska to North Platte City where it joins South Platte R. to form Platte R. Main tribs. Sweetwater, Medicine Bow and Laramie Rs. Used for power and irrigation in SE Wyoming and W Nebraska.

North Rhine-Westphalia Federal Republic of Germany. A *Land* comprising the former province of Westphalia, the districts of Aachen, Cologne and Düsseldorf, and Lippe. Area, 13,148 sq. m. (34,054 sq. km.). A very industrialized region producing coal, iron and steel, and textiles. Cap. Düsseldorf. Pop. (1972E) 17,192,897.

North Sea North Europe. Shallow arm of the Atlantic Ocean extending 600 m. (960 km.) N to S between Britain (W) and Norway, Denmark, Fed. Rep. of Germany and the Netherlands. Linked with the Atlantic by the English Channel, which it joins off Belgium, and the straits between the Orkney and Shetland Islands, off N Scotland. Merges N with the Norwegian Sea. Linked with the Baltic Sea by the Skagerrak and Kattegat straits and the Kiel canal. Width 400 m. (640 km.), average depth 180 ft. (59 metres). Area, *c.* 200,000 sq. m. (518,000 sq. km.). Valuable for cod and herring fisheries and sub-marine oil and gas deposits. Chief ports Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, London.

North Solomons Papua New Guinea. Province (formerly Bougainville) and largest of the Solomon Islands. Area, 4,100 sq. m. (10,619 sq. km.). Mountainous, rising to 8,500 ft. (2,591 metres) in Mount Balbi (volcanic), and heavily forested. Main products copra, tagua nuts. Pop. (1970C) 77,880.

North Tonawanda New York, U.S.A. Port 10 m. (16 km.) N of Buffalo sit. at confluence of Niagara R. and State Barge Canal. Its principal industry is timber. Other manu. inc. iron and metal goods, paper, plastics and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 36,012.

North Uist *see* **Uist, North and South**

Northumberland England. Under 1974 re-organization the county consists of the districts of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Alnwick, Tynedale, Castle Morpeth, Wansbeck and Blyth Valley. The most N county in England bounded in N by Scotland, W by Cumbria, S by Durham and Tyne and Wear and E by North Sea. Area, 2,018 sq. m. (5,227 sq. km.). Chief towns, Alnwick, Hexham, Blyth, Berwick-on-Tweed and Morpeth. Shores are generally low. Off the coast lie Holy Isle, Farne Islands and Coquet Island. Inland it is mainly rugged and broken with undulating hills and moors rising to the Cheviot Hills (highest point, Cheviot at 2,476 ft. (755 metres) a.s.l.). Drained by Rs. Tweed, Till, Aln, Coquet, Wans-

beck, Blyth and Tyne. Important sheep-rearing county. Cattle also raised. Crops include barley and oats. It is a county of great industrial importance and farming, fishing and forestry are also important. Pop. (1977E) 287,300.

North Vietnam *see* **Vietnam**

Northwest Passage Canada. Sea passage through the Arctic Arch. between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Three possible routes connected by numerous N to S straits, all subject to ice and severe weather. The most N route is from N Baffin Bay through Jones Sound, Norwegian Bay, Belcher Channel, Hazen Strait and Ballantyne Strait to the Beaufort Sea. The most S route is through Davis Strait, Hudson Strait, Foxe Channel, Foxe Basin, Fury and Hecla Strait, the Gulf of Boothia, Prince Regent Inlet, Bellot Strait, Franklin Strait, Victoria Strait, Queen Maud Gulf, Dease Strait, Coronation Gulf, Dolphin and Union Strait, Amundsen Gulf, Beaufort Sea.

Northwest Territories Canada. Canadian territory bounded S by Lat. 60° N, W by Yukon, E by Hudson Bay and the Atlantic, N by the Arctic Ocean, and inc. the islands of the Arctic Arch. Area, 1,304,903 sq. m. (3,796,988 sq. km.). Chief towns Yellowknife (cap.), Inuvik, Hay R., Fort Smith, Frobisher Bay. Desolate and underdeveloped except for mining, lumbering, fishing and trapping. The Rockies extend N through the W beyond the Great Slave and the Great Bear Ls.; the centre is barren plain rising again to plateau NE of Hudson Bay. There are numerous Ls. and forests of conifers, birch and poplar. The Indian and Eskimo pop. live by trapping, fishing. Minerals inc. gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper and oil. Mining, oil refining and fish processing are the main industries. Pop. (1976C) 42,609.

Northwich Cheshire, England. Town 16 m. (26 km.) ENE of Chester sit. at confluence of Rs. Weaver and Dane. The principal industry is the manu. of chemicals, the works being one of the largest in the world. Salt is also produced. Pop. (1973E) 17,710.

Northwood *see* **Ruislip-Northwood**

North Yorkshire England. The largest county in England and Wales. Area, 3,200 sq. m. (8,288 sq. km.). Under 1974 re-organization the county consists of the districts of Richmondshire, Hambleton, Ryedale, Scarborough, Craven, Harrogate, York and Selby. A wide variety of industry inc. manu. of electrical and electric equipment, clothing, footwear, plastics, paper and foodstuffs. A major tourist area containing National Parks and 50 m. (80 km.) of coastline. Pop. (1978E) 653,400.

Norton-Radstock Avon, England. Town 8 m. (13 km.) SW of Bath in a former coalmining area. Manu. inc. footwear and packaging. Pop. (1977E) 17,500.

Norwalk Connecticut, U.S.A. City sit. 32 m. (51 km.) SW of New Haven on Long Island Sound. Manu. inc. textiles, hats, clothing, rubber and glass products, platstics and paper. Pop. (1970C) 79,113.

Norway Scandinavia. Kingdom bounded N by the Arctic Ocean, NW and W by the Norwegian Sea, SW by the North Sea, S by the Skagerrak Strait and E by Sweden, Finland and the U.S.S.R. Area, 125,182 sq. m. (323,886 sq. km.). By the Treaty of 1814 Norway was ceded to the King of Sweden by the King of Denmark, but the Norwegian people declared themselves independent and elected Prince Christian Frederik of Denmark as their king. The foreign Powers refused to recognize this election, and a convention proclaimed the independence of Norway in a personal union with Sweden in 1814, which was repealed in 1905. After a plebiscite, Prince Carl of Denmark was formally elected King in 1905, and took the name of Haakon VII. Chief cities Oslo (cap.), Bergen, Trondheim, Stavanger. Mountainous and mainly unsuitable for crops, but with extensive pasture for sheep, dairy and beef cattle, and goats. Narrow strips of arable land in valleys or L. shores yield cereals, hay and potatoes. Minerals inc. iron ore, copper and pyrites. The most valuable natural resources are timber and fish. Productive forest covers *c.* 25,312 sq. m. (64,800 sq. km.), 81% of it conifer trees providing the raw material for the paper industry. The fishing industry is based mainly on cod, mackerel, coalfish, herring, had-

dock, prawns, whale. Industries are mainly powered by hydroelectricity. The chief industries are pulp and paper making, fish processing, chemicals, manu. basic metals, machinery, transport equipment. Pop. (1977E) 4,035,202.

Norwich Norfolk, England. City 100 m. (160 km.) NE of London on Wensum R. Cathedral city with many medieval buildings. Agric. market town with industries inc. manu. shoes, electrical and other machinery, food and drink, chemicals, printing and bookbinding. Pop. (1977E) 119,400.

Norwich Connecticut, U.S.A. City sit. 48 m. (77 km.) NNE of New Haven on R. Thames. Manu. inc. aircraft parts, textiles, paper and leather goods, clothing, chemicals, cutlery and thermos flasks. Pop. (1970C) 41,433.

Norwood Ohio, U.S.A. City forming a suburb of Cincinnatti, but administered separately. Industries inc. manu. vehicles, machinery, electrical goods, aircraft parts, metal products, furniture, railway equipment. Pop. (1970C) 30,420.

Nossi-Bé Madagascar. A volcanic island 8 m. (13 km.) off the NW coast. Area, 130 sq. m. (337 sq. km.). The chief town and port is Hellville. Crops inc. rice, maize, sugar, coffee and bananas. Pop. (1975E) 26,000.

Nottingham Nottinghamshire, England. City 123 m. (197 km.) NNW of London, on Trent R. Industries inc. textiles, manu. tobacco products, lace, leather and leather goods, hosiery, pharmaceuticals, electrical equipment. Pop. (1977E) 282,900.

Nottinghamshire England. Under 1974 re-organization the county consists of the districts of Bassetlaw, Mansfield, Newark, Ashfield, Broxtowe, Nottingham, Gedling and Rushcliffe. Midland county sit. in R. Trent basin. Bounded in N by South Yorkshire and Humberside, in E by Lincolnshire, in S by Leicestershire and W by Derbyshire. Agric. is important and it is an arable area. Nottinghamshire contains some of the most important coalfields in Britain and other minerals include gypsum and limestone. Chemicals and knitwear are manu. Trad. associated with Robin Hood. Pop. (1977E) 974,100.

Nouakchott Mauritania. Cap. of Mauritania, 250 m. (400 km.) NNE of Dakar, Senegal, sit. near the Atlantic coast. A commercial centre on caravan routes, trading in grain and gums. Pop. (1976C) 74,335.

Nouméa New Caledonia. Cap. and port sit. on SW coast. Nickel, chrome, iron and manganese ores are exported. Pop. (1976C) 74,335.

Nouvelle Amsterdam Southern and Antarctic Territories. A volcanic island sit. in the Indian Ocean at 37°S lat., 70°E long. Area, 23 sq. m. (60 sq. km.).

Nova Goa *see* **Panjim**

Nova Lisboa *see* **Huambo**

Novara Piemonte, Italy. Cap. of province of same name in NW. Industries inc. rice milling, map making and printing and the manu. of chemicals and textiles. Pop. (1971C) 100,563.

Nova Scotia Canada. Province of E Canada occupying a peninsula and island off the SE coast of New Brunswick. Bounded W by the Bay of Fundy, S and E by the Atlantic, NE by Cabot Strait and N by the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Area, 21,425 sq. m. (55,000 sq. km.). Chief cities Halifax (cap.), Dartmouth, Sydney. Deeply indented coastline with numerous inlets, chiefly the Minas Basin, (W) and Bras d'Or L. which almost cuts Cape Breton Island (NE) in two. About 15,500 sq. m. (39,680 sq. km.) are forested with conifers, birch, oak, maple, poplar, ash. The main types of farming are dairying, poultry and stock farming, with some fruit growing. Minerals inc. coal, gypsum, salt, sand and gravel. The main industries are fish and other food processing, manu. transport equipment, lumbering, sawmilling, pulp and paper making. Pop. (1976C) 828,571.

Novaya Zemlya Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. An arctic land mass sit. between the Barents Sea and the Kara Sea, consisting of two main islands separated by the narrow strait of

Matochkin Shar. Fishing, sealing and hunting are the main occupations.

Novgorod Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Novgorod region sit. 105 m. (168 km.) SSE of Leningrad on Volkhou R. Industries inc. sawmilling, brewing, flourmilling, and the manu. of footwear and clothing. Pop. (1970E) 128,000.

Novi Sad Vojvodina, Yugoslavia. Cap. of federal unit and port 45 m. (72 km.) NW of Belgrade sit. on Danube R. Manu. inc. agric. machinery, electrical equipment, textiles and pottery. Pop. (1971C) 141,712.

Novocherkassk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 20 m. (32 km.) ENE of Rostov. Manu. inc. locomotives, machinery, machine tools, mining equipment and textiles. Trades in timber, grain and wine. Pop. (1974E) 178,000.

Novokuznetsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 115 m. (184 km.) SSE of Kemerovo on Tom R. An important transportation and industrial centre with one of the largest iron and steel works in the world. Manu. inc. locomotives, machinery, metal and aluminium products, chemicals and cement. Pop. (1974E) 519,000.

Novomoskovsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 120 m. (192 km.) SSE of Moscow. The centre of a lignite mining district with manu. of chemicals and machinery. Pop. (1974E) 143,000.

Novorossiisk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Port sit. on NE shore of Black Sea. An important centre of the cement industry, possibly the largest in the U.S.S.R. Other manu. inc. agric. machinery, bicycles and machine tools. Cement, petroleum and grain are exported. Pop. (1974E) 143,000.

Novoshakhtinsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 32 m. (51 km.) NNE of Rostov. The principal industry is anthracite mining. Pop. (1974E) 101,000.

Novosibirsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Novosibirsk region sit. on Ob R. An important industrial centre and the largest town in Siberia. Industries inc. sawmilling, flour milling, brewing, and the manu. of lorries, bicycles, agric. and mining machinery, machine tools, and textiles. Trades in grain, meat and dairy produce. Pop. (1974E) 1,243,000.

Novo Troitsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 10 m. (16 km.) W of Orsk in Orsk-Khalilovo industrial centre on Ural R. The main industry is manu. steel, also mining nickel, cobalt, chromium. Pop. (1973E) 88,000.

Novozybkov Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 110 m. (176 km.) SW of Bryansk. The main industry is manu. matches; also manu. machinery, footwear, hemp products.

Novy Bohumin Moravia, Czechoslovakia. Town 6 m. (10 km.) NNE of Ostrava on Oder R. where it forms the Polish frontier. Industrial centre with iron and steel works, chemical plants and oil refinery. Main products pig-iron, steel, pipes, cables and wires, soap, candles, pharmaceutical goods and chemical products.

Nowa Huta Kraków, Poland. Suburb sit. 6 m. (10 km.) E of Kraków and now part of that city on Vistula R. It is an important steel centre with associated industries. Pop. (1970E) 160,000.

Nowgong Assam, India. Town 190 m. (304 km.) SW of Sadiya. Manu. chemicals and pharmaceuticals. There is also a distillery. Trades in rice and tea. Pop. (1971E) 11,500.

Nowra New South Wales, Australia. Town 75 m. (120 km.) SSW of Sydney on Shoalhaven R. Railway terminus and tourist centre. Pop. (1970E) 10,000.

Nowy Dwor Mazowiecki Warszawa, Poland. Town 18 m. (29 km.) NW of Warsaw on Vistula R. Navy base and R. port. Industries inc. brewing, sawmilling, flour milling; manu. soaps and earthenware.

Nowy Sącz Kraków, Poland. Town 45 m. (72 km.) SE of Kraków sit. in Dunajec R. valley. Industries inc. railway engineering, and the manu. of agric. implements, chemicals and textiles. Pop. (1970E) 46,000.

Noya La Coruña, Spain. Town 18 m. (29 km.) WSW of Santiago on Atlantic coast. Main industries fishing, boatbuilding, tanning, lace making, sawmilling.

Nuatja Togo. Village 55 m. (88 km.) N of Lomé. Centre of a farming area producing cacao, palms. The main industry is cotton ginning.

Nubian Desert Sudan. Sit. in NE between Red Sea and Nile Valley, it consists mainly of a sandstone plateau.

Nuble Chile. Province of S central Chile, bounded E by the Andes, W by the Pacific. Area, 5,487 sq. m. (14,211 sq. km.). Cap. Chillán. Sit. in the central valley, fertile and with a temperate climate. Main occupations farming, lumbering. Main products cereals, fruit, vines, vegetables, sheep and cattle. Pop. (1972E) 351,277.

Nueva Esparta Venezuela. Off-shore state comprising Margarita Coche and smaller islands off NE Venezuela. Area, 444 sq. m. (1,150 sq. km.). Chief towns La Asunción, Porlamar. Margarita is horse-shoe shaped, mountainous with rough grazing (W), fertile agric. and resort area (E). Agric. yields sugar, cotton, tobacco, maize, coconuts. Industries inc. pearl fishing, deep-sea fishing, mining (magnesite), fish canning. Pop. (1971C) 118,830.

Nueva Rosita Coahuila, Mexico. Town 170 m. (272 km.) NW of Monterrey in the Sabinas coalfield. Mining centre with zinc smelting and manu. zinc sulphate, sulphuric acid. Pop. (1970E) 35,000.

Nueva San Salvador *see* **Santa Tecla**

Nueva Segovia Nicaragua. Dept. of NW Nicaragua bounded SE by Coco R., N by Honduras. Area, 1,595 sq. m. (4,131 sq. km.). Chief towns Ocotal (cap.), El Jicaro. Rises NW to the Dipilto and Jalapa ranges. Farming area, producing tobacco, sugar-cane, coffee, livestock in higher ground, cacao, maize and vegetables in the lowlands. Minerals inc. gold and silver at El Jicaro. Pop. (1971C) 65,719.

Nuevo Laredo Tamaulipas, Mexico. Sit. on Rio Grande opposite Laredo, U.S.A. It is an important entry point into Mexico. Manu. inc. textiles. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1970C) 150,900.

Nuevo León Mexico. State in NE bordering on the U.S.A. Area, 24,925 sq. m. (64,555 sq. km.). Mountainous in W but mainly flat in E and agric. is possible with irrigation. Crops produced inc. cereals, sugar-cane, fruit and cotton; cattle raising is important. There are considerable deposits of gold, silver, lead, copper, phosphates and manganese. Cap. Monterrey. Pop. (1970C) 1,694,689.

Nui Tuvalu, West Pacific. Atoll of the N Tuvalu group. Area, 500 acres. The main product is copra.

Nukha Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 150 m. (240 km.) WNW of Baku. Centre of the silk industry. Pop. (1970E) 74,000.

Nuku'alofa Tongatabu, Tonga. Town on N Tongatabu. Cap. and seat of royal palace. Port exporting copra, bananas. Pop. (1976C) 18,396.

Nukufetau Tuvalu, West Pacific. Atoll of the central Tuvalu group. Area, 1 sq. m. (1.6 sq. km.), consisting of numerous islets on a 24 m. (38 km.) reef. Airfield.

Nukuhiva Marquesas Islands, South Pacific. Island 70 m. (112 km.) N of Hiva Oa. Area, 46 sq. m. (118 sq. km.). Chief town Taiohae. Fertile, with wooded hills rising to 4,000 ft. (1,219 metres). Main products copra, fruit.

Nukumanu Solomon Islands, South Pacific. Atoll 250 m. (400 km.) ENE of Bougainville, consisting of *c.* 40 islets on 11 m. (18 km.) reef.

Nukunonu Tokelau, South Pacific. Atoll 35 m. (56 km.) WNW of Fakaofo. Area, 1,370 acres, consisting of 24 islets. The main product is copra.

Nukus Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap.

of Kara-Kalpak sit. 500 m. (800 km.) WNW of Tashkent at head of Amu Darya R. delta. Manu. inc. cotton and food products, footwear and furniture. Pop. (1970E) 74,000.

Nullarbor Plain South Australia/ Western Australia, Australia. A treeless and riverless area sit. between the Great Victoria Desert and the Great Australian Bight.

Nuneaton Warwickshire, England. Town sit. 8 m. (13 km.) NNE of Coventry on R. Anker. Industries inc. coalmining, brick-making and the manu. of textiles, cardboard boxes and sanitary pipes. Pop. (1978E) 110,000.

Nuremberg Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany. Town in SE sit. on Pegnitz R. Manu. inc. machinery, electrical and office equipment, precision instruments and esp. toys. Pop. (1972E) 514,976.

Nusa Tenggara Indonesia. Otherwise called the Lesser Sunda Islands; arch. extending E of Java and forming a province of Indonesia. Chief islands are Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Sumba, Flores, the Solor and Alor islands, Timor. Mountainous. The main occupation is farming with some fishing. Main products copra, hides, tobacco, rice, timber. Pop. (1971C) 4,759,000.

Nutley New Jersey, U.S.A. Town 7 m. (11 km.) N of Newark. Mainly residential. Manu. inc. textiles, chemicals and paper. Pop. (1970C) 32,099.

Ny-Ålesund Svalbard, Norway. Village 70 m. (112 km.) NW of Longyear City on S shore of King's Bay. Coalmining settlement and port.

Nyamlagiria Zaïre. Active volcano at 10,000 ft. (3,048 metres) 15 m. (24 km.) NE of Sake and N of L. Kivu.

Nyanza Kenya. Province of W Kenya bounded W by L. Victoria, S by Tanzania. Area, 11,240 sq. m. (29,112 sq. km.). Chief towns Kisumu, Londiani, Kisii. Mainly plateau descending towards L. Victoria. Farming area with L. fisheries, and some gold mining. Pop. (1969C) 2,115,800.

Nyasa, Lake *see* **Malawi, Lake**

Nyasaland *see* **Malawi**

Nyíregyháza Szabolcs-Szatmár, Hungary. Cap. of county 102 m. (163 km.) WNW of Budapest. The centre of an agric. district noted for potatoes and tobacco. Manu. inc. soap, furniture and cement. Pop. (1978E) 100,144.

Nyköping Södermanland, Sweden. Cap. of county and port in SE sit. on the Baltic Sea. Manu. inc. machinery and textiles. Timber, wood-pulp, iron and zinc ores are exported. Pop. (1976C) 62,932.

Nyland Finland. County of S Finland. Area, 4,076 sq. m. (10,557 sq. km.). Chief cities Helsinki, Borga, Lovisa, Ekenas, Hango. Low-lying, well wooded. Main occupations lumbering, quarrying, farming. Industries inc. sawmilling, paper making, wood working, textiles, metalworking; manu. glass, cement, machinery, fishing. Pop. (1972E) 1,044,953.

O

Oahu Hawaii. Island of the Hawaiian group NW of Molokai across Kaiwi Channel and SE of Kauai across Kauai Channel. Area, 589 sq. m. (1,526 sq. km.). Chief towns Honolulu (Hawaiian cap.), Waipahu, Wahiawa, Kaneohe, Kailua Lanikai. Mountains (not volcanoes) rise to Kaala, 4,046 ft. (1,233 metres) with fertile valleys. The most developed and commercially important island. Army and navy bases, esp. at Pearl Harbor. Industries inc. sugar planting and processing, pineapple growing, tourism. Pop. (1970E) 629,000.

Oakengates Salop, England. Town 4 m. (6.5 km.) E of Wellington in a coalmining area, with steel mills. Pop. (1973E) 17,340.

Oakham Leicestershire, England. Town 19 m. (30 km.) E of Leicester. Industries inc. engineering and manu. footwear, plastics and hosiery. Pop (1973E) 7,280.

Oakland California, U.S.A. City sit. on mainland side of San Francisco Bay. Manu. cars and lorries, electronic and office equipment, metal products, chemicals, food products and paint. Pop. (1970C) 361,561.

Oak Park Illinois, U.S.A. Village sit. to W of Chicago. Mainly residential with some light industry. Pop. (1970C) 62,511.

Oak Ridge Tennessee, U.S.A. Town 17 m. (27 km.) WNW of Knoxville. The Oak Ridge National Laboratory is sit. here and two uranium-processing plants. Pop. (1970C) 28,319.

Oamaru South Island, New Zealand. Port sit. on E coast. Industries inc. engineering, sawmilling and flour milling. Grain, flour and limestone are exported. Pop. (1973E) 13,050.

Oasis Sahara, Algeria. District of S Algeria bounded E by the Fezzan, S by Mali and Niger. Area, 411,776 sq. m. (1,054,146 sq. km.). Chief town Ouargla. Desert, rising to peripheral mountains and plateau E and W. The main oases are at Ouargla, In-Salah, Aoulef, Tamanrasset, Silet. Crossed N to S by the trans-Saharan motor road from Touggourt to Zinder (Niger). Pop. (1973E) 573,000.

Oaxaco Mexico. (i) State in S bordering the Pacific Ocean. Area, 36,820 sq. m. (95,364 sq. km.). Very mountainous with the Sierra Madre del Sur stretching W to E, the highest peak being Zempoaltépetl, 11,145 ft. (3,397 metres) a.s.l. Mainly agric. esp. in the fertile valleys. Crops inc. cereals, rice, coffee, sugar, cotton, tobacco, fruit and rubber. There are large mineral deposits. Pop. (1970C) 2,015,424. (ii) Cap. of state of same name sit. near Atoyac R. at the foot of San Felipe de Agua, and 117 m. (187 km.) NW of Salina Cruz. Industries inc. food processing, textile manu. and Indian handicrafts esp. leather goods and pottery. Pop. (1970C) 99,509.

Oban Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Resort sit. on Oban Bay, an inlet of the Firth of Lorne. Manu. tweeds and whisky. Pop. (1978E) 6,950.

Obeid, El Kordofan, Sudan. Cap. of province in central Sudan. Trades in cattle, cereals and gum arabic. Pop. (1971E) 76,420.

Oberammergau Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany. Village sit. 45 m. (72 km.) SSW of Munich on Ammer R. Noted for its Passion Play, performed every 10 years. It is also a centre of wood carving. Pop. (1976E) 5,000.

Oberhausen North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. 18 m. (28 km.) NE of Düsseldorf on Rhine-Herne Canal. A coalmining centre with industries inc. oil refining, iron and steel works, zinc smelting, and the manu.

of chemicals, glass and soap. Pop. (1970E) 246,199.

Ob River U.S.S.R. Formed SW of Bisk, Altai Territory, by union of Biya and Katun Rs. Flows 2,113 m. (3,381 km.) through W Siberia, first NW past Kamen and Novosibirsk into swampy forests and on to Narym, then E past Surgut to receive Irtysh R. near Khanty-Mansisk, then N dividing into numerous arms and entering Ob Bay on the Kara Sea 75 m. (120 km.) ENE of Salekhard. Frozen for 6 months of the year, but is otherwise an important trade route. Main tribs. Irtysh, Tom, Chulym, Ket, Vakh, Kazam, Vasyugan, Konda and N Sosva Rs. Navigable throughout. With the Irtysh it forms a 3,230 m. (5,168 km.) waterway.

Obuasi Ashanti, Ghana. Town 33 m. (53 km.) S of Kumasi. Important gold mining centre on the Kumasi railway. Pop. (1970C) 40,001.

Obwalden Switzerland. Half-canton comprising the W part of Unterwalden canton. Area, 190 sq. m. (486 sq. km.). Cap. Sarnen. Inc. the commune of Engelberg which is separated from it by a strip of Nidwalden canton. Dairy farming area rising to the Alps (S). Industries inc. woodworking, tourism. Pop. (1978E) 25,200.

Oceania Pacific. Collective name for the island groups of central, W and S Pacific, comprising 3 groups: Polynesia (French Polynesia, Tonga, Samoa, Hawaii, Tuvalu, Niue, Cook and Tokeau islands): Melanesia (New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Fiji, New Hebrides): Micronesia (U.S. Trust Territories, Guam, Nauru, Gilbert Islands). The term also inc. Papua New Guinea and the Bismarck Arch.

Ocean Island Gilbert Islands, West Pacific. Island 250 m. (400 km.) SW of Tarawa in the Gilbert group. Area, 2.2 sq. m. (5.5 sq. km.). Phosphate island, with the central phosphate mass rising to *c.* 265 ft. (81 metres). Pop. (1975E) 2,500.

Oceanside New York, U.S.A. Village 9 m. (14 km.) ESE of Jamaica, Long Island. Resort with some industries inc. manu. machinery, greetings cards. Pop. (1970C) 35,372.

Ochil Hills Scotland. A range of hills stretching from Bridge of Allan, 7 m. (11 km.) N of Stirling, to the Firth of Tay. The highest peaks are Ben Cleuch, 2,363 ft. (720 metres) a.s.l., and King's Seat, 2,111 ft. (649 metres) a.s.l.

Ocotepeque Honduras. Dept. of W Honduras bounded SW by Salvador, NW by Guatemala. Area, 859 sq. m. (2,225 sq. km.). Chief towns Nueva Ocotepeque (cap.), San Marcos. Mountainous, drained by Lempa and Jicatuyo Rs. Agric. area producing cereals, maize, coffee, tobacco, rice, fruit. Main industries flour milling; manu. straw and tobacco products. Pop. (1974E) 63,300.

Oda Eastern Province, Ghana. Town 45 m. (72 km.) NNW of Winneba. Diamond mining centre. Pop. (1970C) 40,740.

Odense Fyns, Denmark. Cap. of county and port sit. on Odense R. in N of Fyn Island. Industries inc. shipbuilding, iron founding, sugar refining, and the manu. of machinery, textiles, glass and electrical equipment. Pop. (1977E) 167,616.

Odenwald Federal Republic of Germany. Hilly district bounded S by R. Neckar, E by Tauber, N by Main and W by the Rhine plain. Wooded hills rise to 2,054 ft. (626 metres) at Katzenbuckel. The W slopes have orchards and vines. Chief town, Michelstadt.

Oder River Poland/Czechoslovakia. Rises 10 m. (16 km.) ENE of Olomouc in the Oder mountains, Czechoslovakia. Flows 563 m. (901 km.) generally NE past Novy Bohumin into Poland, then NW past Raciborz, Kozle, Wroclaw and Glogow to Nowa Sol, W to Krosno Odrzanskie and on to German Democratic Republic border which it forms (N) for the rest of its course, passing Frankfurt to the W and Szczecin to drain into the Baltic by Szczecin lagoon. Paralleled from Kostrzyn onward by other arms, some channelled, which rejoin SE of Police and enter the lagoon by a canal. Linked by canal with Havel R., Spree R., Upper Silesian industrial area around Katowice: also with Vis-

tula R. by various waterways. Extensively controlled by locks and artificial channels with reservoirs fed by tribs. of which chief are Lusatian and Glatzer Neisse, Olza, Klodnica, Baryz, Warta, Ihna, Olawa, Katzbach and Bobrawa Rs. Used extensively for transport, esp. iron, coal and coke.

Odessa Texas, U.S.A. City 300 m. (480 km.) WSW of Fort Worth. An important centre of the oil industry with oil refining and the manu. of oilfield equipment. Also manu. synthetic rubber, chemicals and carbon black. Pop. (1970C) 78,380.

Odessa Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Odessa region and port sit. on the Black Sea. Industries inc. oil and sugar refining, engineering and the manu. of machine tools, agric. machinery, chemicals and bricks. Timber, grain, sugar and wool are exported. Pop. (1974E) 981,000.

Oeno Pitcairn, South Pacific. Uninhabited islet off Pitcairn Island, forming part of Pitcairn Island district.

Offaly Leinster, Irish Republic. An inland county bounded on W by Shannon R. and on SE by the Slieve Bloom Mountains. Area, 771 sq. m. (1,997 sq. km.). Mainly flat and traversed by Rs. Barrow, Brosna and Nore, and the Grand Canal. The chief crops are oats, barley, sugarbeet, wheat and vegetables. Cattle, pigs and sheep are reared. County town, Tullamore. Pop. (1971C) 51,829.

Offenbach Hessen, Federal Republic of Germany. Town in S central F.R.G. sit. on Main R. A centre of the leather industry with a leather museum. Also manu. machinery, chemicals and metal products. Pop. (1971E) 120,400.

Ofoten Norway. Region surrounding Ofot Fjord, an inlet of Vest Fjord opposite Lofoten Islands. Chief town Narvik.

Ofu American Samoa, South Pacific. Island of the Manua group *c.* 60 m. (96 km.) from Tutuila. Rises to 1,585 ft. (483 metres).

Ogaden Harar, Ethiopia. Region of SE Ethiopia bounded E and S by Somalia. Arid plateau at 1,500–3,000 ft. (457–914 metres) watered by intermittent Rs. Nomadic farming is the main occupation.

Ogasawara Gunto *see* **Bonin Islands**

Ogbomosho Oyo, Nigeria. Town 130 m. (208 km.) NE of Lagos. The main occupation is cotton weaving. Pop. (1972E) 319,881.

Ogden Utah, U.S.A. City in N central Utah. An industrial centre of an agric. district esp. concerned with livestock and meat packing. Manu. iron castings, cement and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 69,478.

Ogowe River Gabon/Congo. Rises 5 m. (8 km.) S of Zanaga, Congo; flows 560 m. (896 km.) NW into Gabon, past Moanda and Lastoursville to join Ivindo R., then W past Booué into a region of Ls. around Lambaréné and enters the Gulf of Guinea by a delta E and SE of Port Gentil. Navigable all the year to Lambaréné, seasonally to N'Djole.

O'Higgins Chile. Province of central Chile. Area, 2,746 sq. m. (7,112 sq. km.). Cap. Rancagua. Rises (E) to the Andes beyond a fertile central valley drained by Cachapoal R. Agric. area producing cereals, vegetables, fruit vines. Dairy farming is important. The main mineral is copper. El Teniente has important copper mines. Other industries inc. flour milling, dairying, wine making, lumbering. Pop. (1972E) 346,258.

Ohio U.S.A. State of E central U.S.A. bounded N by Michigan and L. Erie, W by Indiana, S by Kentucky, SE by West Virginia, E by Pennsylvania. Area, 41,222 sq. m. (106,765 sq. km.). Chief cities Columbus (cap.), Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Akron, Dayton, Youngstown, Canton, Parma. Plateau in the E, a section of the Allegheny plateau at 900–1,400 ft. (274–427 metres) a.s.l., descending W to lowland plain. Drained by Muskingum, Scioto and Great Miami Rs. to Ohio R. and to L. Erie by Maumel and Sandusky Rs. Continental climate. Farmland covers *c.* 17m. acres, producing cereals, soy beans vegetables, beef and dairy cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry. The most important mineral is coal from the E and SE Appalachian coalfield; also sand and gravel, limestone, natural gas, petroleum.

The main industry is iron and steel, based on Canadian ores shipped to the L. ports, also manu. metal products, vehicles, paper, clothing, chemicals, cement, electrical goods, foodstuffs, esp. meats. Pop. (1970c) 10,652,017.

Ohio River U.S.A. Formed at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, by confluence of Allegheny and Monongahela Rs. Flows 980 m. (1,568 km.) NW to the Ohio boundary, where it turns generally SW forming the boundaries of several states, West Virginia, Kentucky to E and S; Ohio, Indiana, Illinois to W and N, before joining the Mississippi at Cairo, Illinois. Main tribs. Beaver, Muskingum, Hocking, Scioto, Miami, Wabash, Kentucky, Green, Cumberland and Tennessee Rs. Used to transport coal, coke, stone, cement, iron, steel, oil and timber. Liable to flooding.

Ohrid *see* **Okhrida**

Oise France. Dept. in N. Area, 2,273 sq. m. (5,887 sq. km.). Mainly flat with large wooded areas esp. the Forest of Compiègne. The principal R. is Oise. Agric. products inc. wheat, sugar-beet and fruit and it is noted for cattle-rearing. Cap. Beauvais. Pop. (1975c) 606,320.

Oise River Belgium/France. Rises in the Ardennes S of Chimay, Belgium and flows 186 m. (298 km.) SW, entering France N of Hirson and continuing past Compiègne to enter the Seine above Andrésy. Navigable up to Compiègne and from there on paralleled by canal. Linked by canal with Somme, Escaut and Sambre Rs. Main trib. Aisne R.

Oita Kyūshū, Japan. Port 100 m. (160 km.) ENE of Nagasaki on NE coast. Manu. textiles, paper and metal goods. Pop. (1970c) 261,000.

Ojos del Salado Chile/Argentina. Mountain peak in the Andes 15 m. (24 km.) WSW of Cerro Incahuasi, at 22,550 ft. (6,873 metres) a.s.l. The second highest peak in the W hemisphere, after Aconcagua, sit. on the Chile/Argentina frontier.

Okanagan Lake British Columbia, Canada. A narrow L. 70 m. (112 km.) long drained by Okanagan R., and *c.* 160 m. (256 km.) ENE of Vancouver.

Oka River U.S.S.R. (i) Rises W of Maloarkhangelsk in the central Russian Upland; flows 918 m. (1,469 km.) N past Orel, Beler and Chekalin to Kaluga, then E to Ryazan and NE past Murom to enter Volga R. at Gorki. Navigable for large vessels below Kolomna 550 m. (880 km.) but subject to flooding in spring, low water in summer and ice 220–240 days of the year. Carries grain, timber. (ii) Rises in the E Sayan range in Buryat-Mongol Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep.; flows 500 m. (800 km.) N to enter Angara R. at Bratsk.

Okavango River Angola/South West Africa/Namibia. Rises on Bié plateau E of Nova Lisboa, flows *c.* 1,000 m. (1,600 km.) SE to the South West Africa border, then E and SE across the Caprivi Zipfel strip into Botswana where it disappears in the Okavango Marshes NW of Maun.

Okayama Honshū, Japan. Port 70 m. (112 km.) W of Osaka on an inlet of the Inland Sea. Manu. cotton goods, native matting, agric. implements and porcelain. Pop. (1970c) 375,000.

Okazaki Honshū, Japan. Town 149 m. (238 km.) E of Osaka. Manu. inc. machinery, fabricated metals, textiles and chemicals. Pop. (1970e) 210,515.

Okeechobee, Lake Florida, U.S.A. Sit. in S it is the second largest freshwater L. in the U.S.A. Area, 730 sq. m. (1,891 sq. km.). The Kissimmee R. runs into it in N, and it drains to the Atlantic Ocean *via* the Everglades.

Okefenokee Swamp Georgia/Florida, U.S.A. Mainly the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, containing many native species.

Okhotsk, Sea of U.S.S.R. Arm of the NW Pacific W of the Kamchatka Peninsula and the Kurile Islands. Area, 590,000 sq. m. (1,528,100 sq. km.). Connects SW with the Sea of Japan, by the Tatar and La Pérouse straits, SE with the Pacific between the Kurile Islands. Average depth 2,750 ft. (838 metres). Icebound November–June, and subject to thick fog.

Okhrida Macedonia, Yugoslavia. Town and resort sit. on NE shore of L. Okhrida in SW, near the border with Albania. Railway terminus, tourist and trading centre. Industries inc. fishing. Anc. town once a centre of Slav Christian culture.

Okhrida, Lake Yugoslavia. Deepest L. in the Balkans W of Galicica on the Yugoslav/Albanian border at 2,280 ft. (695 metres) a.s.l. Depth 938 ft. (286 metres). Connected to L. Prespa by underground channels. Area, 134 sq. m. (343 sq. km.). Important fishing industry, esp. carp, eel, trout. Tourist centre in a beautiful and historic area.

Okinawa Ryukyu Islands, Japan. The largest island 330 m. (528 km.) SSW of Kyūshū. Area, 454 sq. m. (1,176 sq. km.). Cap. Naha City. Crops inc. rice, sugar-cane and sweet potatoes. Pop. (1971E) 797,615.

Oklahoma U.S.A. State of SW U.S.A. bounded N by Kansas, E by Missouri and Arkansas, S and SW by Texas, W by New Mexico and NW by Colorado. Area, 69,919 sq. m. (181,091 sq. km.). Chief cities Oklahoma City (cap.), Tulsa, Lawton. Plains, sloping SE and drained to Arkansas and Red Rs. Some highland (NW) rises to Black Mesa, 4,978 ft. (1,517 metres). The Boston and Ouchita Mountains extend into the E from Arkansas and the Arbuckle and Wichita Mountains rise from the plain (S). Farming is the largest industry, covering 37 m. acres. The main products are beef and dairy cattle, wheat, cotton, grain sorghums. Soil erosion is a serious problem to agric.; much former arable land is being turned into pasture. The chief mineral is petroleum, also helium, natural gas, coal, copper, silver. The main industry is oil refining; food processing and flour milling are also important, esp. meat packing, tourism. Pop. (1970C) 2,559,253.

Oklahoma City Oklahoma, U.S.A. State cap. sit. on N. Canadian R. The commercial and industrial centre of an important oil-producing and agric. area. Industries inc. oil refining and the manu. of oilfield equipment, meat packing, flour milling, printing and publishing, and the manu. of aircraft, iron and steel, pottery and paint. Pop. (1970C) 366,481.

Oktemberyan Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 27 m. (43 km.) W of Erivan in Aras R. valley. Centre of an irrigated agric. area. Industries inc. cotton ginning, fruit canning, tanning, oil pressing, metalworking.

Oktyabrski Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 100 m. (160 km.) WSW of Ufa in the W Bashkir Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep. on Ik R. Petroleum centre in the Tuimazy oilfield, linked by pipeline to Chernikovsk and Urussu. Pop. (1970E) 77,000.

Olafsjordur Eyjafjardar, Iceland. Town 160 m. (256 km.) NE of Reykjavik on a SW arm of Eyja Fjord. Fishing port. Pop. (1927E) 1,086.

Olancho Honduras. Dept. of E central Honduras bounded SE by Oro R. and Nicaragua. Area, 12,986 sq. m. (33,634 sq. km.). Chief towns Juticalpa (cap.), Catacamas. Mountainous, with forest covering *c.* 50% of the area. There is stock and dairy farming in the Olancho Valley; agric. areas elsewhere produce coffee, tobacco, sugar-cane, rice. Lumbering is the main occupation in the E. Other industries inc. tanning, sugar refining, tobacco processing. Pop. (1974E) 151,800.

Öland Island Kalmar, Sweden. A narrow island sit. in Baltic Sea and separated from the mainland by Kalmar Sound. Area, 520 sq. m. (1,344 sq. km.). Cap. Borgholm. The chief occupations are farming, fishing and limestone quarrying. Pop. (1976C) 22,546.

Oldbury West Midlands, England. Town 5 m. (8 km.) WNW of Birmingham. Manu. iron, steel, aluminium, machinery, chemicals and glass. Pop. (1971C) 53,948.

Oldenburg Lower Saxony, Federal Republic of Germany. City 25 m. (40 km.) WNW of Bremen on Hunte R. at its confluence with the Ems–Hunte canal. R. port trading in timber, grain, cattle, horses. Industries inc. textiles, food processing, glass making; manu. agric.

machinery, dyes, soaps, varnishes and waxes, cosmetics, tobacco, snuff. Bishopric and former seat of the Counts of Oldenburg. Pop. (1971E) 132,100.

Oldham Greater Manchester, England. Sit. 6 m. (10 km.) NE of Manchester. Industries include cotton spinning, textile machinery, clothing, electrical and electronic equipment, plastics. Pop. (1978E) 227,500.

Olekma River U.S.S.R. Rises in the Yablonovy mountains and flows 794 m. (1,270 km.) N to enter Lena R. below Olekminsk. Gold mining along its course. Main tribs. Nyukzha, Tungir and Chara Rs.

Oléron Charente-Maritime, France. An island 18 m. (28 km.) long and 6 m. (10 km.) wide sit. in Bay of Biscay opposite mouth of Charente R. Its main products are corn, vegetables, wine and oysters. Pop. (1975E) 15,000.

Olhão Faro, Portugal. Town 5 m. (8 km.) E of Faro on the Atlantic. Important fishing and fish processing centre, esp. sardine, tuna. Pop. (1975E) 25,000.

Olimpo Paraguay. Dept. of N Paraguay bounded E by Brazil across Paraguay R., NE and N by Bolivia. Area, 7,882 sq. m. (20,414 sq. km.). Cap. Fuerte Olimpo. Jungle with scrub and grassland where there is some cattle rearing. Forests yield quebracho. Pop. (1972E) 5,528.

Olives, Mount of Jordan. Sit. to E of Jerusalem and separated from it by the Kidron valley. 2,680 ft. (819 metres) a.s.l.

Olomouc Moravia, Czechoslovakia. Town in central Czech. sit. on Morava R. Manu. agric. machinery, textiles, cement and food products. There are some fine medieval buildings. Pop. (1970C) 81,000.

Olosega American Samoa, South Pacific. Island in the Manua group *c.* 60 m. (96 km.) from Tutuila. Fertile and mountainous, rising to 2,095 ft. (639 metres) a.s.l.

Olsztyn, Olsztyn, Poland. Cap. of province in N central Poland. Manu. inc. machinery and leather. Pop. (1970E) 94,000.

Olt River Romania. Rises 7 m. (11 km.) E of Gheorgheni and flows 348 m. (557 km.) S past Sfantu-Gheorghe, then W past Fagaros and S through the Turnu-Rosu Pass in the Transylvanian Alps to enter Danube R. S of Turnu-Magurele and opposite Nikpol (Bulgaria). Used for logging.

Olympia Washington, U.S.A. State cap. and port sit. at S end of Puget Sound, and 27 m. (43 km.) SE of Tacoma. Timber and fish, esp. oysters, are exported. Pop. (1970C) 23,111.

Olympus Thessaly/Macedonia, Greece. A snow-capped mountain range sit. near the Aegean Sea coast. 9,600 ft. (2,926 metres) a.s.l.

Omagh Tyrone, Northern Ireland. County town in W central N. Ireland sit. on R. Strule. Manu. shirts and dairy products. Trades in livestock, oats and potatoes. Pop. (1978E) 15,000.

Omaha Nebraska, U.S.A. City sit. on Missouri R. 20 m. (32 km.) N of mouth of Nebraska R. An important industrial and transport centre. Industries inc. railway engineering, oil refining, meat packing, lead smelting and the manu. of agric. machinery, paint, beverages and dairy products. Pop. (1970C) 347,328.

Oman Arabia. Formerly Muscat and Oman. Sultanate bounded NE by the Gulf of Oman, E and S by the Arabian Sea, SW by Southern Yemen, W by Saudi Arabia, NW by the United Arab Emirates. Area, *c.* 130,000 sq. m. (300,000 sq. km.). Chief towns Muscat (cap.), Mutrah, Salalah. Coastal plain up to 10 m. (16 km.) wide rises to hills, mainly barren except for the Jebel Akhdar highlands which are very fertile. Beyond the hills there is plateau extending to the edge of the Empty Quarter. The coastline is fertile S and NW. Main crops are dates, other fruit, and coconuts in Dhofar (S). The chief mineral is oil. Concessions are worked in Dhofar and the Gulf of Masirah. There is an oil terminal port at Mina al Fahal. Oil refining is the main industry, with the construction also developing rapidly. Pop. (1977E) 750,000.

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Oman, Gulf of Oman/Iran. A branch of the Arabian Sea, 300 m. (480 km.) long and 200 m. (320 km.) wide.

Omdurman Khartoum, Sudan. Town sit. on White Nile R. Trades in livestock, hides and gum arabic. Pop. (1972E) 289,000.

Omiya Honshū, Japan (i) Town 13 m. (21 km.) NNW of Mito; mining centre for gold, silver and copper. (ii) Town 17 m. (27 km.) NNW of Tōkyō and immediately N of Urawa. Trading centre for an agric. area, handling rice, wheat and raw silk. Noted for an anc. Shinto shrine to Susano-wo, brother of the Sun goddess. Pop. (1973E) 289,000.

Omsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Omsk region sit. at confluence of Rs. Irtysh and Om. A centre of industry, transport and oil-refining, as well as a terminus of the oil pipeline from Tuimazy. Manu. inc. locomotives, motorcars, agric. machinery, tyres, synthetic rubber and food products. Pop. (1974E) 935,000.

Omuta Kyūshū, Japan. Port 33 m. (53 km.) NE of Nagasaki. Centre of a coal-mining district with industries inc. zinc refining, engineering, and the manu. of chemicals and cotton goods. Coal is exported. Pop. (1970E) 175,143.

Onega Bay U.S.S.R. Inlet of the White Sea in NW European U.S.S.R., W of the Onega peninsula. The Kem, Vyg and Onega Rs. flow into it. 100 m. (160 km.) long and 30–50 m. (48–80 km.) wide, with the Solovetskiye Islands at the entrance. Main ports Kem, Onega, Belomorsk.

Onega, Lake Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Sit. in Karelia, in NW U.S.S.R. it is the second largest L. in Europe. Area, 3,817 sq. m. (9,886 sq. km.). It is drained by Svir R. into L. Ladoga and is connected by canals with White Sea and Volga R.

Ongole Tamil Nadu, India. Town 60 m. (96 km.) SSW of Guntur. Industries inc. tobacco processing, rice and oilseed milling; manu. leather goods.

Onitsha Anambra, Nigeria. Town in SE sit. on Niger R. Trades in maize, cassava, yams, palm oil and kernels.

Onotoa Gilbert Islands, West Pacific. Atoll in the Kingsmill group, S Gilbert Islands. Area, 5.2 sq. m. (13 sq. km.). The chief product is copra. Formerly called Clerk Island.

Ontario Canada. Province of E central Canada bounded N by Hudson Bay, E by Quebec, S by the U.S.A. across the Great Lakes and Rainy R., W by Manitoba. Area, 412,582 sq. m. (1.6m. sq. km.). Chief cities Toronto (cap.), Hamilton, Ottawa (Canadian cap.), Windsor, London, Kitchener, Sudbury. Thickly wooded and sparsely populated (N) with most settlement on the Great Lakes (S). Farmland covers *c.* 7.5m. acres, producing grain, dairy and beef cattle, fruit, vegetables and tobacco. Mineral deposits are extensive, esp. nickel, copper, iron ore, gold, uranium. Forests supply important pulp and paper making industries. Other industries inc. metalworking; manu. machinery, vehicles, railway equipment, textiles, leather goods, food products. Pop. (1976C) 8,264,465.

Ontario California, U.S.A. City 33 m. (53 km.) E of Los Angeles. Manu. inc. aircraft parts and electrical equipment. It is the commercial centre of a fruit growing area. Pop. (1970C) 64,118.

Ontario, Lake Canada/U.S.A. Smallest and furthest E of the Great Lakes. Area, 7,540 sq. m. (19,529 sq. km.). It receives the outflow of the Ls. system through the Niagara R. and Falls, and discharges NE through the St. Lawrence R. Canals by-pass the Falls (S) into L. Erie. Its shores are fertile with a modified climate. Main ports are Hamilton, Toronto and Kingston (Can.), and Rochester and Oswego (U.S.A.). Mainly ice-free.

Onverwacht Surinam. Village 17 m. (27 km.) S of Paramaribo on the Paramaribo railway. Produces coffee, rice, fruit.

Oosterhout Noord-Brabant, Netherlands. Town 12 m. (19 km.) WNW of Tilburg. Manu. footwear, pottery, tiles and tobacco products. Pop. (1972E) 34,006.

Ootacamund Madras, India. Town sit. in the Nilgiri Hills, 50 m. (80 km.) ENE of Kozhikode, at over 7,000 ft. (2,134 metres) a.s.l.

Opatija Croatia, Yugoslavia. Resort sit. 7 m. (11 km.) W of Rijeka on the Kvarner Gulf. Pop. (1971E) 27,000.

Opava Severomoravský, Czechoslovakia. Town in N central Czech. sit. on Opava R. Manu. textiles and woollen goods. Pop. (1970C) 48,000.

Opole Opole, Poland. Cap. of province in SW, sit. on Oder R. Manu. inc. machinery, textiles, chemicals, cement and soap. Trades in livestock and grain. Pop. (1976E) 108,300.

Oporto Porto, Portugal. Port and second largest town sit. on Douro R. 3 m. (5 km.) above the mouth. Noted for port wine which is exported mainly to Britain. Other exports inc. fruit, cork and olive oil. Manu. inc. textiles, pottery, glass, paper, food and tobacco products. There are many interesting buildings inc. the granite Torre dos Clerigos, 246 ft. (75 metres) high. Pop. (1970C) 307,440.

Oppland Norway. County of S central Norway. Area, 9,775 sq. m. (25,317 sq. km.). Chief towns Lillehammer (cap.), Gjovik. Mountainous in the N with the Jotunheim, Dovrefjell and Rondane mountains rising to the Galdhopiggen, 8,068 ft. (2,468 metres). Traversed N to S by Gudbrandsdal valley, drained by Lagen R., where most of its settlement has developed. Main occupations dairy, stock and arable farming and quarrying (slate, talc, steatite). Tourist centre. Pop. (1973E) 175,673.

Orádea Bihor, Romania. Cap. of District sit. 95 m. (152 km.) NE of Szeged, Hungary on Crişul Repede R. Manu. machinery, pottery, glass and textiles. Trades in livestock, fruit and wine. Pop. (1971E) 139,902.

Oran Oran, Algeria. Cap. of dept., port and the second largest town in Algeria, sit. on the Gulf of Oran. Industries inc. iron smelting, fruit and fish canning, and the manu. of textiles, glass, footwear and cigarettes. Exports inc. wheat, vegetables, wine, wool and esparto grass. Pop. (1975E) 330,000.

Orange New South Wales, Australia. Town 125 m. (200 km.) WNW of Sydney. It is the centre of a sheep-rearing and fruit growing district. Manu. woollen goods. Pop. (1972E) 23,520.

Orange Vaucluse, France. Town in SE. Noted for its Roman remains. Manu. food products. Pop. (1975C) 26,468.

Orange California, U.S.A. City 3 m. (5 km.) N of Santa Ana, and 12 m. (19 km.) SE of Long Beach. The main occupation is orange growing and packing. Pop. (1970C) 77,374.

Orange New Jersey, U.S.A. City 4 m. (6.5 km.) NW of Newark. Manu. aircraft and car parts, chemicals, clothing and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970C) 33,566.

Orange Texas, U.S.A. City and port sit. 23 m. (37 km.) E of Beaumont on Sabine R. Industries inc. boatbuilding, and the manu. of chemicals and paper. Pop. (1970C) 24,457.

Orange Free State Republic of South Africa. Province bounded by Vaal R. and Transvaal (N), Natal (E), Lesotho (SE), Cape Province (SW and W). Area, 49,418 sq. m. (127,999 sq. km.). Chief towns Bloemfontein (cap.), Kroonstadt, Bethlehem, Harrismith, Ficksburg. Mainly plateau at 4,000–5,000 ft. (1,219–1,524 metres) a.s.l. drained by tribs. into Orange and Vaal Rs. Agric., producing grain, beef and dairy cattle, sheep, fruit, vegetables, tobacco. The chief mineral is gold, also diamonds (W) and coal near the Vaal R., the major gold fields are in the Odendaalsrust. Industries other than mining inc. processing coal, manu. fertilisers, agric. equipment, woollen goods, food products, cement, bricks and tiles. Pop. (1970C) 1,651,609.

Orange River Republic of South Africa/Lesotho. Rises in the Drakensberg mountains of NE Lesotho; flows *c.* 1,300 m. (2,080 km.) SW to the border with the Orange Free State then W and NW along the Orange Free State/Cape Province border to the mouth of the Vaal R., then SW to Prieska, NW to Upington

and then generally W in a winding course along the South African/South West African border into the Atlantic at Alexander Bay. Navigation blocked by sand bars and several cataracts on the lower course. Main tribs. Vaal, Caledon and Molopo Rs.

Ord River Australia. Rises SE of Hall's Creek, Western Australia, and flows 300 m. (480 km.) N through mountains to enter the Cambridge Gulf near Wyndham.

Ordu Turkey. (i) Province of N Turkey on Black Sea, bounded S by the Canik Mountains. Area, 2,076 sq. m. (5,377 sq. km.). Well forested area with deposits of zinc, copper and iron. Pop. (1975C) 661,679. (ii) Town 100 m. (160 km.) W of Trebizond on the Black Sea near mouth of Melet R. Provincial cap. Port and market town. Pop. (1970C) 38,483.

Ordzhonikidze Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap of the North Ossetian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep. sit. on Terek R. in the Caucasus Mountains, 142 m. (227 km.) W of Makhachkala. Industries inc. metallurgical plants, food processing, woodworking and glass manu. Zinc, lead and silver are obtained from the Sadon mines. Pop. (1972E) 252,000.

Örebro Örebro, Sweden. Cap of county in S central Sweden sit. at W end of L. Hjälmar. It is the centre of a footwear industry. Also manu. machinery, chemicals, paper and soap. Pop. (1976C) 117,383.

Oregon U.S.A. State of NW U.S.A. bounded N by Washington, W by the Pacific, S by California and Nevada, E by Idaho. Area, 96,981 sq. m. (251,181 sq. km.). Chief cities Salem (cap.), Portland, Eugene. Mountainous W and NE with the Cascade Range extending parallel to the coast and the Blue Mountains and Wallowa Mountains rising NE beyond the Inland Empire plains of the Columbia Basin (N). The E is plateau, merging with the arid Great Basin (SE). Farming is divided in type by the Cascade Range; W of it is a fertile area suitable for all crops; E of it the land is suitable for stock raising and wheat, but extensive irrigation is necessary for root crops or fruit. Farms cover *c.* 32% of the land area. Forests cover *c.* 50% of it, providing about half the U.S. production of plywood, a fifth of the softwood and a quarter of the hardboard. Sawmilling, pulp milling and associated manu. are the chief industries, also food processing, flour milling, fishing. Pop. (1970C) 2,091,385.

Orekhovo-Zuyevo Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 50 m. (80 km.) E of Moscow on Klyazma R. Industries inc. cotton milling, weaving and dyeing, flour milling, sawmilling, metalworking, manu. plastics. Pop. (1970E) 120,000.

Orel Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. City 200 m. (320 km.) SSW of Moscow on Oka R. Oblast cap. Communications and industrial centre; manu. tractor parts, textile machinery, beer, spirits, footwear, iron products. Pop. (1970E) 232,000.

Orem, Utah, U.S.A. Town immediately N of Provo. Centre of an irrigated market gardening area. The main industry is vegetable canning. The Geneva Steel works is 3 m. (5 km.) W on Utah L. Pop. (1970C) 25,729.

Orenburg Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. on Ural R., and NNE of Caspian Sea. An important industrial and transport centre trading in livestock, meat, hides, grain, wool and textiles. Industries inc. railway engineering, sawmilling, flour milling and the manu. of metal goods and clothing. Pop. (1974E) 400,000.

Orense Spain. (i) Province in Galicia bordering on Portugal. Area, 2,695 sq. m. (6,979 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous but agric. is possible in the valleys, and cereals, flax and potatoes are grown. The principal Rs. are Miño and Sil. Pop. (1970C) 413,733. (ii) Cap. of province of same name in NW, sit. on Miño R. Manu. ironware, textiles, leather and chocolate. An interesting 7-arched 13th cent. bridge crosses the R. Pop. (1970C) 73,379.

Orgeev Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 25 m. (40 km.) N of Kishinev on Reut R. Centre of a fertile agric. area. Industries inc. flour milling, brewing, fruit and tobacco processing.

Oriente Cuba. Province of E Cuba occupying E end of island. Area, 14,132 sq. m. (36,602 sq. km.). Chief towns Santiago de Cuba (cap.), Holguín. Marshy coastline of the Gulf of Guacanayabo (SW) rises to the Sierra Maestra with Pico Turquino 6,560 ft. (1,999 metres), the Sierra de Nipe runs S from the N coast towards Santiago de Cuba. The largest and most populous province with fertile valleys and forested hills. Main crops are sugar-cane and tobacco, coffee, cacao, coconuts and fruit. Cattle raising is important. Forests yield mahogany, cedar, ebony. The chief minerals are iron, copper, chromium and nickel, all in quantity, with some manganese, mercury, asphalt, marble. The main industries are sugar refining, mining and refining metals, lumbering, distilling rum, tobacco processing. Pop. (1970E) 2,998,972.

Orihuela Alicante, Spain. Town sit. 30 m. (48 km.) SW of Alicante on Segura R. Manu. textiles, leather goods and furniture. Trades in oranges, wine, olive oil and cereals. Pop. 50,000.

Orinoco River South America. Rises in the Parima Mountains on the NW Brazil border, flows 1,200–1,700 m. (1,920–2,735 km.) depending on the seasonal variations in the volume of its water. First NW across S Venezuela to San Fernando de Atabapo, whence it turns N up the Venezuela/Colombia frontier to Puerto Carreño, then NE through N Venezuela past Ciudad Bolivar and Ciudad Guayana to enter the Atlantic in a broad delta SW of Trinidad. Its course is through tropical rain forests and savannahs, and the volume of its water is immense. Navigable for *c.* 1,000 m. (1,600 km.), its course obstructed by the Atures and Maipures rapids on the Colombia border. The delta spread over 7,745 sq. m. (20,060 sq. km.), beginning 100 m. (160 km.) from the sea, and the surrounding lowlands become swamps in the rainy season. Ciudad Bolivar is the main R. port, 260 m. (416 km.) upstream and accessible to ocean-going vessels. Linked by the Casiquiare waterway with Negro R. and Amazon R. Main tribs. Guaviare, Vichada, Meta, Capanaparo, Arauca, Apure, Ventuari, Caura, Caroni and Paragua Rs.

Orissa India. State of E India bounded N by Bihar, NE by West Bengal, E by the Bay of Bengal, S by Andhra Pradesh, W by Madhya Pradesh. Area, 60,164 sq. m. (155,824 sq. km.). Chief cities Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Rourkela. Hilly region at 1,500–3,000 ft. (457–914 metres) a.s.l., with the E Ghats extending into the S and the Chota Nagpur plateau rising N. Fertile coastal strip irrigated by the flood waters of Mahanadi, Brahmani and Baitarani Rs. Forests cover *c.* 40% of the land area. Agric. land is *c.* 5.6m. hectares, and *c.* 80% of the pop. is engaged in growing rice, with 4.5 m. hectares under paddy. Other crops inc. pulses, jute, cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, turmeric. Industries inc. lumbering, fishing and fish processing, textiles, food processing; manu. iron and steel from local iron ore. Pop. (1971C) 21,934,827.

Orizaba Veracruz, Mexico. Town sit. 60 m. (96 km.) WSW of Veracruz at 4,200 ft. (1,280 metres) a.s.l. It is the chief textile centre in Mexico. Other industries are railway engineering, brewing and the manu. of paper and tobacco products. Trades in coffee, sugar, tobacco and maize. Pop. (1970E) 81,000.

Orizaba, Pico de Veracruz, Mexico. An extinct volcano 18 m. (28 km.) N of Orizaba. It is the highest peak in the country, 18,700 ft. (5,700 metres) a.s.l.

Orkney Islands United Kingdom. Arch. off N coast of Scotland across the Pentland Firth. Area, 376 sq. m. (974 sq. km.). Chief towns Kirkwall (cap.), Stromness. Main islands are Mainland, South Ronaldsay, Westray, Sanday, Stronsay, Hoy. There are 90 islands altogether. Mainly level, with shallow, infertile soil. The main occupations are fishing, fish curing, sheep, cattle and poultry farming, woollen weaving and knitting. The most important mineral is off-shore oil; considerable reserves are being exploited, with the growth of associated industries. Pop. (1973E) 17,228.

Orlando Florida, U.S.A. City near Atlantic coast. Centre of a fruit growing area with associated industries. Pop. (1970C) 99,006.

Orléanais France. Region of central France on Loire R. Agric area inc. the Beauce (N) and Gâtinais (E) fertile

regions, the Forest of Orleans and the Sologne reclaimed marshland.

Orléans Loiret, France. City 70 m. (112 km.) SSW of Paris on Loire R. Prefecture; commercial and communications centre. Industries inc. food processing, textiles; manu. clothing, blankets, agric. equipment, sparkling wines. Historic city associated with St Joan of Arc. Pop. (1975C) 109,956.

Ormskirk Lancashire, England. Town 12 m. (19 km.) NNE of Liverpool. Industries inc. textiles, flour milling; manu. fertilizers, metal products. Pop. (1973E) 13,058.

Orne France. An inland dept. in the NW. Area, 2,372 sq. m. (6,144 sq. km.). The W is hilly with the Perche and Normandy Hills, while the E has fertile valleys growing cider apples and cereals. It is noted for Percheron horses. The principal R. is Orne. Cap. Alençon. Pop. (1975C) 293,523.

Örnsköldsvik Västernorrland, Sweden. Town 75 m. (120 km.) NE of Sundsvall at mouth of Ångerman R. on the Gulf of Bothnia. Sea port handling timber but ice-bound in winter. Industries inc. shipbuilding, woodworking, manu. aircraft, timber products. Pop. (1976C) 60,740.

Orontes River South West Asia. Rises near Baalbek in the Bekaa valley, Lebanon, flows 240 m. (384 km.) NNE into W Syria past Homs and Hamah and on N to the Syrian/Turkish frontier below Jisr ash Shughur, turning W to Antioch then SW into the Mediterranean at Suveydiye. Unnavigable. Used for irrigation esp. at L. Homs, Syria.

Oroya Junín, Peru. Town in W central Peru sit. at confluence of Rs. Mantaro and Yauli at 12,200 ft. (3,719 metres) a.s.l. An important metallurgical centre working with silver, copper, zinc and lead. Pop. (1970E) 35,000.

Orpington Greater London, England. Town 4 m. (6.5 km.) ESE of Bromley on Cray R. Residential. Gave its name to a breed of hen.

Orsha Belorussia, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 50 m. (80 km.) S of Vitebsk on Dnieper R. Industries inc. meat packing, flour milling, brewing and the manu. of textiles. Pop. (1970E) 101,000.

Orsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit on Ural R., and NE of Caspian Sea. Industries inc. oil refining, nickel-smelting, heavy engineering, meat packing and the manu. of locomotives and agric. machinery. Pop. (1974E) 237,000.

Orta, Lake Italy. L. 24 m. (38 km.) NNW of Novara in Piedmont. Area, 7 sq. m. (18 sq. km.). Maximum depth 469 ft. (143 metres). Drains through an outlet (N) to Toce R. into L. Maggiore.

Oruro Oruro, Bolivia. Cap. of dept. 125 m. (200 km.) SE of La Paz in the Altiplano at 12,160 ft. (3,706 metres) a.s.l. Centre of a tin-mining area, working also with silver, copper and tungsten. Pop. (1970E) 119,700.

Orvieto Umbria, Italy. Town 60 m. (96 km.) NNW of Rome sit. on an isolated rock near Paglia R. Noted for wine and pottery. Pop. (1971E) 25,200.

Osage River Missouri, U.S.A. Formed by union of Marais des Cygnes and Little Osage Rs., SE of Rich Hill; flows 360 m. (576 km.) SE and E past Osceola then NE into the L. of the Ozarks (for *c.* 130 m. (208 km.)) then NE to enter Missouri R. E of Jefferson City. Used for power at Bagnell Dam at the NE end of the L.

Osaka Honshū, Japan. Port, cap. of Osaka prefecture and the second largest city in Japan. An important industrial and commercial centre, particularly concerned with cotton milling. Other manu. inc. steel, machinery, machine tools, electrical equipment, chemicals, cement and glass. Textiles, machinery and metal goods are exported. Pop. (1970C) 2,980,000.

Osh Kirghizia, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Osh region 198 m. (317 km.) ESE of Tashkent sit. at E end of the fertile Fergana valley. Manu. silk and food products. Pop. (1970E) 120,000.

Oshawa Ontario, Canada. Town and port 27 m. (43 km.) ENE of Toronto sit.

on L. Ontario. Manu. motorcars, vehicle accessories, plastics, metal products, glass, textiles and leather goods. Pop. (1976C) 106,002.

Oshkosh Wisconsin, U.S.A. City 75 m. (120 km.) NNW of Milwaukee sit. on W shore of L. Winnebago. Manu. motorcar parts, machinery, leather goods and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 53,221.

Oshogbo Oyo, Nigeria. Town 125 m. (200 km.) NE of Lagos. Its main industry is cotton weaving. Trades in palm oil, kernels and cacao. Pop. (1972E) 208,966.

Osijek Croatia, Yugoslavia. Town and R. port 105 m. (168 km.) NW of Belgrade on Drava R. Manu. textiles and furniture. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1971C) 93,912.

Oslo Norway. City at head of Oslo Fjord. Cap., commercial, industrial and cultural centre. Ice-free sea port handling timber, timber products, stone, fish, metals, coal, textiles, fats. Industries inc. metal-working, chemicals, paper making, brewing, distilling; manu. clothing. Pop. (1973E) 472,609.

Osmanabad Maharashtra, India. Town 35 m. (56 km.) N of Sholapur. District cap. and trading centre for agric. produce. Noted for nearby anc. Jain and Vishnuite caves.

Osnabrück Lower Saxony, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. 58 m. (93 km.) NE of Dortmund on Haase R. Manu. iron, steel, machinery, paper, turbines and textiles. Pop. (1970E) 144,864.

Osorno Osorno, Chile. Cap. of province 50 m. (80 km.) SSE of Valdivia. Centre of an agric. and livestock rearing district with associated industries. Pop. (1970E) 160,125.

Osorno, Mount Chile. A volcanic peak on E shore of L. Llanquihue in S Chile, at 8,790 ft. (2,679 metres) a.s.l.

Oss Noord-Brabant, Netherlands. Town 25 m. (40 km.) NE of Tilburg. Manu. inc. electrical equipment, pharmaceutical products and margarine. Pop. (1972E) 42,210.

Ossett West Yorkshire, England. Town 8 m. (13 km.) S of Leeds. Industries inc. woollen mills; manu. textile machinery, leather, leather products, paint, pharmaceutical goods. Pop. (1973E) 17,980.

Ostend West Flanders, Belgium. Port and resort sit. on North Sea. It is an important railway terminus with a steamer service to Britain. Industries inc. shipbuilding, fishing and fish curing and canning. Pop. (1970E) 56,167.

Östergötland Sweden. County of SE Sweden bounded E by the Baltic, W by L. Vätter. Area, 4,079 sq. m. (10,566 sq. km.). Chief cities Linköping, Norrköping, Motala, Mjolby. Traversed E to W by Göta canal across a fertile plain with several Ls. Agric. areas produce cereals, sugar beet, dairy and beef cattle. Minerals inc. iron, zinc, lead and copper. Metallurgical and general manu. industries are concentrated on Norrköping, Linköping and Motala. Pop. (1976C) 389,431.

Östersund Jämtland, Sweden. Cap. of county in central Sweden sit. on E shore of L. Storsjö. Manu. machinery and furniture. Pop. (1976C) 54,792.

Östfold Norway. County of SE Norway bounded E and S by Sweden, W by Oslo Fjord. Area, 1,614 sq. m. (4,180 sq. km.). Chief cities Moss (cap.), Frederikstad, Sarpsborg, Halden. Level agric. country, drained by Glomma R. with main cities to the S. Main occupations are lumbering, farming, quarrying and fishing. Industries inc. paper making, textiles, shipbuilding, fish canning, chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 225,530.

Ostrava Moravia, Czechoslovakia. City, 170 m. (272 km.) E of Prague above confluence of Oder and Ostravice Rs. Railway junction and centre of the metallurgical industry based on Moravian, Slovak and Swedish ores and local anthracite and other coal. Produces iron, steel, parts for ships, vehicles, railway equipment, bridge sections and cranes, tinplate, dies, light alloys, printing plates. Pop. (1970E) 280,000.

Ostrów Wielkopolski Poznań, Poland. Town 67 m. (107 km.) SE of Poznań.

Manu. inc. chemicals and agric. machinery. Trades in agric. produce.

Oswestry Salop, England. Town 17 m. (27 km.) NW of Shrewsbury. Industries inc. light engineering, printing and tanning. Pop. (1973E) 12,040.

Oświècim Kraków, Poland. (Auschwitz) Town 34 m. (54 km.) W of Kraków. Manu. metal goods and chemicals. Pop. (1975E) 40,000.

Otago South Island, New Zealand. District of S comprising a fertile coastal plain (SE) and Otago Peninsula (E), Fjordland National Park (SW). Area 25,220 sq. m. (64,230 sq. km.). Chief cities Dunedin, Invercargill. Produces wool, fruit, stone, quartz and gold. Pop. (1973E) 183,000.

Otanmäki Finland. The most important iron mine in Finland; lode discovered in 1953.

Otaru Hokkaido, Japan. Port 90 m. (144 km.) N of Hakodate on W coast. Industries inc. engineering, fishing, fish processing and the manu. of rubber products. Coal, timber and fertilizers are exported. Pop. (1970C) 192,000.

Otley West Yorkshire, England. Town sit. 9 m. (14 km.) NW of Leeds on R. Wharfe. Manu. printing machinery, woollen goods and leather. Pop. (1973E) 13,180.

Otranto Puglia, Italy. Port and tourist centre 40 m. (64 km.) SE of Brindisi on the Otranto Strait. Pop. (1971E) 4,240.

Otranto Strait Italy. Sit. between Cape Otranto, the 'heel' of Italy, and Albania, and connecting the Ionian Sea with the Adriatic Sea. 45 m. (72 km.) in width.

Otsu Honshū, Japan. Town 33 m. (53 km.) NE of Osaka at S end of L. Biwa. Manu. inc. sewing machines, chemicals and textiles. Pop. (1970E) 171,777.

Ottawa Ontario, Canada. City 100 m. (160 km.) WSW of Montreal on Ottawa R. Federal cap. Founded 1826 and chosen as cap. of Canada 1858. Govt. absorbs much of the labour force; other industries inc. paper making, woodworking; manu. clocks and watches. The Parliament buildings were re-built after a fire in 1916. Pop. (1976C) 291,088, metropolitan area, (1974E) 489,879.

Ottawa River Canada. Issues from Grand Lake Victoria in SW Quebec and flows 696 m. (1,114 km.) W through L. Simard and L. des Quinze to L. Timiskaming, then S and SE down the Ontario/Quebec border to Mattawa, Pembroke, Ottawa and Hawkesbury to enter the St. Lawrence W of Montreal. There are numerous rapids and Ls. along its lower and middle courses. Linked with L. Ontario by the Rideau Canal. Used for power. Main tribs. Rouge, North Nation, Lièvre, Gatineau, Coulonge, Mattawa, South Nation, Mississippi, Madawaska, Petawawa and Rideau Rs.

Ottumwa Iowa, U.S.A. City 78 m. (125 km.) SW of Cedar Rapids on Des Moines R. Manu. agric. and mining machinery, tools, furniture and dairy products. Pop. (1970C) 29,610.

Ötztal Alps Austria/Italy. A range sit. mainly in the Austrian Tirol. The highest peak is Wildspitze, 12,382 ft. (3,774 metres) a.s.l.

Ouachita River U.S.A. Rises in Ouachita Mountains of W Arkansas; flows *c.* 605 m. (968 km.) SE and S past Arkadelphia into Louisiana, past Monroe to enter Red R. *c.* 35 m. (56 km.) above its mouth. Called Black R. between Red R. and Jonesville, Louisiana.

Ouagadougou Upper Volta. Cap. of Upper Volta. The commercial centre of an agric. district trading in livestock, millet and groundnuts. Manu. inc. textiles, soap and vegetable oil. Pop. (1971E) 124,779.

Ouarzazate Marrakesh, Morocco. Town 80 m. (128 km.) SE of Marrakesh on the S slope of the High Atlas. Oasis and former fortress town of French North Africa. Tourist centre. Pop. (1971E) 29,048.

Oubangui River *see* **Ubangi River**

Oudenaarde East Flanders, Belgium. Town sit. 15 m. (24 km.) SSW of Ghent on

Scheldt R. Manu. textiles. Pop. (1971E) 22,019.

Oudh Uttar Pradesh, India. Area nearly co-extensive with the anc. Kosala Kingdom, central Uttar Pradesh. Area, 24,070 sq. m. (62,341 sq. km.). Chief town, Lucknow.

Oudtshoorn Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town sit. 225 m. (360 km.) ENE of Cape Town on Little Karoo R. Centre of an ostrich-farming district trading in ostrich feathers, cereals, fruit, wine and tobacco. Manu. inc. footwear, furniture and tobacco products. The limestone Cango Caves are in the vicinity.

Oued Zem Casablanca, Morocco. Town 80 m. (128 km.) SE of Casablanca; railway terminus and agric. trading centre. Industries inc. flour milling, with phosphate and iron mining in the district.

Ouidan Benin. Town 37 m. (59 km.) W of Porto Novo on the Gulf of Guinea. Port trading in fish and agric. produce. Industries inc. oil pressing. Pop. (1970E) 19,600.

Oujda Oujda, Morocco. Cap. of Region 225 m. (360 km.) ESE of Tangier near the Algerian frontier. An important commercial centre trading in sheep, wool, cereals, fruit and wine. Pop. (1971E) 175,532.

Oulu Oulu, Finland. Cap. of province and port sit. at mouth of Oulu R. on the Gulf of Bothnia. Industries inc. shipbuilding, sawmilling, tanning and fertilizer manu. Timber and wood products are exported. Pop. (1970C) 84,964.

Oulu River Finland. Emerges from NW end of L. Oulu and flows NW for 65 m. (104 km.) to enter the Gulf of Bothnia at Oulu.

Oundle Northamptonshire, England. Town 12 m. (19 km.) SW of Peterborough on R. Nene. Pop. (1977E) 3,910.

Ouse River Sussex, England. Rises 6 m. (10 km.) SSW of Crawley and flows E and S for 30 m. (48 km.) to enter the English Channel at Newhaven.

Ouse River Yorkshire, England. Formed by confluence of R. Swale and R. Ure near Boroughbridge. The main stream flows for 60 m. (96 km.) generally SE to join R. Trent, and these two Rs. form the Humber estuary.

Ouse River, Great England. Rises near Brackley in Northamptonshire and flows for 160 m. (256 km.) through the S Fenland to reach The Wash.

Ouse River, Little England. A trib. of Great Ouse R. Rises in S Norfolk and flows for 24 m. (38 km.) forming part of the Norfolk/Suffolk boundary.

Outer Mongolia *see* **Mongolian People's Republic**

Outokumpu Kuusjärvi, Finland. Village 25 m. (40 km.) WNW of Joensun with the most important copper mine in Finland, and copper smelters. Also processes zinc, sulphur, iron. Pop. (1971E) 11,000.

Ovalau Fiji, West Pacific. Island 10 m. (16 km.) E of Viti Levu. Area, 39 sq. m. (101 sq. km.). Chief town Levuka. Volcanic, rising to 3,000 ft. (914 metres). Main products bananas, pineapples.

Ovalle Coquimbo, Chile. Town in central Chile sit. on Limarí R. Centre of a mining, sheepfarming and fruit growing district. Pop. (1970E) 61,605.

Ovamboland South West Africa/Namibià. A district in the N bordering on Angola. Area, *c.* 16,220 sq. m. (*c.* 42,010 sq. km.). The principal occupations are cattle rearing and maize growing. The Ovambos are a Bantu race and still possess tribal organization to its full extent. Pop. (1970C) 342,455.

Overijssel Netherlands. Province in the E bordering on Federal Republic of Germany. Area, 1,469 sq. m. (3,805 sq. km.). Mainly flat and agric. Dairy farming is important. The principal Rs. are Ijssel and the Vecht. There is a textile industry in the Twente district. Cap. Zwolle. Pop. (1971E) 945,882.

Overland Missouri, U.S.A. City immediately W of St. Louis. Residential. Pop. (1970C) 24,949.

Oviedo Spain. (i) Province in NW bordering on the Bay of Biscay. Area, 4,206 sq. m. (10,895 sq. km.). (ii) Cap. of province of same name. Manu. inc. iron, steel, metal goods, armaments, chemicals, glass and cement. Pop. (1970C) 154,117.

Owensboro Kentucky, U.S.A. City and R. port sit. 77 m. (123 km.) WSW of Louisville on Ohio R. Manu. building materials, electrical equipment, machinery, furniture and food products. It is an important centre of oil and trade. Pop. (1970C) 50,329.

Oxelösund Södermanland, Sweden. Town 6 m. (10 km.) SE of Nyköping on the Baltic. Sea port, ice-free, shipping iron ore. Industries inc. iron and glass works, coke ovens. Pop. (1976C) 14,283.

Oxford Oxfordshire, England. City 50 m. (80 km.) WNW of Lond. on Thames R., where it is called the Isis R., at its confluence with the Cherwell R. Seat of Oxford University, estab. in the 12th cent. Famous buildings apart from colleges inc. the Radcliffe Camera, Bodleian Library, Sheldonian Theatre, Radcliffe Observatory. Cowley suburb (SE) is industrial; manu. vehicles, pressed steel products, paper, electrical goods. Pop. (1978E) 122,000.

Oxfordshire England. A South-Midland county bounded on the S by R. Thames and Berkshire, E by Buckinghamshire, NE by Northamptonshire, NW by Warwickshire and W by Gloucestershire and Wiltshire. The NW has the Cotswold Hills and the SW the Chiltern Hills. The R. Thames flows through much of the county. Industries include the manu. of motor vehicles, blankets, agric. implements and paper. Agric. is very important. Under 1974 re-organization the county consists of the districts of West Oxfordshire, Cherwell, Oxford City, Vale of White Horse and South Oxfordshire. Pop. (1978E) 535,000.

Oxnard California, U.S.A. City sit. 53 m. (85 km.) WNW of Los Angeles. Centre of an agric. area with associated industries. Pop. (1970C) 71,225.

Oyapoc French Guiana. Port at mouth of R. of same name.

Oyapoc River French Guiana/ Brazil. Rises in the Tumuc-Humoc mountains and flows for *c.* 300 m. (480 km.) to the Atlantic Ocean, forming the French Guiana/Brazil border throughout its course.

Oyo Oyo, Nigeria. Town sit. 105 m. (168 km.) NNE of Lagos. Trades in palm oil, kernels and cacao. Pop. (1971E) 135,785.

Ozark Mountains U.S.A. Area of highlands in states of Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, with several summits over 2,000 ft. (610 metres) a.s.l. Summer resort.

P

Paama New Hebrides, South West Pacific. Island 5 m. (8 km.) S of Ambrym. Area, 6 m. (10 km.) by 2 m. (3 km.). Volcanic.

Paarl Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town in SW sit. on Great Berg R. in a vine, fruit and tobacco-growing area. The main industry is wine-making, also fruit canning and jam-making; manu. tobacco products and textiles. Pop. (1970E) 49,000.

Pabna Rajshahi, Bangladesh. Cap. of district 75 m. (120 km.) WNW of Dacca sit. on N bank of Ganges R. Industries inc. rice milling and engineering; manu. hosiery. Pop. (1971E) 41,000.

Pacaraima, Sierra Brazil/Venezuela. Mountain range forming the watershed between the basins of Rs. Orinoco and Amazon, extending *c.* 385 m. (616 km.) along the frontier between Brazil and Venezuela. Rises to Mount Roraima, 9,219 ft. (2,810 metres) a.s.l.

Pachuca de Soto Hidalgo, Mexico. City in E central Mex. sit. at 8,000 ft. (2,438 metres) a.s.l. on the central plateau in a silver-mining area. The main industry is mining and refining silver; also manu. woollen goods and leather. Pop. (1975E) 84,000.

Pacific Ocean The world's largest expanse of water, bounded E by Americas and W by Asia and Australia. Connected in N with the Arctic Ocean by the Bering Strait, and merging in the S with the Southern Ocean, between Polynesia and Antarctica. Area, with peripheral seas, *c.* 70m. sq. m. (*c.* 181m. sq. km.), being *c.* 11,000 m. (17,600 km.) at its widest W to E and *c.* 10,000 m. (16,000 km.) at its longest N to S. Average depth *c.* 14,000 ft. (4,267 metres) with deep trenches around its edges. Contains many coral and volcanic islands. Linked with Atlantic in E by the Panama Canal.

Padang Sumatra, Indonesia. Town sit. on central W coast. Port exporting coffee, copra and rubber. Pop. (1971E) 196,339.

Paddington Greater London, England. District of W London containing an important railway terminus. Mainly residential.

Paderborn North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town in N centre. Industries inc. agric. engineering and textiles; manu. cement. Pop. (1971E) 69,400.

Padiham Lancashire, England. Town 3 m. (5 km.) WNW of Burnley. Industries inc. engineering, coalmining and textiles. Pop. (1973E) 9,780.

Padstow Cornwall, England. Resort in N centre of county sit. on Camel R. estuary. Pop. (1973E) 2,640.

Padua Veneto, Italy. Cap. of Padova province in NE. Industries inc. manu. machinery, chemicals, plastics, electrical equipment and furniture. Town of special historical interest. Pop. (1971E) 237,087.

Paducah Kentucky, U.S.A. City in SW of state sit. on Ohio R. at its confluence with Tennessee R. Trading centre for tobacco. Industries inc. manu. hosiery and textile machinery. Pop. (1970C) 31,627.

Pagalu Equatorial Guinea. Island formerly named Annobón, 380 m. (608 km.) SW of Bata. Area, 17 sq. m. (44 sq. km.).

Pago Pago American Samoa, South Pacific. Town in SE of Tutuila Island. Naval base, radio station and airport. Pop. (1970E) 1,500.

Pahandut *see* **Palangka Raja**

Pahang Peninsular Malaysia,

Malaysia. State on E coast consisting mainly of the Pahang R. basin. Area, 13,873 sq. m. (35,931 sq. km.). Cap. Kuala Lipis. The chief products are rubber and tin. Pop. (1970C) 504,945.

Pahou Benin. Village 28 m. (45 km.) W of Porto-Novo, producing copra, coffee and palm products.

Paignton Devon, England. Town sit. on Tor Bay 2 m. (3 km.) SSW of Torquay. Seaside resort. Pop. (1971C) 30,292.

Pailen Battambang, Democratic Kampuchea. Town 40 m. (64 km.) SW of Battambang on the Thai frontier. Brahman sanctuary. Deposits of topaz and sapphire in the neighbourhood.

Paisley Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town in SW sit. on White Cart Water near its confluence with Clyde R. Industries inc. textiles, engineering, bleaching and dyeing; manu. cotton thread, starch and cornflour. Pop. (1973E) 95,750.

Paita Piura, Peru. Pacific port in NW forming the outlet for a cotton-growing area, exporting cotton, hides and wool.

Pajakumbuh Sumatra, Indonesia. Town 50 m. (80 km.) NNE of Padang in the Padang Highlands. Railway terminus and airfield; centre of an agric. area trading in tea, coffee, tobacco, rubber.

Pakistan Rep. bounded W by Iran, NW by Afghánistán, N by USSR and China, E by India and S by the Arabian Sea. Area, 307,374 sq. m. (796,028 sq. km.). Chief cities are Islamabad (the cap.), Karachi, Hyderabad, Lahore and Rawalpindi. Crossed NNE to SSW by Indus R.; mountainous in the N with the Hindu Kush rising to Tirich Mir, 25,260 ft. (7,699 metres) a.s.l., and in the W. Fertile plains in the centre watered by the Indus R. and its tribs.; desert in the E. Pakistan was constituted as a Dominion in 1947, under the provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947. The Dominion consisted of the following former territories of British India: Balúchistán, East Bengal (including almost the whole of Sylhet, a former district of Assam), North-West Frontier, West Punjab and Sind; and those States which had acceded to Pakistan. In 1956 an Islamic republic was proclaimed. In 1970 the Awami League based on E Pakistan gained a majority in the Provincial Assembly. Martial law was introduced and in 1971 civil war broke out. The war ended and the E province declared itself an independent state, Bangladesh. In 1972 Pakistan withdrew from the Commonwealth. The entire area in the north and west is covered by great mountain ranges. The rest of the province consists of a fertile plain watered by 5 big rivers and their tributaries. Agriculture is the occupation of a vast majority of the pop., and is dependent almost entirely on the irrigation system based on these rivers. The main crops are wheat, cotton, barley, sugar-cane, millet, rice, maize and fodder crops, while the Quetta and Kalat divisions are known for their fruits and dates. The Indus water treaty of 1960, concluded between India and Pakistan, has created the basis for a large-scale development programme. The Indus Basin Development Fund Agreement has been subscribed to by Australia, Canada, Germany, New Zealand, U.K. and U.S.A. and is administered by the International Bank; the works to be constructed call for expenditure of U.S. $1,000m. The main purpose of the treaty is the division of the water power of the Indus and its 5 tributaries between India and Pakistan. After the construction of some 460 miles (736 km.) of canals, the Indus and the 2 western tribs. will serve Pakistan and the entire flow of the 3 eastern tribs. will be released for use in India. Minerals inc., coal, chromite, gypsum, iron-ore. Oil has been found at Kot Sarong and natural gas at Sui. Industry employs 10% of the pop. Pop. (1977E) 73.45m.

Paknam Samutprakan, Thailand. Town 15 m. (24 km.) SSE of Bangkok at mouth of Chaophraya R. on the Gulf of Thailand. Port and provincial cap. Industries inc. fisheries. The official name is Samutprakan.

Pakse Champassac, Laos. Town 115 m. (184 km.) SE of Savannakhet on Mekong R. at mouth of Se Done R. Provincial cap., communications and trading centre for the Boloven Plateau, handling cardamom, cotton, hemp, tobacco, cattle. Pop. (1970E) 35,000.

Pakwach Northern Province, Uganda. Town 50 m. (80 km.) SE of Arua on White Nile R. R. port trading in coffee, cotton, tobacco.

Palangka Raja Kalimantan, Indonesia. Town 98 m. (157 km.) NNW of Bandjarmasin. Cap. of Central Kalimantan province.

Palau Islands West Pacific. Group of 9 volcanic and coral islands in the W Caroline Islands 500 m. (800 km.) E of the Philippines. The main products are copra, tapioca and dried fish. Pop. (1974C) 12,674.

Palawan Philippines. Island between the South China Sea to W and the Sulu Sea to E, the largest island of the Philippines group. Area, 5,747 sq. m. (14,885 sq. km.). Cap. Puerto Princesa. Mountainous, rising to Mount Mantalingajan, 6,839 ft. (2,084 metres) a.s.l., and forested. The main products are rice, rubber and coconuts.

Palembang South Sumatra, Indonesia. Cap. of province in SE sit. on Musi R. 50 m. (80 km.) from its mouth. Commercial centre and port handling petroleum products from nearby refineries, and rubber. Pop. (1975E) 475,000.

Palencia Spain. (i) Province in N central Spain. Area, 3,096 sq. m. (8,019 sq. km.). Mountainous in N with the Cantabrian Mountains crossing W to E, but otherwise arid plateau. The valleys of Rs. Pisuerga and Carrión are fertile and cultivated. The main products are cereals, fruit and vegetables. Pop. (1970C) 198,763. (ii) Cap. of province of same name sit. on Carrión R. Industries inc. railway engineering, tanning, flour milling and textiles. Pop. (1970C) 58,370.

Palermo Sicilia, Italy. Cap. of island and region sit. on NW coast. Industries inc. shipbuilding, steel and chemicals; manu. glass and furniture. Port exporting wine, olive oil and fruit. Tourist resort. Pop. (1973E) 657,689.

Palimé Togo. Town 65 m. (104 km.) NW of Lomé. Railway terminus serving an agric. area, handling cacao, palm products, cotton. The main industry is cotton ginning. Pop. (1970E) 11,900.

Palisadoes, The Port Royal, Jamaica. Peninsula bounding Kingston Harbour E to W. Length 7.5 m. (12 km.). Port Royal is sit. at the W end, Palisadoes airport, centre. Co-extensive with Port Royal Parish.

Palk Strait South Asia. Channel extending *c.* 60 m. (96 km.) W to E between SE India and N Sri Lanka; 33 m. (53 km.) at its widest point.

Palma Majorca, Spain. Cap. of the Balearic Islands sit. at the head of the Bay of Palma in SW Majorca. Industries inc. tourism and textiles; manu. cement, paper, footwear and glass. Seaport handling almonds, fruit and wine. Pop. (1970C) 234,098.

Palmas, Las *see* **Las Palmas**

Palm Beach Florida, U.S.A. Winter resort 67 m. (107 km.) N of Miami on E shore of L. Worth, a sea lagoon. Pop. (1970C) 9,086.

Palmerston Cook Islands, South Pacific. Atoll of the Manihiki group, 270 m. (432 km.) W of Rarotonga. Area, 1 sq. m. (2.59 sq. km.). Produces copra. Pop. (1970E) 91.

Palmerston North North Island, New Zealand. Town 80 m. (128 km.) NNE of Wellington sit. on Manawatu R. Railway junction in a farming area. Manu. clothing and furniture. Pop. 49,000.

Palmira Valle del Cauca, Colombia. Town in WSW sit. at 3,500 ft. (1,067 metres) a.s.l. Commercial centre trading in tobacco, coffee, sugar-cane, cereals and rice. Pop. (1970E) 140,889.

Palm Springs California, U.S.A. City 99 m. (158 km.) E of Los Angeles. Resort and inland spa with sulphur springs. Pop. (1970C) 20,936.

Palmyra Line Islands, Pacific. Atoll 1,100 m. (1,760 km.) SSW of Honolulu. Comprises 55 islets, administered from Hawaii. Air base. There are no permanent inhabitants.

Palo Alto California, U.S.A. Residential city 27 m. (43 km.) SE of San Francisco sit. near the S end of San Francisco

Bay. Stanford University is sit. here. Pop. (1970c) 55,966.

Palomar, Mount California, U.S.A. Mountain 45 m. (72 km.) NNE of San Diego; 6,126 ft. (1,867 metres) a.s.l. Site of the Mount Palomar Observatory.

Pamir Central Asia. Plateau extending through the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region, U.S.S.R. into NE Afghánistán and Sinkiang-Uigur, China. A series of high mountain valleys at 12,000 –14,000 ft. (3,657–4,267 metres) a.s.l. with ranges inc. the Akademia Nauk, rising to Kommunizma Peak at 24,590 ft. (7,495 metres) a.s.l. The high valleys have grass on which sheep and goats are reared.

Pamplona Norte de Santander, Colombia. Town 36 m. (58 km.) S of Cúcuta sit. in the E. Cordillera. Commercial centre trading in coffee, cacao and cereals. Industries inc. textiles, brewing and distilling. Pop. (1970E) 22,800.

Pamplona Navarra, Spain. Cap. of province in central N sit. on Arga R. Industries inc. textiles, flour milling, tanning and soap-making. Pop. (1970c) 147,168.

Panama Rep. bounded N by the Caribbean, E by Colombia, S by the Pacific and W by Costa Rica, and enclosing the U.S.-tenanted Panama Canal Zone. A revolution, inspired by U.S.A., led to the separation of Panama from the United States of Colombia and the declaration of its independence in 1903. Area, 28,575 sq. m. (74,009 sq. km.). Cap. Panama City. Mountainous interior with narrow coastal lowlands. The active volcano Chiriqui rises to 11,410 ft. (3,477 metres) a.s.l. The climate is tropical on the coast, with *c.* 70 in. (178 cm.) rain annually on the Pacific coast and 160 in. (406 cm.) on the Caribbean; temperate in the mountains. The main products are timber, bananas, rice, maize, coffee and shrimps. Local industries inc. cigarettes, clothing, food processing, shoes, soap, cement factories; foreign firms are being encouraged to establish industries, and a petrol refinery is operating in Colón. Pop. (1976E) 1.7m.

Panama, Gulf of Panama. Inlet of the Pacific Ocean in SE Panama, 120 m. (192 km.) wide.

Panama, Isthmus of Panama. Narrow neck of land between the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea crossed by the Panama Canal.

Panama Canal Central America. Ship canal, linking the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea and extending 40 m. (64 km.) SE to NW across the Isthmus of Panama. The Passage takes 7–8 hours, in either direction, through double locks. From the Caribbean the course is raised 85 ft. (26 metres) a.s.l. by the Gatun Locks, crosses L. Gatun and the Gaillard Cut, and descends through the Pedro Miguel Locks to the last sea-level canal.

Panama Canal Zone Central America. Administrative region of the U.S.A. consisting of a strip of land extending along both sides of the Panama Canal and about 10 m. (16 km.) wide, and dividing the Rep. of Panama. Area, 647 sq. m. (1,675 sq. km.). The main cities are Cristobal and Balboa at the Caribbean and Pacific ends of the canal respectively. Panama City and Colón are not administered as part of the zone but form part of the Rep. The zone is held on lease. Pop. (1977E) 41,800 of whom 37,400 are U.S. citizens.

Panama City Panama, Panama. Cap. of Rep. and province sit. at SE end of the Panama Canal, geographically but not politically within the Canal Zone. Industries inc. manu. clothing, beer and footwear. Pop. (1976c) 460,000.

Panama City Florida, U.S.A. City 85 m. (136 km.) SW of Tallahassee sit. on Gulf of Mex. Industries inc. sawmilling, paper-making and fishing. Port and resort. Pop. (1970c) 32,096.

Panay The Philippines. Island between Mindoro to the NW and Negros to the SE. Area, 4,744 sq. m. (12,287 sq. km.). Chief town Iloilo. Mountainous in the W, rising to 6,724 ft. (2,049 metres) a.s.l. Fertile lowland in the E. The main products are copra and rice. Pop. (1970E) 2.1m.

Pančevo Vojvodina, Yugoslavia. Town 11 m. (17 km.) ENE of Belgrade.

Industries inc. flour milling. Pop. (1971C) 24,269.

Panch Mahals Gujarat, India. District of SE Gujarat. Area, 1,608 sq. m. (4,165 sq. km.). Chief towns Godhra (cap.), Dohad. Agric. and forest area, producing rice, maize, grain, peanuts, cotton, teak. Chief minerals are manganese and bauxite.

Pando Bolivia. Dept. of NW Bolivia bounded E by Brazil across Madeira R., W by Peru. Area, 23,876 sq. m. (61,839 sq. km.). Chief towns, Cobija (cap.), Puerto Rico. Tropical forest region with many Rs., important source of rubber, also producing timber, furs, bananas, rice. Transport is mainly by R. Pop. (1971E) 33,200.

Pandu Assam, India. Village 4 m. (7 km.) W of Gauhati and opposite Amingaon; rail ferry terminal on the Brahmaputra R.

Panevèžys Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 60 m. (96 km.) NNE of Kaunas on Nevezys R. Railway centre with repair shops; industries inc. flour milling, textiles, meat packing, sugar refining, tobacco processing; manu. metal products, paints, turpentine, cement, soap. Pop. (1973E) 84,000.

Panjim Goa, Daman and Diu, India. Cap. of Union Territory sit. on the W coast 255 m. (408 km.) SE of Bombay. Port and commercial centre trading in rice, fish and salt. Industries inc. fishing. Pop. (1971E) 35,000.

Pantelleria Italy. Island in the Mediterranean 63 m. (101 km.) off SW coast of Sicily. Area, 32 sq. m. (83 sq. km.). Chief town Pantelleria. Volcanic with hot springs, and fertile, but with inadequate fresh water. The main occupations are farming and fishing. The main products are cereals and wine. Pop. (1975E) 9,000.

Paochi Shensi, China. Town 100 m. (160 km.) W of Sian on Wei R. and Lunghai railway. Commercial centre handling wheat, beans, millet. Industries inc. light engineering and cotton weaving. Pop. (1975E) 180,000.

Paotow Inner Mongolia, China. Town 248 m. (397 km.) WNW of Peking. Route and commercial centre, trading in wool, hides and cereals. Industries inc. steel; manu. rugs and soap. Pop. (1975E) 850,000.

Papar Sabah, Malaysia. Town 20 m. (32 km.) SSW of Kota Kinabula. Railway centre for an agric. area, handling fruit, rice and sago. The main industry is rice milling.

Papeete Society Islands, South Pacific. Town on NW coast of Tahiti. Cap. of French Polynesia. Port exporting copra, phosphates, vanilla, mother of pearl. Industries inc. sugar refining, manu. soap. Pop. (1970C) 79,494.

Paphos Paphos, Cyprus. Town 60 m. (96 km.) WSW of Nicosia on SW coast. District cap. Trades in nuts, wine, olives. Sometimes called New Paphos, having been founded 10 m. (16 km.) from Old Paphos on Kouklia, a Roman cap. Pop. (1973E) 8,984.

Papua New Guinea SW Pacific Ocean. An independent state sit. off N coast of Queensland, the S coast of Papua being 60 m. (96 km.) N of Cape York Peninsula. It comprises the E half of the large island of New Guinea, of which the W half is part of Indonesia, and neighbouring smaller islands. Total area, 178,260 sq. m. (461,693 sq. km.). Chief town Port Moresby. The small islands consist of an arch. of 4 main islands and *c.* 100 islets extending E from the E coast of the mainland. The main islands are New Britain, New Ireland, Admiralty Islands and 5 of the Solomon Islands. Pop. (1978E) 2.6m.

Pará Brazil. State in N central Braz. sit. in Amazon R. basin. Area, 481,744 sq. m. (1,247,717 sq. km.). Cap. Belém. Mainly rain forest, with little communication other than by water. The main products are rubber, hardwoods, nuts, jute and skins. Pop. (1970C) 2,167,018.

Paracel Islands Vietnam. Group in the South China Sea, 150 m. (240 km.) SE of Hainan Island (China). Inc. numerous coral islands and reefs, mainly the Amphitrite and Crescent groups, Lincoln and Triton Islands. The main product is phosphates.

Paraguari Paraguay. (i) Dept. of S Paraguay bounded S by Tebicuary R. Area, 3,187 sq. m. (8,254 sq. km.). Chief towns Paraguari, Carapeguá, Quiindy, Acahay, Ybycuí. Fertile forest area rising to hills NE. Lumbering and farming are the main occupations; main products cotton, tobacco, oranges, maize, rice, cattle, timber. Pop. (1972E) 210,592. (ii) Town 40 m. (64 km.) SE of Asunción. Dept. cap., commercial centre of an agric. and lumbering area. Industries inc. rice and flour milling, tanning, oil extracting, manu. pottery. Pop. (1970E) 10,000.

Paraguay Rep. bounded N and NW by Bolivia, E by Brazil and SE, S and W by Argentina. Paraguay gained its independence from Spain in 1811. Area, 157,047 sq. m. (406,752 sq. km.). Cap. Asunción. Divided N to S by Paraguay R. Scrub forest to the W, with plains rising to hills and forested plateau in the E. The climate is sub-tropical. Agric. products inc., cotton, potatoes, maize, tobacco, wheat and soybeans. *Yerba maté*, or strongly flavoured Paraguayan tea, continues to be produced but is declining in importance. Cattle rearing is extremely important. There are huge reserves of hardwoods and cedars that have scarcely been exploited. Palms, tung and other trees are exploited for their oils. The Japanese are experimenting with mulberries for silk growing. Pines and firs have been introduced under a U.N. project. In the Chaco the accessible Quebracho forests have nearly been worked out but plans are being made to open up new areas. Iron, manganese and other minerals have been reported but have not been shown to be commercially exploitable. Salt, limestone, kaolin and apatite are worked and prospecting for natural gas is taking place. There are 3 main meat-packing plants and other factories producing vegetable oils. A textile industry in Pilar and Asunción meets a large part of local needs. There is a cement works at Vallemi. The oil refinery at Villa Elisa, which has been in operation since 1966, has a production of about 3,500 bbls a day. There are some flour-mills and small match, pharmaceutical, soap, cigarette, footwear, furniture and building materials industries. Pop. (1976E) 2.75m.

Paraguay River South America. Rises near Diamantina in Mato Grosso, Brazil, and flows 1,300 m. (2,080 km.) generally S, forming the Braz./Paraguay frontier between Bahiá Negra and Porto Sastre, then through Paraguay to form the Paraguay/Argentina frontier below Asunción, joining with the Alto Parana R. as it enters Argentina and forming the Paraná R. Important for communication, esp. in Paraguay; navigable by large vessels to Concepción, Paraguay, and by small boats up to Cáceres, Brazil.

Paraíba Brazil. State in NE Braz. bounded E by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 21,760 sq. m. (56,358 sq. km.). Cap. João Pessoa. Coastal plain rising to a hilly, wooded interior. The main product is cotton; sugar-cane, pineapples and tobacco are also produced. Pop. (1970C) 2,382,617.

Paraíba do Norte River Brazil. Rises near the Paraíba/Pernambuco state border in the NE, and flows 200 m. (320 km.) ENE to the Atlantic below João Pessoa.

Paraíba do Sul River Brazil. Rises in the Serra do Mar near São Paulo in the SE, and flows 600 m. (960 km.) NE to the Atlantic below Campos, 140 m. (224 km.) NE of Rio de Janeiro.

Parakou Benin. Town 190 m. (304 km.) N of Porto-Novo. Rail terminus serving an agric. area, handling cotton, nuts, beans, kapok, butter, rice and soya. Industries inc. cotton, and kapok ginning. Pop. (1970E) 16,300.

Paramaribo Surinam. Cap. of Surinam sit. on Surinam R. 17 m. (27 km.) from its mouth. Port exporting coffee, bauxite, timber and citrus fruits. Pop. (1970E) 102,300.

Paraná Entre Rios, Argentina. R. port in central E sit. on E bank of Paraná R. Commercial centre with important trade in grain and cattle. Pop. (1970C) 127,635.

Paraná Brazil. State in S Braz. bounded W by Paraguay across the Paraná R. and E by the Atlantic. Area, 77,027 sq. m. (199,500 sq. km.). Narrow lowland strip on the coast, rising to wooded plateau. Fertile in the N. The main products are coffee, cotton, citrus fruits, maté and timber. Pop. (1970C) 6,929,868.

Paranaguá Paraná, Brazil. Town 50 m. (80 km.) E of Curitiba on Paranaguá Bay, Atlantic Ocean, at the foot of the Serra do Mar. Railway terminus and port shipping maté, pine, coffee, bananas, sugar. Industries inc. coffee and maté processing; manu. matches, pencils, waxes, soap. Pop. (1970E) 39,500.

Paranam Surinam. Village 16 m. (26 km.) SSE of Paramaribo on Surinam R. Bauxite mining and shipping centre, accessible to ocean-going vessels.

Paraná River Brazil / Paraguay / Argentina. Formed as Alto Paraná R. from Rio Grande and Paranaíba R. on the border between the states of Mato Grosso and São Paulo, Brazil. Flows 1,800 m. (2,880 km.) S to form the Braz./Paraguay frontier, then W to form the Paraguay/Argentina frontier at the SW end of which it joins Paraguay R. Together they form Paraná R. which flows SSW then SE through Argentina past Santa Fé, Paraná and Rosario to enter the Río de la Plata above Buenos Aires.

Pará River Brazil. An arm of the Amazon R. delta S and E of Marajó Island, extending *c.* 200 m. (320 km.), and *c.* 40 m. (64 km.) wide at its mouth.

Parbhani Maharashtra, India. Town 170 m. (272 km.) NW of Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh). Railway centre for an agric. area. District cap. Industries inc. cotton ginning.

Pardubice Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. Town in N sit. on Elbe R. Industries inc. oil refining and brewing. Pop. (1976E) 88,000.

Parentis-en-Born Landes, France. Village 40 m. (64 km.) SSW of Bordeaux. Industries inc. lumbering, extracting timber resin, lignite mining.

Paricutín, Mount Michoacán, Mexico. Volcano in SW Mex., formed 1943–4 in a cultivated field at Paricutín village, sit. at 7,380 ft. (2,249 metres) a.s.l., and burying the village under lava. The peak rose 820 ft. (250 metres) before activity ceased in 1952.

Parika Demerara, Guyana. Village 18 m. (29 km.) W of Georgetown on Essequibo R. Railway terminus and R. landing-stage, shipping timber.

Paris Paris, France. Cap. of Rep. and dept. on Seine R. below its confluence with Marne R. Communications and commercial centre and an inland port. Industries inc. manu. aircraft, motor cars, luxury goods, metal goods and chemicals. Tourism is extremely important. Pop. (1975C) 2,317,227.

Paris Basin France. Depression in N France containing the Ile de France and Paris, drained by Rs. Seine, Somme and Loire. Fertile area. The main products are wheat and dairy produce.

Parkersburg West Virginia, U.S.A. City 88 m. (141 km.) SE of Columbus, Ohio, sit. on Little Kanawha R. near its confluence with Ohio R. on the Ohio border. Industries inc. manu. oilfield equipment for neighbouring fields, glass and tools. Pop. (1970C) 44,208.

Park Ridge Illinois, U.S.A. City and suburb of NW Chicago near the intern. airport at O'Hare Field. Market gardening area. Pop. (1970C) 42,466.

Parma Emilia-Romagna, Italy. Town in N central Italy sit. on Parma R. Market town trading in farm produce inc. Parmesan cheese. Industries inc. manu. food products, machinery and glass. Pop. (1973E) 175,949.

Parma Ohio, U.S.A. City immediately S of Cleveland. Industries inc. manu. motor car parts and machine tools. Pop. (1970C) 100,216.

Parnaíba Piauí, Brazil. Town sit. near mouth of Parnaíba R. on NE coast. Commercial centre and port handling cotton, sugar, cattle and carnauba wax. Pop. (1970E) 40,000.

Parnaíba River Brazil. Rises in the Serra das Mangabeiras in NE Braz. and flows 750 m. (1,200 km.) NNE along the boundary between the states of Piauí and Maranhao to enter the Atlantic below Parnaíba.

Parnassus, Mount Boeotia, Greece. Mountain 45 m. (72 km.) NW of Korin-

thos, 8,061 ft. (2,457 metres) a.s.l. Sacred to the anc. Greeks.

Pärnu Estonia, U.S.S.R. Port 73 m. (117 km.) S of Tallinn sit. at mouth of Pärnu R. on the Gulf of Riga. Industries inc. textiles and sawmilling; manu. leather goods. Exports timber and flax. Tourist resort. Pop. (1970E) 46,000.

Parsipanny New Jersey, U.S.A. Reservoir L. 6 m. (10 km.) NNE of Morristown, *c.* 2 m. (3 km.) long. Water supply for Jersey City formed by the Boonton Dam on the Rockaway R.

Pasadena California, U.S.A. City immediately NE of Los Angeles. Mainly residential with light industry. Pop. (1970C) 113,327.

Pasco Peru. Dept. of central Peru in the Andes. Area, 11,654 sq. m. (30,184 sq. km.). Chief towns Cerro de Pasco, Chacayán, Huachón, Oxapampa. Mountainous; Peru's principal mining area producing copper, silver, gold, lead and zinc (Cerro de Pasco, Huarón); coal (Goyllarisquizga, Quishuarcancha); vanadium (Mina Ragra). Pop. (1972C) 176,750.

Pascua, Isla de *see* **Easter Island**

Pas-de-Calais France. Dept. in N France bounded N by the Strait of Dover and NE by Belgium. Area, 2,607 sq. m. (6,752 sq. km.). Main towns Arras (the cap.), Calais, Boulogne, Béthune, St. Omer and Lens. Mainly industrial with coalfields supporting mining, metallurgical and textile industries. Pop. (1975C) 1,403,035.

Pasir Mas Kelantan, Peninsular Malaysia. Town 9 m. (14 km.) SW of Kota Bharu on Kelantan R. Railway junction on the E coast line, handling rice.

Passaic New Jersey, U.S.A. City 9 m. (14 km.) N of Newark sit. on Passaic R. Industries inc. textiles; manu. radio and television equipment, rubber and leather products. Pop. (1970C) 55,124.

Passau Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany. Town in extreme SE sit. at confluence of Rs. Danube, Inn and Ilz. Industries inc. tourism, agric. engineering, paper-making, brewing and tanning; manu. tobacco products. Pop. (1971E) 30,700.

Pastaza River Ecuador/Peru. Formed by junction of Patate and Chambo Rs. 4 m. (7 km.) W of Baños in the Ecuadorian Andes. Flows 400 m. (640 km.) SE and S through tropical forest into Peru, to enter Marañón R. below Bacranca.

Pasto Nariño, Colombia. Cap. of dept. in SW. Commercial centre for a farming area. Industries inc. food processing and hat making. Pop. (1974E) 144,300.

Patagonia Argentina. The most southerly part of the S. American continent extending *c.* 1,000 m. (1,600 km.) S from Rs. Limay and Negro to the Strait of Magellan. Area, *c.* 300,000 sq. m. (*c.* 777,000 sq. km.). Arid plateau rising to the base of the Andes. The main occupation is sheep farming, with cattle farming in the W where the climate is not so dry. Contains the major oilfield of Comodoro Rivadavia and coalfields at Río Turbio in the S.

Pátan Nepál. Town 2 m. (3 km.) S of Káthmándu. Trading centre for cereals and vegetables, noted for numerous temples esp. the Macheudranath and Mahabuddha temples. Anc. city which was cap. of the first king of Nepál. Pop. (1970E) 135,230.

Paternó Sicilia, Italy. Resort immediately S of Mount Etna sit. in a fruit and vine growing area. Pop. (1971E) 45,000.

Paterson New Jersey, U.S.A. City 12 m. (19 km.) N of Newark sit. on Passaic R. Industries inc. textiles; manu. textile machinery, plastics and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 114,824.

Pathankot Punjab, India. Town 21 m. (34 km.) NE of Gurdaspur. Trading centre for agric. produce. Industries inc. fruit processing, hand-loom weaving.

Patiala Punjab, India. Town 130 m. (208 km.) NNW of Delhi. Industries inc. textiles; manu. footwear and metal goods. Pop. (1970C) 151,903.

Patna Bihar, India. State cap. in N central India sit. on Ganges R. Industries inc.

manu. brassware, carpets and furniture. Pop. (1971C) 490,625.

Patras Akhaïa, Greece. Cap. of prefecture sit. on Gulf of Patras in NW Peloponnessos. Industries inc. textiles and flour milling. Sea port exporting currants, olive oil, wine and tobacco. Pop. (1971C) 111,607.

Patras, Gulf of Greece. Inlet of the Ionian Sea on W coast, continuing through a narrow strait as the Gulf of Korinthos.

Pau Basses-Pyrénées, France. Cap. of dept. in SW sit. on Gave de Pau R. Industries inc. tourism, engineering, tanning, brewing, flour milling and textiles; manu. footwear. Pop. (1975C) 85,860.

Paulo Alfonso Falls Alagoas/Bahia, Brazil. Falls on lower São Francisco R. 195 m. (312 km.) from its mouth on the Atlantic coast of Alagoas. The R. descends 270 ft. (83 metres) by rapids and 3 cascades. Used for hydroelectric power.

Pavia Lombardia, Italy. Town in N sit. on Ticino R. Market for the Po R. valley agric. area. Industries inc. textiles and agric. engineering; manu. furniture and sewing machines. Pop. (1970E) 90,000.

Pavlodar Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Pavlodar region sit. 250 m. (400 km.) ENE of Tselinograd on Irtysh R. Industries inc. meat packing, milk canning and flour milling. Pop. (1974E) 228,000.

Pawtucket Rhode Island, U.S.A. City 6 m. (10 km.) N of Providence sit. on Blackstone R. Industries inc. textiles; manu. textile machinery and machine tools. There is a 50 ft. (15 metre) waterfall which powered the first water-powered cotton mill in the U.S.A. (1790). Pop. (1970C) 76,984.

Paysandú Paysandú, Uruguay. Cap. of dept. in central W sit. on Uruguay R. Industries inc. meat packing and textiles; manu. leather and footwear. R. port. Pop. (1970E) 60,000.

Paz, La La Paz, Bolivia. Cap. of dept. and also the actual cap. and seat of Govt. of the Rep., although Sucre is the legal cap. and seat of the judiciary. Sit. at 12,400 ft. (3,779 metres) a.s.l. it is the highest cap. in the world. An important commercial city, and trades in copper, alpaca and wool. Pop. (1976C) 654,700.

Pazardzhik Plovdiv, Bulgaria. Town 20 m. (32 km.) W of Plovdiv on Maritsa R. Railway junction and processing centre serving a fertile agric. and vine-growing area. Manu. textiles, rubber and leather goods. Pop. (1972E) 66,251.

Peace River Canada. Formed by union of R. Finlay and Parsnip at Finlay Forks, Brit. Columbia, and flows 1,195 m. (1,912 km.) E into Alberta, then N and NE to join Slave R. near the W end of Athabasca L.

Peak District, The Derbyshire, England. Hilly district of the Pennine range in N Derbyshire, rising to Kinder Scout, 2,088 ft. (636 metres) a.s.l. Limestone caves inc. the Peak Cavern near Castleton.

Pearl Harbor Hawaii, U.S.A. Harbour on S coast of Oahu Island with a major U.S. naval and air base.

Pearl Islands Panama. Arch. of *c.* 180 islands extending *c.* 40 m. (64 km.) NNE to SSW through the Gulf of Panama; the chief islands are San Miguel, San José and Pedro González. The main occupations are pearl fishing and sea angling.

Peć Serbia, Yugoslavia. Town 85 m. (136 km.) SE of Niš, noted for the Turkish influences in its streets, mosques and other buildings. Pop. (1971E) 42,000.

Pechora River U.S.S.R. Rises in the N Ural Mountains and flows 1,100 m. (1,760 km.) N and W to enter the Gulf of Pechora on the Barents Sea by a delta. Used for transporting coal, timber and furs. Ice-free from June–Sept.

Peckham Greater London, England. Mainly residential area of S London.

Pecos River U.S.A. Rises in the Sangre de Cristo Range in N New Mexico and flows 740 m. (1,184 km.) SSE through New Mexico and Texas, to join Rio Grande on the Mexican border above

Del Rio. Used to irrigate an extensive agric. area.

Pécs Baranya, Hungary. Cap. of county 120 m. (192 km.) SW of Budapest near the Yugoslav frontier; sit. in a coal-mining area. Trading centre for wine. Industries inc. manu. clothing, leather goods, porcelain, tobacco products and soap. Pop. (1978E) 168,767.

Pedernales Barahona, Dominican Republic. Town 40 m. (64 km.) WSW of Barahona on the SW coast on the Haiti border. Centre of an irrigated agric. area.

Pedregal Chiriqui, Panama. Village 4 m. (6 km.) S of David on the Pacific. Road, rail terminus and port for David, exporting coffee, bananas, cacao, but much declined.

Pedro Juan Caballero Amambay, Paraguay. Town 125 m. (200 km.) NE of Concepción in the Sierra de Amambay. Dept. cap. and trading centre for a cattle raising area. Pop. (1972E) 21,000.

Peebles Scotland. Borders Region. County town in central S sit. on Tweed R. Market town. Industries inc. manu. woollen goods. Pop. (1976E) 6,064.

Peeblesshire Scotland. Former county and now part of Borders Region.

Peel Isle of Man, United Kingdom. Town sit. on W coast. Industries inc. fishing and tourism. Pop. (1971C) 3,081.

Peenemünde Rostock, German Democratic Republic. Village in NE, on the NW of Usedom Island, and 20 m. (32 km.) ENE of Greifswald, sit. at the entrance to the Peene R. estuary. Site of a research station for guided missiles in World War II.

Pegu Pegu, Burma. Cap. of province 45 m. (72 km.) NE of Rangoon sit. on Pegu R. Industries inc. pottery. Noted for the Shwe-mawdaw pagoda, 324 ft. (99 metres) high. Pop. (1970E) 124,643.

Pegu Yoma Burma. Range of hills extending 250 m. (400 km.) N to S between Rs. Irrawaddy and Sittang. Average height below 1,000 ft. (305 metres) a.s.l. except for Mount Popa, 4,985 ft. (1,519 metres) a.s.l., and covered largely by teak forests.

Peipus, Lake U.S.S.R. L. on the frontier between Estonia and the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Rep., comprising 2 L. joined by a 15 m. (24 km.) strait. The larger is L. Peipus (L. Chudskoye) to the N, with L. Pskov to the S. Total area, 1,356 sq. m. (3,512 sq. km.). Drained by Narova R. into the Gulf of Finland. Frozen Dec.–March.

Pekalongan Central Java, Indonesia. Town 55 m. (88 km.) W of Semarang sit. on the Java Sea. Port serving a hinterland of rice and sugar cane plantations. Pop. (1975E) 97,000.

Pekin Illinois, U.S.A. City 9 m. (14 km.) S of Peoria sit. on Illinois R. Industries inc. manu. food products and metal goods. R. port trading in grain and livestock. Pop. (1970C) 31,375.

Peking (Beijing) Hopei, China. Cap. of the Rep. sit. in NE, and its commercial and cultural centre. Industries inc. engineering, food processing, printing and publishing, tanning and textiles. The Outer City to the S and Inner City to the N are adjacent, and otherwise known as the Chinese and Tartar cities. The Inner City contains the Imperial City, which in turn contains the Forbidden City. Pop. (1970E) 7.6m.

Pelagosa Islands Yugoslavia. Otherwise called Pelagruž. Group 90 m. (144 km.) WSW of Dubrovnik in the Adriatic Sea.

Pella Macedonia, Greèce. *Nome* in N bounded N by Yugoslavia. Area, 1,082 sq. m. (2,802 sq. km.). Cap. Edessa, 50 m. (80 km.) WNW of Thessaloníki. Mountainous. The main products are cotton, wheat and tobacco. Pop. (1971C) 126,085.

Peloponnessos Greece. The S peninsula of Greece joined to the rest by the Isthmus of Korinthos. Area, 8,354 sq. m. (21,637 sq. km.). Mountainous. The main occupations are growing vines, fruit and olives, and rearing sheep and goats.

Pelotas Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Town in extreme SE, sit. on the São Gon-

çalo Canal near the entrance to the Laga dos Patos. Industries inc. meat packing, flour milling and tanning; manu. soap, furniture and footwear. Exports are meat products, hides and wool. Pop. (1970E) 130,000.

Pemba Tanzania. Island in the Indian Ocean 25 m. (40 km.) NNE of Zanzibar. Area, 380 sq. m. (984 sq. km.). Cap. Chake Chake. Coral island producing cloves and copra. Pop. (1967C) 164,243.

Pembroke Dyfed, Wales. Town in SW sit. on the shore of Milford Haven. Market town for a farming area. Industries inc. engineering. Pop. (1973E) 14,570 with Pembroke Dock.

Penang Peninsular Malaysia, Malaysia. State consisting of the island of Penang in the Strait of Malacca, and a mainland strip on the NW coast. Area, 398 sq. m. (1,031 sq. km.). Cap. Penang. Hilly, rising to 2,700 ft. (831 metres) a.s.l., with rubber and coconut plantations on low ground. Pop. (1970C) 776,124.

Penarth South Glamorgan, Wales. Town 3 m. (5 km.) S of Cardiff sit. at mouth of Taff R. on the Bristol Channel. Seaside resort. Pop. (1973E) 24,180.

Pendembu South Eastern Province, Sierra Leone. Town 175 m. (280 km.) E of Freetown near the Liberian border. Rail terminus trading in palm products, cacao, coffee.

Pene Maharashtra, India. City in W central India sit. at 1,850 ft. (564 metres) a.s.l. in the Western Ghats. Commercial centre for grain and cotton. Industries inc. chemicals and textiles; manu. soap and paper. Military centre. Pop. (1970C) 853,226.

Penge Greater London, England. Area of SE London forming a dormitory suburb. Industries inc. the manu. of electrical equipment. Formerly the site of the Crystal Palace, 1854–1936.

Peninsular Malaysia Malaysia. The S end of the Malay Peninsula formerly named Western Malaysia, and bounded N by Thailand. Area, 50,800 sq. m. (131,572 sq. km.).

Penistone South Yorkshire, England. Town 12 m. (19 km.) NW of Sheffield sit. on Don R. The main industry is steel. Pop. (1973E) 8,330.

Penmaenmawr Gwynedd, Wales. Town 6 m. (10 km.) SW of Llandudno sit. on Conwy Bay. Seaside resort. Pop. (1973E) 4,050.

Pennine Range England. Range of hills extending N from Trent R. valley, Derbyshire, to Tyne R. valley near the Scottish border. Rises to Cross Fell, 2,930 ft. (893 metres) a.s.l., and forms the watershed of the main R. of N Eng. Mainly moorland and rough grazing, with tourist areas.

Pennsylvania U.S.A. State in the NE bounded NW by L. Erie. Area, 45,333 sq. m. (117,412 sq. km.). Chief cities Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg (the cap.), Erie, Scranton and Allentown. Mostly within the Appalachian Mountains, with areas of the Allegheny Mountains inc. Mount Davis 3,213 ft. (979 metres) a.s.l. Rich in mineral deposits esp. coal (including anthracite), natural gas and petroleum. The main industries are iron and steel, with Pittsburgh producing *c.* 30% of the national output, and textiles, centred on Philadelphia. Pop. (1970C) 11,793,000.

Penonomé Coclé, Panama. Town 60 m. (96 km.) SW of Panama City. Provincial cap. Industries inc. manu. Panama hats, soap. Trades in rubber, coffee, cacao. Pop. (1970E) 5,000.

Penrhyn Cook Islands, South Pacific. Atoll 735 m. (1,176 km.) NE of Rarotonga, in the Manihiki group. Area, 4,000 acres (1,619 hectares). Main products pearls, copra.

Penrith Cumbria, England. Town 18 m. (29 km.) SSE of Carlisle. Industries inc. tourism, brewing, tanning and engineering. Pop. (1973E) 11,400.

Penryn Cornwall, England. Market town 2 m. (3 km.) NW of Falmouth sit. at head of Penryn R. estuary. Industries inc. quarrying granite. Pop. (1973E) 5,660.

Pensacola Florida, U.S.A. City in extreme W of state sit. on Gulf of Mexico.

Industries inc. fishing, fish canning, furniture and paper making. Naval air base and port. Pop. (1970C) 59,507.

Pentecost New Hebrides, South Pacific. Island 60 m. (96 km.) E of Espiritu Santo. Area, 190 sq. m. (492 sq. km.). Volcanic. Produces copra, coffee.

Penticton British Columbia, Canada. Town sit. on Okanagan R. near the S end of Okanagan L., and 180 m. (288 km.) E of Vancouver. Commercial centre of a fruit-growing area. Industries inc. fruit packing. Pop. (1971C) 18,146.

Pentland Firth Scotland. Channel extending 20 m. (32 km.) E to W between the NE coast of Caithness and the Orkney Islands. Noted for rough seas. Contains the islands of Stroma and Swona and the Pentland Skerries.

Pentland Hills Scotland. Range extending 16 m. (26 km.) NE to SW across W Lothian Region, rising to Scald Law, 1,898 ft. (578 metres) a.s.l.

Pentonville Greater London, England. District of N London containing Pentonville Prison.

Penza Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Penza region 130 m. (208 km.) NNW of Saratov sit. on Sura R. Industries inc. engineering, sawmilling and paper making; manu. watches, cement and matches. Pop. (1974E) 414,000.

Penzance Cornwall, England. Town in extreme SW Cornwall sit. on Mount's Bay. Industries inc. tourism, fishing and the distribution of horticultural produce from the hinterland and from the Isles of Scilly. Pop. (1973E) 19,360.

People's Democratic Republic of Yemen *see* **Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of**

Peoria Illinois, U.S.A. City in N centre of state sit. on Illinois R. Industries inc. manu. agric. machinery, electrical goods and food products. Pop. (1970C) 126,963.

Pepel Northern Province, Sierra Leone. Town 13 m. (21 km.) ENE of Freetown, at mouth of Sierra Leone R. Port shipping iron ore from Marampa mines. Pop. (1975E) 4,000.

Perak Peninsular Malaysia, Malaysia. State bounded N by Thailand and W by the Strait of Malacca. Area, 7,980 sq. m. (20,668 sq. km.). Chief towns Taiping (the cap.) and Ipoh. Lies mainly in the basin of the Perak R. rising to 7,000 ft. (2,133 metres) a.s.l. in the interior. The main product is tin. Pop. (1970C) 1,569,139.

Pereira Caldas, Colombia. Town in central W. Commercial centre trading in coffee and cattle. Industries are coffee processing and brewing; manu. clothing. Pop. (1974E) 267,200.

Perekop Isthmus Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Isthmus joining the Crimea peninsula to the Ukrainian mainland, 4 m. (7 km.) at its narrowest point.

Périgord France. Region of SW France, mainly in the Dordogne dept., consisting of dry limestone plateau and the fertile Dordogne and Isle R. valleys. Noted for truffles.

Perigeux Dordogne, France. Cap. of dept. in SW sit. on Isle R. Industries inc. chemicals; manu. hardware and cutlery, and *pâté de foie gras*. Pop. (1975C) 37,670.

Perim People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Island off the SW coast of the Arabian peninsula in the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. Area, 5 sq. m. (13 sq. km.). Rocky and barren.

Perlis Peninsular Malaysia, Malaysia. State in NW bounded NE and NW by Thailand. Area, 310 sq. m. (803 sq. km.). Cap. Kangar. The main products are rice, tin and rubber. Pop. (1970C) 121,062.

Perm Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Perm region sit. on Kama R. Industries inc. engineering, tanning and sawmilling; manu. aircraft parts, tractor parts, agric. and construction equipment, fertilizers, paper and matches. R. port. Pop. (1974E) 920,000.

Përmet Albania. Town 40 m. (64 km.)

s of Berat on Vijosë R. Commercial centre.

Pernambuco Brazil. State in NE Braz. bounded E by the Atlantic. Area, 37,458 sq. m. (97,016 sq. km.). Cap. Recife. A mainly arid state descending to a more humid coastal zone. The main products are cotton, sugar and tropical fruit. Pop. (1970C) 5,160,640.

Pernik Sofia, Bulgaria. Town 17 m. (27 km.) WSW of Sofia sit. on Struma R. Industries inc. coalmining, iron and steel, cement, engineering and glass making. Pop. (1972E) 81,893.

Perpignan Pyrénées-Orientales, France. Cap. of dept. sit. on Têt R. 8 m. (13 km.) from its mouth on the Gulf of Lions, and near the Spanish border. Commercial centre trading in wine, olives and fruit. Industries inc. tourism. Pop. (1975C) 107,971.

Pershore Hereford and Worcester, England. Town 8 m. (13 km.) SE of Worcester sit. on the Avon R. Market town in a fruit-growing and market gardening area. Pop. (1978E) 7,500.

Persia *see* **Iran**

Persian Gulf Arabian Sea. Arm of the Arabian Sea extending mainly NW between Iran to the E and Saudi Arabia to the W, entered from the Sea by Gulf of Oman and the Strait of Hormuz. Area, 90,000 sq. m. (233,000 sq. km.). Receives Shatt-al-Arab R. at its N end into which flow Rs. Tigris, Euphrates and Karun.

Perth Western Australia, Australia. State cap. 12 m. (19 km.) from mouth of Swan R. estuary on the W coast. Commercial centre serving an extensive hinterland of farming, cattle rearing and gold mining areas. Industries inc. textiles and flour milling; manu. clothes, furniture, cars and cement. Pop. (1974E) 760,000.

Perth Scotland. Tayside Region. County town in S central Scot. sit. on Tay R. Industries inc. textiles, dyeing and distilling; manu. carpets. Pop. (1974E) 44,066.

Perth Amboy New Jersey, U.S.A. City 17 m. (27 km.) SSW of Newark sit. at mouth of Raritan R. Industries inc. copper smelting, oil refining, chemicals and plastics; manu. metal products. Pop. (1970C) 38,798.

Perthshire Scotland. Former county now part of Tayside and Central Region.

Peru Rep. bounded on W by the Pacific, N by Ecuador and Colombia, E by Brazil, SE by Bolivia and S by Chile, with a 1,400 m. (2,240 km.) Pacific coastline. Area 496,525 sq. m. (1,286,000 sq. km.). Peru, formerly the most important of the Spanish vice-royalties in South America, declared its independence in 1821; but it was not till after the war, protracted till 1824, that the country gained its actual freedom. Chief towns Lima (cap.), Callao, Huancayo, Cerro de Pasco, Cuzco, Arequipa, Chiclayo and Piura. The dry coastal plain rises to the inland Sierra, at *c.* 13,000 ft. (4,000 metres) a.s.l., which covers about half of the country. The forested Andes beyond it extend to the Brazilian border. There are 4 zones: the coast strip, with an average width of 50 m. (80 km.); the Sierra or Uplands, formed by the coast range of mountains and the Andes proper; the Montaña or high wooded region which lies on the eastern slopes of the Andes, and the jungle in the Amazon Basin, known as the Selva. There are 4 fertilizer factories, near Callao and in Cuzco. Peru is a substantial importer of foodstuffs, chiefly wheat, but also fats and oil, meat and dairy products. Nearly half of the population is dependent on agriculture. Products include sugar, cotton, coffee and wool. Peru suffers periodically from severe droughts particularly in the N zone. Peru is the world's foremost fishing nation in terms of value of catch, most of which is anchoveta which is reduced into fishmeal for export as animal feed. Peru produces around 45% of the world's total fishmeal supplies or nearly 2m. tonnes a year. There were in 1971, 109 fishmeal plants employing about 3,000 workers spread among the 22 ports of the Peruvian coastline. Over 30% of the capacity is in Chimbote. Minerals represent 38% of total value of exports and inc., lead, copper, iron, silver, zinc and petroleum. Pop. (1979E) 16.5m.

Perugia Umbria, Italy. Cap. of Perugia

province sit. in central Italy above Tiber R. valley. Industries inc. manu. woollen goods, furniture and chocolate. Pop. (1973E) 132,889.

Pervouralsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 26 m. (42 km.) WNW of Sverdlovsk in the central Urals on Chusovaya R. Railway junction. Industries inc. metal-working, brick making, sawmilling. Pop. (1974E) 122,000.

Pesaro Marche, Italy. Town in E central Italy sit. on the Adriatic coast. Industries inc. tourism and pottery; manu. agric. machinery. Pop. (1971E) 86,239.

Pescadores Taiwan. Islands off the W coast of Taiwan. Area, 49 sq. m. (127 sq. km.). There are about 60 islands, the main island being Penghu. The main occupations are fishing and fish processing.

Pescara Abruzzi e Molise, Italy. Cap. of Pescara province sit. at mouth of Pescara R. on the Adriatic. Industries inc. tourism and textiles; manu. furniture, soap and glass. Pop. (1973E) 129,232.

Peshawar Pakistan. Cap. of Peshawar division 230 m. (368 km.) NW of Lahore. Commercial centre trading with Afghánistán through the Khyber Pass. Industries inc. textiles, rice milling and pottery; manu. copperware and leather goods. Pop. (1972E) 331,000.

Pest Budapest, Hungary. City on left bank of Danube R. opposite Buda. Together they form Budapest. Commercial centre; almost completely rebuilt after flooding in 1838. Trad. the business centre of the city, Buda being the residential sector.

Petah Tiqva Israel. City 7 m. (11 km.) E of Tel Aviv on the Plain of Sharon. Industries inc. textiles, chemicals and furniture making. Pop. (1974E) 92,400.

Pétange Luxembourg. Town 6 m. (10 km.) NW of Esch-sur-Alzette on Chiers R. Iron mining centre. Pop. (1973E) 12,000.

Petén Guatemala. Dept. of Guatemala bounded N and W by Mexico. Area, 13,843 sq. m. (35,853 sq. km.). Cap. Flores. Forested lowland with stretches of savannah and large Ls. Drained by San Pedro, Azul and Pasión Rs. Sparse settlement. The main occupation is lumbering. Pop. (1972E) 36,048.

Peterborough Ontario, Canada. Town 70 m. (112 km.) NE of Toronto sit. on Otonabee R. Manu. clocks, watches, electrical machinery, hardware, knitwear and dairy equipment. Pop. (1976C) 59,077.

Peterborough Cambridgeshire, England. Town in E central Eng. sit. on Nene R. Industries inc. engineering, foodstuffs, beet sugar refining and brickmaking. Pop. (1978E) 111,350.

Peterhead Scotland. Grampian Region. Town and white fish market in NE sit. on North Sea. The main industry is food processing, also woollen cloth manu., fish canning, light engineering and oil rig repairs. Pop. (1977E) 15,552.

Peterlee Durham, England. Town 10 m. (16 km.) E of Durham. Founded as a 'new town' in 1948. There is considerable light industry to replace the declining coalmining industry. Pop. (1978E) 27,500.

Peter I Island Norway. Island in the Bellingshausen Sea off Thurston Peninsula, Antarctica, was sighted in 1821 by the Russian explorer, Admiral von Bellingshausen. The first landing was made in 1929 by a Norwegian expedition which hoisted the Norwegian flag. Area, 69 sq. m. (178 sq. km.). Depend. of Norway. Uninhabited.

Petersburg Virginia, U.S.A. City 23 m. (37 km.) S of Richmond sit. on Appomattox R. Manu. tobacco products, textiles, luggage and optical equipment. Pop. (1970C) 36,103.

Petersfield Hampshire, England. Town 15 m. (24 km.) NNE of Portsmouth. Market town for a farming area. Pop. (1973E) 9,230.

Pétionville Ouest, Haiti. Town 3½ m. (6 km.) ESE of Port-au-Prince on the N Massif de la Selle. Residential area and resort. Pop. (1971E) 29,000.

Petra *see* **Wadi Musa**

Petropavlovsk Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. City in N Kazakhstan 875 m. (1,400 km.) NNW of Alma Ata, and on the Trans-Siberian Railway. Commercial centre trading in grain, furs and textiles. Industries inc. meat packing, flour milling and tanning. Pop. (1974E) 188,000.

Petropavlovsk-Kamchatski Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. City in NE sit. on the SE coast of the Kamchatka Peninsula on the Bering Sea. Industries inc. shipbuilding, sawmilling and fish canning. Naval base and sea port. Pop. (1974E) 187,000.

Petrópolis Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Mountain resort in SE. Industries inc. textiles and brewing. Pop. (1970E) 120,000.

Petrozavodsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 185 m. (296 km.) NE of Leningrad sit. on W shore of L. Onega. Cap. of the Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep. Industries inc. sawmilling and mica processing; manu. cement, furniture and machinery. Pop. (1974E) 203,000.

Pforzheim Baden-Württemberg, Federal Republic of Germany. Town in SW sit. on Enz R. The main industry is jewellery, also manu. clocks and watches, precision instruments, machinery and tools. Pop. (1971E) 93,100.

Phenix City Alabama, U.S.A. City in E of state, sit. opposite Columbus, Georgia, on Chattahoochee R., and forming a suburb of it. Industries inc. manu. wood products. Pop. (1970C) 25,281.

Philadelphia Pennsylvania, U.S.A. City in extreme SE of state sit. on Delaware R. at its confluence with Schuylkill R. Industries inc. textiles, oil refining, shipbuilding, metal working, printing and publishing, engineering and paper making; manu. machinery and electrical goods. Sea port, second in importance to New York, exporting petroleum products, coal, grain, timber, flour and manu. goods. Large U.S. Navy dockyard. Pop. (1970C) 1,948,609.

Philippines, Republic of the Rep. consisting of over 7,000 islands of the Malay Arch. in the SW Pacific. The main islands are Luzon in the N and Mindanao in the S, with Samar, Negros, Palawan, Panay, Mindoro, Leyte, Cebu, Bohol and Masbate. The Philippines were discovered by Magellan in 1521 and conquered by Spain in 1565. Following the Spanish–American war, the islands were ceded to the U.S.A. in 1898, after the Filipinos had tried in vain to establish an independent republic in 1896. The Republic of the Philippines came into existence in 1946, by agreement with the U.S. Government. Area, 115,707 sq. m. (299,681 sq. km.). Main towns Quezon City (the cap.), Manila, Cebu, Davao, Basilan and Iloilo. Mountainous and volcanic, rising to the active volcano Mount Apo in SE Mindanao, 9,690 ft. (2,953 metres) a.s.l. The climate is tropical, with frequent typhoons and earthquakes. About 45% of the land is forest, the rest produces rice, maize, tobacco, coconuts, sugar-cane and abacá. Minerals inc., gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, manganese, quicksilver, molybdenum and salt. Pop. (1975C) 42,070,660.

Phoenix Arizona, U.S.A. State cap. in the S centre of state. Commercial centre for an extensive agric. area, trading in cotton, citrus fruits and alfalfa. Industries inc. tourism, fruit canning, flour milling and brewing; manu. steel and aluminium products, and leather goods. Pop. (1970C) 581,562.

Phoenix Islands South Pacific Ocean. Group of 8 islands *c.* 1,300 m. (2,080 km.) NE of Fiji. Area, 11 sq. m. (28 sq. km.). The two main islands are Canton and Enderbury, under joint Anglo-American control. The rest are part of the Gilbert Islands. The main occupation is growing coconuts. Main product is copra.

Phokis Greece. *Nome* in central Greece bounded S by Gulf of Korinthos. Area, 806 sq. m. (2,087 sq. km.). Cap. Amphissa, 79 m. (126 km.) WNW of Athens. Mountainous with ranges surrounding the plain of Crisa. The main occupation is stock farming; also some wheat, olives and wine. The chief mineral is bauxite. Pop. (1971E) 41,361.

Phthiotis Greece. *Nome* in central Greece bounded E by the Gulf of Euboea. Area, 1,669 sq. m. (4,323 sq.

km.). Cap. Lamia, 95 m. (152 km.) NW of Athens. Mountainous, but fertile in the Sperkhios R. valley. The main occupation is farming, esp. wheat and cotton. Pop. (1970C) 154,542.

Phuket Phuket Island, Thailand. Town 440 m. (704 km.) SSW of Bangkok sit. on an island just off the W coast of the Malay peninsula. Sea port exporting tin ore from the island's resources, and rubber. Pop. (1975E) 35,000.

Piacenza Emilia-Romagna, Italy. Cap. of Piacenza province in central N sit. on Po R. Industries inc. manu. pasta, leather goods and agric. machinery. Pop. (1973E) 108,189.

Piandzh River U.S.S.R./Afghánistán. Formed by junction of Pamir and Wakhan Rs. near Qala Panja, on the Afghan/U.S.S.R. frontier. Flows *c.* 400 m. (640 km.) SW then NW along the frontier and SW again as far as Nizhui Piandzh where it joins Vakhsh R. to form the Amu Darya R.

Piarco Trinidad, West Indies. Village 12 m. (19 km.) ESE of Port of Spain, site of an intern. airport.

Piatra Neamt Neamt, Romania. Cap. of Neamt district 175 m. (280 km.) N of Bucharest sit. on Bistrita R. Industries inc. textiles, woodworking and food processing; manu. pharmaceutical goods. Pop. (1972E) 61,226.

Piauí Brazil. State in NE extending inland SSW from a 35 m. (56 km.) coastline on the NE coast, and bounded W by Parnaíba R. Area, 96,261 sq. m. (249,316 sq. km.). Cap. Teresina. Grassy plateau; the main occupation is stock rearing, also cultivating cotton and tobacco. Pop. (1970C) 1,680,573.

Piave River Italy. Rises in the Carnic Alps and flows 140 m. (224 km.) SW past Belluno, then SE to the Adriatic Sea 20 m. (32 km.) ENE of Venice.

Picardy France. Region of N France extending across Somme dept., with parts of Pas-de-Calais, Aisne and Oise depts. Fertile area, mainly agric., with a textile industry in Amiens.

Pickering North Yorkshire, England. Town 23 m. (37 km.) NE of York. Market town for a farming area and a tourist centre. Pop. (1973E) 4,780.

Pico Pico Island, Azores. Active volcano 13 m. (21 km.) ESE of Horta, on Faial Island. Highest peak in the Azores, 7,611 ft. (2,319 metres) a.s.l. Pop. (1970C) 18,125.

Piedmont *see* **Piemonte**

Piedras Negras Coahuila, Mexico. Town in N, 210 m. (336 km.) N of Monterrey, sit. on Rio Grande where it forms the frontier with U.S.A. Commercial centre for an agric., stock farming and mining area. Pop. (1970E) 27,578.

Piemonte Italy. Region in N Italy bounded NE by Switz. and W by France. Area, 9,817 sq. m. (25,426 sq. km.). Mainly in the upper Po R. basin. Agric., with industries in Turin. Pop. (1975E) 4,541,789.

Pieria Greece. *Nome* in Macedonia bordering on the Aegean Sea. Area, 593 sq. m. (1,535 sq. km.). Cap. Katerini, 35 m. (56 km.) W of Thessaloniki. Narrow coastal plain rising to a mountainous hinterland with Mount Olympus, 9,550 ft. (2,910 metres) a.s.l. Pop. (1971C) 91,728.

Pierre South Dakota, U.S.A. City in SE of state, 190 m. (304 km.) WNW of Sioux Falls, sit. on Missouri R. at 1,440 ft. (438 metres) a.s.l. Commercial centre for an agric. area, trading in grain and livestock. Pop. (1970C) 9,699.

Pietermaritzburg Natal, Republic of South Africa. Cap. of province in the central E. Important railway centre. Industries inc. manu. of furniture, footwear, metal goods and wattle extract. Pop. (1970E) 158,921.

Pietersburg Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town in the NE. Industries inc. mining, esp. gold, and asbestos. Pop. (1975E) 27,000.

Piet Retief Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town 60 m. (96 km.) SE of Ermelo near the Natal and Swaziland

borders. Centre of an agric. area, with gold deposits nearby.

Piggs Peak Swaziland. Village 25 m. (40 km.) NNE of Mbabane. Mining centre for gold and asbestos.

Pikes Peak Colorado, U.S.A. Mountain in centre of state and in the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains, 14,110 ft. (4,341 metres) a.s.l.

Pila Poznań, Poland. Town in NW. Industries inc. textiles; manu. agric. machinery.

Pilar Ñeembucú, Paraguay. Town 115 m. (184 km.) SSW of Asunción on Paraguay R. where it forms the Argentine frontier. Dept. cap., commercial and processing centre for a fertile area. R. port handling sugar-cane, cotton, maize, oranges, onions, hides, timber. Industries inc. cotton ginning, sawmilling, textiles, distilling. Pop. (1970E) 10,000.

Pilatus, Mount Switzerland. Mountain at the boundaries of 4 cantons in central Switz. and 5 m. (8 km.) SSW of Luzern, 6,994 ft. (2,132 metres) a.s.l. with a rack-and-pinion railway.

Pilcomayo River South America. Rises near L. Poopó in the Bolivian Andes and flows 1,000 m. (1,600 km.) SE to the Argentine border at Fort D'Orbigny, forms the Argentina/Paraguay frontier for *c.* 200 m. (320 km.), and enters Paraguay to join Paraguay R. at Asunción.

Pilsen *see* **Plzeň**

Pimlico Greater London, England. District of central London on N bank of R. Thames. Residential, containing Victoria railway terminus.

Pinar del Río Pinar del Río, Cuba. Cap. of province 100 m. (160 km.) WSW of Havana. The main industry is manu. tobacco products, also pharmaceutical goods and furniture. Pop. (1970E) 542,432.

Pindus Mountains Greece. Range extending *c.* 100 m. (160 km.) NNW to SSE on the Epirus/Thessaly border, rising to Smólikas, 8,652 ft. (2,637 metres) a.s.l. in N.

Pine Bluff Arkansas, U.S.A. City in S centre of state sit. in a cotton growing area. Industries inc. railway engineering, chemicals, cotton and timber processing. Pop. (1970C) 57,389.

Pinner England. Mainly residential district of NW Greater London.

Pinsk Belorussia, U.S.S.R. Town 135 m. (216 km.) SSW of Minsk, sit. in Pripet Marshes. Industries inc. manu. paper, furniture, soap, matches and leather. Pop. (1973E) 73,000.

Piotrków Trybunalski Lódź, Poland. Town in central Poland. Industries inc. textiles, agric. engineering, flour milling, sawmilling, tanning and brewing. Pop. (1970E) 60,000.

Piparia Madhya Pradesh, India. Town 40 m. (64 km.) E of Hoshangabad. Industries inc. flour, oilseed and dal milling.

Piraeus Attica, Greece. City 5 m. (8 km.) SW of Athens sit. on the Saronic Gulf. Industries inc. shipbuilding, oil refining and textiles; manu. fertilizers. Major port, exporting wine and olive oil, and handling all the traffic for Athens. Pop. (1971C) 55,660.

Pirmasens Rhineland-Palatinate, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 42 m. (67 km.) SW of Ludwigshafen. Manu. footwear and leather goods. Pop. (1971E) 54,800.

Pirna Dresden, German Democratic Republic. Town 13 m. (21 km.) SE of Dresden sit. on Elbe R. Industries inc. manu. rayon, paper, glass, pottery and electrical equipment. Pop. (1973E) 49,946.

Pisa Toscana, Italy. Cap. of Pisa province in central W sit. on Arno R. Industries inc. textiles; manu. bicycles. Tourist centre noted for the buildings of the Piazza del Duomo, inc. the 'Leaning Tower'. Pop. (1973E) 103,096.

Pisco Ica, Peru. Town in SW sit. on the Pacific coast. Industries inc. manu. cotton goods and cottonseed oil. Sea port for an

agric. and mining area, exporting cotton and copper and lead concentrates. Pop. (1970E) 28,519.

Pishpek *see* **Frunze**

Pistoia Toscana, Italy. Cap. of Pistoia province in central Italy sit. at the foot of the Apennines. Manu. pasta, textiles, footwear, agric. machinery and musical instruments. Pop. (1971E) 94,000.

Pitcairn Island South Pacific Ocean. Volcanic island *c.* half-way between New Zealand and Panama. Area, 2 sq. m. (5 sq. km.). The main occupation is growing fruit and vegetables. Inhabited by descendants of the crew of H.M.S. *Bounty* who settled there in 1790 with women from Tahiti. Administered from the Brit. High Commission in New Zealand. In 1902 the uninhabited islands of Henderson, 12 sq. m. (31 sq. km.), Ducie, 2.5 sq. m. (6.5 sq. km.) and Oeno, 2 sq. m. (5 sq. km.) were annexed as part of the Pitcairn group. Pop. (1978E) 68.

Piteå Norrbotten, Sweden. Town 25 m. (40 km.) SW of Luleå on Pite R. near its mouth on the Gulf of Bothnia. Sea port, shipping timber. Industries inc. sawmilling, metal working. Pop. (1975C) 36,463.

Piteşti Argeş, Romania. Cap. of Argeş district sit. 68 m. (109 km.) WNW of Bucharest on Argeş R. Market town. Industries inc. textiles, pottery and flour milling. Pop. (1972E) 84,081.

Pitlochry Scotland. Tayside Region. Town 24 m. (38 km.) NNW of Perth sit. on Tummel R. Highland resort with trout and salmon fishing. Pop. (1973E) 2,501.

Pittsburg Kansas, U.S.A. City 25 m. (40 km.) NNW of Joplin (Missouri), in extreme SE Kansas. Coalmining centre. Other industries inc. manu. mining equipment, fertilizers, dairying, meat packing, flour milling. Pop. (1970C) 20,171.

Pittsburgh Pennsylvania, U.S.A. City in SW of state at confluence of Rs. Allegheny and Monongahela which form Ohio R. Sit. in an extensive coalfield. The main industries inc. iron and steel; manu. petroleum products, machinery, railway equipment, glassware and tin plate. Pop. (1970C) 520,117.

Pittsfield Massachusetts, U.S.A. City 105 m. (168 km.) W of Boston. Industries inc. tourism, textiles, chemicals and paper making; manu. electrical equipment. Pop. (1970C) 57,020.

Piura Piura, Peru. Cap. of dept. in NW. Commercial centre of a large agric. area irrigated by Piura R.; trading in long-staple cotton. Industries inc. cotton ginning; manu. cottonseed oil. Pop. (1970E) 55,396.

Plainfield New Jersey, U.S.A. City 16 m. (26 km.) SW of Newark. Industries inc. manu. machinery, esp. printing presses, tools, concrete products and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 48,862.

Plata, La Buenos Aires, Argentina. Cap. of province sit. near Río de la Plata, and 5 m. (8 km.) from its port, Ensenada. Industries inc. oil refining, meat packing, and cement and textile works. Exports grain, meat and wool. Pop. (1970C) 586,287.

Plata, Río de la Argentina/Uruguay. Estuary of R. Paraná and Uruguay extending *c.* 160 m. (256 km.) SE to the Atlantic between Argentina and Uruguay. Width 20 m. (32 km.), broadening to 60 m. (96 km.) in the centre, and 140 m. (224 km.) at its mouth. Dredging to remove silt is continuous.

Plate, River *see* **Plata, Río de la**

Platte River U.S.A. Formed by union of N. Platte and S. Platte R. at North Platte, Nebraska, and flows 310 m. (496 km.) E through an agric. area to join Missouri R. 15 m. (24 km.) S of Omaha. Un-navigable, but used for irrigation and power.

Plauen Karl-Marx-Stadt, German Democratic Republic. Town in central S sit. on Elster R. Industries inc. textiles; manu. textile machinery, machine tools and paper. Pop. (1973E) 81,024.

Plenty, Bay of North Island, New Zealand. A wide inlet on NE coast containing several small islands.

Pleven Pleven, Bulgaria. Cap. of Pleven province 85 m. (136 km.) NE of Sofia. Trading centre for wine and cattle. Industries inc. textiles and agric. engineering; manu. cement and leather. Pop. (1972E) 108,180.

Plock Warsaw, Poland. Town in N central Poland sit. on Vistula R. Industries inc. agric. engineering, flour milling and fruit canning. Pop. (1970E) 72,000.

Ploeşti Prahova, Romania. Cap. of district 35 m. (56 km.) N of Bucharest. Centre of the Romanian oil industry with pipelines to Giurgia, Bucharest and Constanta. Other industries inc. textiles and chemicals; manu. hardware, cardboard and leather. Pop. (1972E) 168,642.

Plovdiv Plovdiv, Bulgaria. Cap. of province in S centre sit. on Maritsa R. Commercial centre trading in wheat, tobacco and attar of roses. Industries inc. chemicals, textiles, flour milling and tanning; manu. tobacco products. Pop. (1972E) 261,732.

Plymouth Devonshire, England. Town at head of Plymouth Sound in extreme SW of county. Industries inc. engineering, boatbuilding, brewing, chemicals and food processing. Important as a naval base. Seaport. Pop. (1973E) 249,800.

Plymouth Massachusetts, U.S.A. Town 35 m. (56 km.) SE of Boston sit. on Plymouth Bay. Industries inc. fishing, textiles, rope-making and tourism. The first permanent colony in New England. Pop. (1970C) 18,606.

Plymouth Sound England. Inlet of the English Channel, 3 m. (5 km.) wide at the entrance, extending inland to Plymouth and Devonport to E and Saltash to W between Devon and Cornwall. Sheltered roadstead, receiving R. Tamar and Plym.

Plynlimmon Wales. Mountain 2,468 ft. (752 metres) a.s.l. *c.* 15 m. (24 km.) ENE of Aberystwyth on the border between Dyfed and Powys counties. The source of R. Wye and Severn.

Plzeň Západočeský, Czechoslovakia. Cap. of region in W sit. at confluence of Rs. Radbuza and Mze. Commercial centre of an agric. area, trading in cereals and cattle. The main industries are brewing and manu. armaments, cars, locomotives and machinery. Pop. (1970C) 147,000.

Pnom Penh Democratic Kampuchea. Cap. of Rep. sit. at confluence of Rs. Mekong and Tonlé Sap at the head of the Mekong delta. Commercial centre and R. port, accessible to smaller ocean-going ships through Vietnam. Industries inc. textiles and rice milling. Pop. (1972E) 1.8m.

Pobé Benin. Town 35 m. (56 km.) N of Porto-Novo. Rail terminus for an agric. area with agric. research institute and a meteorological station.

Pobeda Peak Kirghiztan, U.S.S.R. Highest peak of the Tien Shan Mountains in the E Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Rep., 24,406 ft. (7,438 metres) a.s.l.

Pocatello Idaho, U.S.A. City 195 m. (312 km.) ESE of Boise sit. on Portneuf R. Industries inc. railway engineering and flour milling. Pop. (1970C) 40,036.

Pocklington Humberside, England. Town 12 m. (19 km.) ESE of York. Market town for an agric. area. Pop. (1973E) 3,452.

Podgorika *see* **Titograd**

Podolia Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Region between R. Dniester to W and S Bug to E. Chief towns Vinnitsa and Kamenets-Podolski.

Podolsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 26 m. (42 km.) S of Moscow sit. on Pakhra R. Industries inc. railway engineering; manu. oil refining plant, cables, sewing machines, lime and cement. Pop. (1974E) 183,000.

Podor Senegal. Town 110 m. (176 km.) ENE of Saint Louis on Senegal R. R. port serving an agric. area, with some fishing.

Podrinje Bosnia, Yugoslavia. Plain extending 30 m. (48 km.) N to S from Loznica and partly bounded E by Drina R. Cattle raising and fruit-growing area, with lead mining near Krupanj.

Pogradec Albania. Town 21 m. (34 km.) NNW of Koritsa on SW shore of L. Ochrida. Trading centre in a fruit-growing area. Industries inc. fishing.

Pointe-à-Pitre Grande Terre, Guadeloupe. Town on SW coast of Grande Terre Island. Industries inc. sugar milling and distilling rum. Sea port exporting bananas, sugar cane, rum and coffee. Pop. (1970E) 29,538.

Pointe Noire Congo. Town 240 m. (384 km.) WSW of Brazzaville sit. on the Atlantic coast. Major airport. Manu. aluminium goods. Port exporting palm products, cotton, rubber and timber, and handling trade for Congo and Gabon. Pop. (1970E) 150,003.

Poitiers Vienne, France. Cap. of dept. in central W sit. at confluence of Rs. Clain and Boivre. Market town trading in wine, wool and honey. Industries inc. chemicals; manu. hosiery and brushes. Pop. (1975C) 85,466.

Poitou France. Region of W France comprising the depts. of Vendée, Deux-Sèvres and Vienne.

Poland Rep. bounded N by the Baltic Sea, NE and E by the U.S.S.R., S by Czech. and W by the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic. Area, 120,628 sq. m. (312,426 sq. km.). In 1966 Poland celebrated its millennium, but modern Polish history begins with the partitions of the once-powerful kingdom between Russia, Austria and Prussia in 1772, 1793 and 1795. After the creation by Napoleon I of a semi-independent Grand Duchy of Warsaw, the country was again partitioned at the Congress of Vienna in 1815 between Russia (Congress Poland), Austria and Prussia (Grand Duchy of Posen), and the free city of Crakow. The Polish revolution of 1830–1 caused the suppression of the 1815 constitution and made 'Congress Poland' virtually a Russian province. The revolution of 1846–8 led to the incorporation of Crakow in Austria, the abolition of the Grand Duchy of Posen and further repression in 'Congress Poland', which was intensified after the revolution of 1863–4. During the First World War Russian Poland was occupied by the Austro–German forces. In 1939 Germany invaded Poland and after the German attack on Russia, the Germans occupied the whole of Poland. Chief cities Warsaw (cap.), Bydgoszcz, Wroclaw, Crakow, Lódz and Lublin. Mainly plain with glacial Ls. in N. Plateau in S rises to mountains along the Czech. border, with the Sudeten Mountains and Carpathian Mountains rising to 8,000 ft. (2,438 metres) a.s.l. Drained by Rs. Vistula, Oder and Neisse. Continental climate. Chief agric. crops include, wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes and sugar-beet. Poland is a leading copper producer. Other minerals inc. coal, iron ore, lead and zinc. Industrial production inc. coke, pig-iron, crude steel, rolled steel, cement, sulphuric acid, fertilizers, aluminium, ships and cars. Output of light industry is increasing. Pop. (1978E) 34,850,000.

Polotsk Belorussia, U.S.S.R. Town 120 m. (192 km.) NNE of Minsk sit. on W. Dvina R. Industries inc. sawmilling, oil refining and flour milling. Pop. (1970E) 64,000.

Polperro Cornwall, England. Fishing village and resort 16 m. (26 km.) WSW of Plymouth sit. on S coast.

Poltava Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town 190 m. (304 km.) ESE of Kiev sit. on Vorskia R. Commercial centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. textiles, brewing, meat packing, tanning and flour milling. Pop. (1974E) 254,000.

Poltoratsk *see* **Ashkhabad**

Polyghyros Khalkidiki, Greece. Town 30 m. (48 km.) SE of Salonika. *Nome* cap. Trading centre for wheat, olive oil, wine and timber. Pop. (1971C) 3,707.

Polynesia Pacific Ocean. One of the three main divisions of islands in the central and SE Pacific, lying within the three points New Zealand/Hawaii/Easter Island and inc. Hawaii, Samoa, Tonga, Tokelau, Tubuai, Tuamotu, Society, Marquesas, Cook, Tuvalu, Kiribati and Easter Islands.

Pomerania *see* **Pomorze**

Pomona California, U.S.A. City 26 m. (42 km.) E of Los Angeles. Commercial

centre for a fruit-growing and agric. area forming an outer suburb of Claremont. Industries inc. fruit canning; manu. paper products and water pumps. Pop. (1970C) 87,384.

Pomorze German Democratic Republic/Poland. Region extending W from lower Vistula R. across NW Poland into G.D.R., inc. Rügen Island and Stralsund. Bounded N by the Baltic. Low-lying agric. area, with main products of rye, potatoes and oats.

Ponape Caroline Islands, West Pacific. Most important island of the Senyavin group. Area 129 sq. m. (334 sq. km.). Volcanic, rising to Mount Tolocolme, 2,579 ft. (786 metres) a.s.l. Main products bauxite, iron, iron sulphate, copra. Pop. (1974E) 23,251.

Ponce Puerto Rico. City 50 m. (80 km.) WSW of San Juan sit. on S coast. Industries inc. textiles, sugar refining, distilling rum, brewing and fruit canning. Port exporting sugar, tobacco, textiles and rum. Pop. (1972E) 167,900.

Pondicherry India. (i) Union Territory on the Coromandel coast of SE India. Area, 185 sq. m. (480 sq. km.). The main occupation is rice growing; other crops are sugar and groundnuts. Pop. (1971E) 471,347. (ii) Cap. of Territory sit. on the Coromandel coast. Commercial centre. Industries inc. textiles, esp. cotton. Port exporting groundnuts. Pop. (1971E) 90,639.

Ponta Delgada São Miguel, Azores. City on S coast of São Miguel Island. District cap. and largest city of the Azores. Port with good artificial harbour. Commercial centre trading in fruit, tea, wine, cereals, vegetables and dairy produce. Industries inc. sugar refining, distilling, processing foodstuffs. Transatlantic cable station. Pop. (1970C) 20,190.

Ponta Grossa Paraná, Brazil. Town in SE of state, in SE Braz. Commercial centre of a farming area, trading in timber and maté. Industries inc. meat packing and sawmilling. Pop. (1970C) 170,000.

Pontchartrain, Lake Louisiana, U.S.A. L. N of New Orleans, 40 m. (64 km.) long and 25 m. (40 km.) wide. Linked by canal with Mississippi R.

Pontefract West Yorkshire, England. Town 11 m. (18 km.) SE of Leeds. Market town in a coal mining area. Industries inc. brewing, tanning and making liquorice sweets (Pontefract cakes). Pop. (1973E) 31,340.

Pontevedra Spain. (i) Province in NW Spain on the Atlantic coast, bounded S by Portugal across Miño R. Area, 1,427 sq. m. (3,696 sq. km.). Mountainous. The chief occupations are agric. and fishing. Pop. (1970C) 750,701. (ii) Cap. of province of same name sit. at head of Pontevedra Bay. Commercial centre trading in wine, livestock, fruit and cereals. Industries inc. fishing and boatbuilding; manu. leather and pottery. Pop. (1970C) 52,452.

Pontiac Michigan, U.S.A. City 24 m. (38 km.) NW of Detroit sit. on Clinton R. Important centre of the car manu. industry, and also manu. heavy vehicles, rubber goods and paint. Pop. (1970C) 85,279.

Pontianak West Kalimantan, Indonesia. Cap. of province on W coast of Borneo sit. near mouth of Kapuas R. Sea port exporting timber and copra. The main industries are shipbuilding and the processing of palm oil, rubber and sugar. Pop. (1975E) 150,000.

Pontine Marshes Lazio, Italy. Reclaimed marsh-land extending NW to SE along the Tyrrhenian coast from Cisterna di Latina to Terracina. Main towns Latina and Sabaudia. The main occupation is farming, esp. cereals, sugar beet, vines, fruits and vegetables.

Pontresina Graubünden, Switzerland. Town and resort 5 m. (8 km.) E of St. Moritz sit. at 5,915 ft. (1,802 metres) a.s.l. in the Upper Engadine. Pop. (1970E) 1,250.

Pontypool Gwent, Wales. Town 8 m. (13 km.) NNW of Newport. Main industries are pharmaceuticals, motor brake and suspension components and nylon. Pop. (1973E) 36,710.

Pontypridd Mid Glamorgan, Wales.

Town 11 m. (18 km.) NW of Cardiff sit. on Taff R. at confluence with Rhondda R. Industries inc. coal mining and chemicals; manu. chains and cables. Pop. (1973E) 34,180.

Poole Dorset, England. Town on S coast sit. on Poole Harbour, an inlet of the English Channel. Industries inc. engineering, boatbuilding, pottery and tourism. Pop. (1978E) 113,300.

Poona *see* **Pene**

Poopó, Lake Oruro, Bolivia. L. in W central Bolivia at 12,100 ft. (3,688 metres) a.s.l. on the Altiplano. Area, 980 sq. m. (2,538 sq. km.). Fed by Desaguadero R. from L. Titicaca.

Popayán Cauca, Colombia. Town in SW sit. at the foot of the volcano Puracé. Commercial centre of a coffee growing area. Industries inc. flour milling and tanning. Pop. (1974E) 111,900.

Poplar Greater London, England. District of E London on N bank of Thames R. Industries inc. docks and paper making; manu. matches and clothing.

Popocatépetl, Mount Mexico. Dormant volcano in central Mex., the second highest Mexican peak, 17,887 ft. (5,452 metres) a.s.l. The last eruption was in 1920.

Popondetta Papua New Guinea. Town in Papua 8 m. (13 km.) N of Higaturu with an agric. station and airfield. Pop. (1975E) 5,000.

Porbandar Gujarat, India. Town 204 m. (326 km.) SW of Ahmedabad sit. on Kathiawar peninsula. Industries inc. textiles; manu. cement. Port exporting cotton and salt. Pop. (1971E) 97,000.

Pori Turku-Pori, Finland. Town in SW sit. on Kokemäki R. near its mouth on the Gulf of Bothnia. Industries inc. copper refining; manu. wood pulp, paper, textiles and matches. Port exporting timber and timber products. Pop, (1972C) 78,076.

Po River Italy. Rises on Mount Viso in the Cottian Alps and flows 417 m. (667 km.) E and NE past Turin and Chivasso, then E past Piacenza and Cremona to enter the Adriatic Sea by a delta. It drains *c.* 17,000 sq. m. (*c.* 44,000 sq. km.) of the plain between the Alps and the Apennines. In its lower course its bed is higher than the surrounding country; it is artificially reinforced and the waters used for irrigation.

Porsgrunn Telemark, Norway. Town 68 m. (109 km.) SW of Oslo. Industries inc. manu. fertilizers and electrical equipment. Pop. (1973E) 31,648.

Port Adelaide South Australia, Australia. Town 7 m. (11 km.) NW of Adelaide sit. on Gulf St. Vincent. Industries inc. chemicals; manu. cement. Chief sea port of S. Australia, exporting wheat, flour, wool and fruit. Pop. 38,000.

Portadown Armagh, Northern Ireland. Town in S centre sit. on Bann R. Industries inc. fruit canning, bacon curing and rose-growing; manu. linen, clothing and carpets. Pop. (1971C) 21,906.

Portage La Prairie Manitoba, Canada. Town 51 m. (82 km.) W of Winnipeg sit. on Assiniboine R. Industries inc. engineering and brick making. Pop. (1976C) 11,719.

Port Alberni British Columbia, Canada. Town 88 m. (141 km.) NW of Victoria on Vancouver Island. Industries inc. fishing and lumbering. Port exporting timber. Pop. (1971C) 20,063.

Portalegre Portalegre, Portugal. Cap of district 100 m. (160 km.) ENE of Lisbon on W slopes of the Serra de São Mamede, near the Spanish frontier. Trading centre for agric. produce. Industries inc. textiles, cork processing. Pop. (1970C) 10,970.

Portarlington Laoighis, Irish Republic. Town on R. Barrow where it forms the border with Offaly. Market town in an agric. area.

Port Arthur (Thunder Bay), Ontario, Canada. Industrial city and lake port. Sit. on NW shore of L. Superior. Just S is twin city of Fort William. Industries inc. shipbuilding and repair, pulp and paper milling, vehicle and aircraft manu. Pop. (1971E) 108,000.

Port Arthur China *see* **Lü-ta**

Port Arthur Texas, U.S.A. City sit. on W shore of L. Sabine and 15 m. (24 km.) SE of Beaumont. Industries inc. oil refining; manu. chemicals and rubber products. Port exporting petroleum, grain and timber. Pop. (1970C) 57,371.

Port Augusta South Australia, Australia. Town at head of Spencer Gulf. Industries inc. engineering. Port exporting wool and wheat. Pop. 11,000.

Port-au-Prince Haiti. Cap. of Rep. sit. on the Gulf of Gonaïves on W coast. Industries inc. textiles, distilling, brewing and sugar milling. Sea port. Pop. (1970E) 500,000.

Port Blair Andaman Islands, India. Town 420 m. (672 km.) SW of Rangoon (Burma) on S Andaman Island. Cap. of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Territory of India. Port exporting timber, coconuts, copra. Industries inc. sawmilling, boatbuilding, fishing, food processing.

Port Buet Ivory Coast. Town opposite Abidjan on Atlantic coast across Ebrié Lagoon. Railway terminus and port. Site of Abidjan's international airport. Pop. (1975E) 40,000.

Port-de-Paix Nord-Ouest, Haiti. Town 40 m. (64 km.) WNW of Cap-Haïtien on Atlantic coast opposite Tortuga Island. Port shipping agric. produce, hides, timber. Industries inc. fishing. Pop. (1970E) 6,500.

Port Dickson Negri Sembilan, Peninsular Malaysia. Town 17 m. (27 km.) SW of Seremban on the Strait of Malacca. Port shipping rubber, copra, tin. Resort. Pop. (1970E) 10,000.

Port Elizabeth Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. City on S coast sit. on W shore of Algoa Bay. Industries inc. motor-car assembly, fruit and jam canning, and flour milling; manu. tyres, leather, clothing and furniture. Sea port exporting fruit, hides, skins, mohair and wool. Pop. (1970E) 469,000.

Port Francqui *see* **Ilebo**

Port-Gentil Ogooué-Maritime, Gabon. Town 100 m. (160 km.) SSW of Libreville on an island between mouths of Ogooué R. Port shipping timber, cacao. Industries inc. sawmilling, fishing, fish processing. Pop. (1970E) 30,000.

Port Glasgow Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town 3 m. (5 km.) ESE of Greenock sit. on Clyde R. estuary. Industries inc. shipbuilding and engineering; manu. rope, twine and canvas. Pop. (1973E) 22,559.

Port Harcourt Rivers, Nigeria. Town in SE sit. on Bonny R., an arm of the Niger delta. Industries inc. manu. cement, tyres and tobacco products. Port exporting palm products, groundnuts, cacao, tin and coal. Pop. (1973E) 179,563.

Porthcawl Mid Glamorgan, Wales. Town 14 m. (22 km.) SE of Swansea sit. on Bristol Channel. Port and seaside resort. Pop. (1973E) 14,980.

Porthmadog Gwynedd, Wales. Town 16 m. (26 km.) SSE of Caernarvon sit. on Tremadoc Bay. Market town for an agric. and quarrying area. Industries inc. tourism. Port exporting slate. Pop. (1973E) 3,900.

Port Huron Michigan, U.S.A. City and port 55 m. (88 km.) NE of Detroit sit. on St. Clair R. between L. Huron and L. Erie. Industries inc. tourism; manu. paper, cement and metal goods. Pop. (1970C) 35,794.

Portici Campania, Italy. Town 4 m. (6 km.) SE of Naples sit. on Bay of Naples. Industries inc. fishing, tanning and silk weaving. Pop. (1971E) 75,500.

Portimão Faro, Portugal. Town 34 m. (54 km.) WNW of Faro at mouth of the Arade R. estuary on S coast. Important fishing and fish canning centre, esp. sardine, tuna. Pop. (1970C) 10,300.

Portishead Avon, England. Town 8 m. (13 km.) WNW of Bristol sit. on Severn R. estuary. Resort and sea port with docks forming part of the Port of Bristol. Pop. (1973E) 9,680.

Port Jackson New South Wales, Australia. Deep inundated valley in

Sydney forming the city's harbour. Crossed by Sydney Harbour bridge, 1,650 ft. (503 metres) long.

Port Kembla New South Wales, Australia. Town 45 m. (72 km.) SSW of Sydney forming part of Greater Wollongong. Industries inc. iron and steel, and copper refining; manu. tin plate, wire and cables, and fertilizers.

Port Klang Selangor, Malaysia. Formerly Port Swettenham. Port sit. on Strait of Malacca *c.* 25 m. (40 km.) SW of Kuala Lumpur mainly handling rubber. Pop. (1970E) 114,000.

Portland Victoria, Australia. Town 185 m. (296 km.) WSW of Melbourne on Portland Bay. Rail terminus and port serving an extensive farming area. Industries inc. meat packing, manu. dairy products. Pop. (1971E) 206.

Portland Jamaica. Parish extending N from Blue Mountains to coast. Area, 329 sq. m. (852 sq. km.). Chief towns Port Antonio, St. Margaret's Bay, Hope Bay. Agric. area producing coconuts, bananas, cacao, yams.

Portland Maine, U.S.A. City in SW of state sit. on a peninsula on Casco Bay. Industries inc. manu. paper, furniture and footwear. Port exporting timber and grain. Pop. (1970C) 65,116.

Portland Oregon, U.S.A. City in NW of state sit. on Willamette R. near its confluence with Columbia R. Industries inc. flour milling and meat packing; manu. wood and paper products, and furniture. Port exporting timber, grain and flour. Pop. (1970C) 382,619.

Portland, Isle of Dorset, England. Rocky peninsula on Dorset coast, extending S into the English Channel and connected to the mainland by a ridge of shingle known as Chesil Beach. Area, 4½ sq. m. (12 sq. km.). Mainly limestone which is quarried for building. Main town Portland Harbour, a naval base.

Portlaoighise Laoighis, Irish Republic. County town in W centre of the Rep. Industries inc. flour milling and malting; manu. woollen goods. Pop. (1971C) 3,902.

Port Louis Mauritius. Cap. of Mauritius sit. on NW coast. Industries inc. railway engineering; manu. tobacco products, matches and soap. Port exporting sugar. Pop. (1971E) 142,300.

Portmadoc *see* **Porthmadog**

Port Moresby Papua New Guinea. Cap. on S coast, sit. on the Coral Sea. Airport. Sea port exporting copra and rubber. Pop. (1971C) 76,507.

Pôrto Alegre Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. State cap. in SE. Commercial centre. Industries inc. meat packing, tanning, brewing, textiles and chemicals. Sea port exporting meat products, hides and wool. Pop. (1975E) 1,043,964.

Port of Spain Trinidad and Tobago. Cap. of Trinidad and Tobago sit. on Gulf of Paria. Industries inc. sawmilling, brewing and distilling; manu. cement and cigarettes. Sea port exporting and petroleum products, sugar, rum and cacao. Pop. (1970C) 62,680.

Porto Novo Benin. Cap of Rep. in E sit. on N shore of a coastal lagoon. Port exporting palm products, cotton and kapok. Pop. (1972E) 74,500.

Pôrto Velho Rondônia, Brazil. Cap. of federal territory in W sit. at head of navigation on Madeira R. Trading centre for rubber, timber and medicinal plants. Pop. (1970E) 55,000.

Portoviejo Manabí, Ecuador. Town 80 m. (128 km.) NNW of Guayaquil. Market town trading in coffee and cacao; manu. baskets and panama hats. Pop. (1970E) 31,835.

Port Phillip Bay Victoria, Australia. Large inlet off Bass Strait in S Victoria, 35 m. (56 km.) N to S and 40 m. (64 km.) W to E, with Melbourne sit. at its head.

Port Pirie South Australia, Australia. Town in SE of state sit. on Germein Bay. Industries inc. smelting metals from Broken Hill; manu. chemicals. Port exporting wheat and wool. Pop. 16,000.

Portree Scotland. Highland Region. Town on Island of Skye sit. 20 m. (32 km.) NW of Kyle of Lochalsh, on the

mainland. Fishing port and resort. Pop. (1978E) 1,699.

Portrush Antrim, Northern Ireland. Town sit. on central N coast. Tourist resort esp. for the Giant's Causeway basalt formation. Pop. (1971C) 4,749.

Port Said Egypt. City at Mediterranean entrance to Suez Canal, sit. on a strip of land between L. Manzala and the sea. Industries inc. chemicals and salt panning; manu. tobacco products. Fuelling station and commercial centre. Port, exporting cotton. Pop. (1974E) 342,000.

Portslade-by-Sea East Sussex, England. Town immediately W of Hove sit. on the English Channel. Industries inc. manu. electrical equipment. Pop. (1973E) 18,040.

Portsmouth Hampshire, England. City in SE Hampshire at entrance to Portsmouth Harbour. Major naval base. Pop. (1976E) 198,500.

Portsmouth New Hampshire, U.S.A. City 36 m. (58 km.) ENE of Manchester sit. at mouth of Piscataqua R. Industries inc. tourism; manu. footwear. The state's only sea port, and a naval base. Pop. (1970C) 25,717.

Portsmouth Ohio, U.S.A. City 85 m. (136 km.) SE of Cincinnati sit. on Ohio R. where it forms the border with Kentucky. Industries inc. railway engineering, and iron and steel; manu. footwear and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 27,633.

Portsmouth Virginia, U.S.A. City in SE of state sit. on Elizabeth R. Industries inc. food processing, railway engineering, chemicals and fishing; manu. cottonseed oil, fertilizers and hosiery. Sea port exporting cotton and tobacco. Important naval dockyard. Pop. (1970C) 110,963.

Port Stewart Londonderry, Northern Ireland. Seaside resort on N coast, 28 m. (45 km.) NE of Londonderry. Pop. (1971C) 4,975.

Port Sudan Sudan. Town on Red Sea at the terminus of the railway from Khartoum. Port handling most of Sudan's foreign trade, inc. cotton, cotton and sesame seeds, gum arabic, hides and skins. Pop. (1972E) 123,000.

Port Swettenham *see* **Port Klang**

Port Talbot West Glamorgan, Wales. Town 7 m. (11 km.) ESE of Swansea sit. on Swansea Bay. Industries inc. steel and chemicals. Port serving neighbouring coalmines and metallurgical industries. Pop. (1977E) 58,200.

Portugal Rep. occupying W part of the Iberian peninsula, bounded N and E by Spain, W and S by the Atlantic. Area, 34,831 sq. m. (90,212 sq. km.). Portugal has been an independent state since the 12th cent.; until 1910 it was a monarchy; In 1910 the Republic was proclaimed. Chief cities, Lisbon (cap.), and Oporto. Chief agric. crops are wheat, maize, oats, barley, rye, rice, beans, potatoes. Wine production, particularly port, is important to the economy. The forests produce pine, cork oak, oak, chestnut, eucalyptus. Portugal surpasses the rest of the world in the production of cork. Other forestry products inc. resin and turpentine. Main indust. inc. food processing, textiles, clothing, pottery, metalworking, ship repairing. Pop. (1975E) 9,633,100.

Portuguesa Venezuela. State of W Venezuela. Area, 5,870 sq. m. (15,203 sq. km.). Chief towns Guanare (cap.), Acarigua. Lowland grasslands rising W to foothills of the Andes. Drained into Orinoco R. Humid tropical climate; extensive forest. Main products cattle, coffee, cotton, rice, maize, timber. Subject to frequent flooding by tribs. of Orinoco R. Pop. (1971C) 297,044.

Portuguese Guinea *see* **Guinea-Bissau**

Posadas Misiones, Argentina. Cap. of province in NE sit. on Alto Paraná R. Industries inc. meat packing and flour milling. R. port handling rice, tobacco and *maté*. Pop. (1970C) 97,514.

Posets, Mount France/Spain. Mountain peak 12 m. (19 km.) W of Pico de Aneto in the Pyrénées on the French/Spanish frontier. Height 11,046 ft. (3,366 metres) a.s.l.

Posillipo Campania, Italy. Ridge extending SW from Naples through

Campania. In anc. times the road from Naples to Pozzuoli went through one of its many tunnels, the Grotto of Posillipo.

Potchefstroom Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town 70 m. (112 km.) WSW of Johannesburg sit. on Mooi R. Centre of an agric. area. Pop. (1970E) 53,000.

Potenza Basilicata, Italy. Cap. of region 55 m. (88 km.) E of Salerno on a hill above Basento R. Agric. centre and market town. Pop. (1971E) 58,000.

Poti Georgia, U.S.S.R. Town 40 m. (64 km.) N of Batumi sit. on Black Sea at mouth of Rion R. Industries inc. fish canning and ship repairing. Port exporting manganese from the Chiatura mines. Pop. (1973E) 42,500.

Potomac River U.S.A. Formed by union of N. and S. Potomac R. rising in the Allegheny Mountains, flowing 287 m. (459 km.) NE and then SE along the boundary between Maryland and W. Virginia, and then between Maryland and the District of Columbia in the NE and Virginia in the SW. Enters a long estuary below Washington, D.C. and thence into Chesapeake Bay. Navigable up to Washington, D.C. Main trib. Shenandoah R. The Great Falls are 15 m. (24 km.) above Washington, consisting of cascades and rapids in a 200 ft. (61 metres) gorge.

Potosí Potosí, Bolivia. Cap. of dept. in S central Bolivia. Industries inc. mining, esp. tin; manu. footwear and furniture. Pop. (1970E) 97,000.

Potsdam German Democratic Republic. (i) District formed from part of the *Land* of Brandenburg in 1952. Area, 4,849 sq. m. (12,560 sq. km.). (ii) Cap. of district of same name sit. on Havel R. Industries inc. engineering and chemicals; manu. precision instruments, soap and furniture. Pop. (1973E) 114,487.

Potteries, The England. District in upper Trent valley in NW Midlands extending *c.* 9 m. (14 km.) NW to SE and *c.* 3 m. (5 km.) across, inc. Stoke-on-Trent, Hanley, Burslem, Tunstall, Longton and Fenton. The centre of English china and earthenware manu. using local coal and clay, with china clay imported from Cornwall and Dorset, and finished wares trad. (from 1769) transported by canal.

Potters Bar England. Small residential town forming a suburb of N London.

Pottsdown Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Town 32 m. (51 km.) NW of Philadelphia sit. on Schuylkill R. Industries inc. iron and steel; manu. tyres. Pop. (1970C) 25,355.

Poughkeepsie New York, U.S.A. City 68 m. (109 km.) N of New York sit. on Hudson R. Industries inc. manu. dairy machinery, ball bearings, business machines and precision instruments. Pop. (1970C) 32,029.

Poverty Bay North Island, New Zealand. Inlet on E coast with Gisborne on its N coast. Scene of Capt. Cook's landing, 1769.

Powell Wyoming, U.S.A. City 22 m. (35 km.) NE of Cody at 4,390 ft. (1,338 metres) a.s.l. Trading centre for an irrigated agric. area, handling sugar-beet, sweet clover seed, alfalfa, potatoes. Industries inc. seed processing. Pop. (1970C) 4,807.

Powys Wales. County of E Wales bounded E by Eng. and formed by 1974 re-organization with the districts of Montgomery, Radnor and Brecknock. Area, 1,960 sq. m. (5,077 sq. km.). A mountainous area with chief Rs. Usk, Wye, Taff and Tawe. The Ls. provide water for the cities of Liverpool and Birmingham. Tourism is important and Brecon is the chief town. Pop. (1975E) 100,800.

Poyang, Lake Kiangsi, China. L. in N of province connected by canal to Yangtse R. whose flood waters feed it in summer. Area, summer, 80 m. (128 km.) by 40 m. (64 km.). In winter it is considerably smaller. Fed also by Kan-kiang R.

Poznań Poznań, Poland. Cap of province in central W sit. on Warta R. Industries inc. brewing and distilling; manu. machinery, railway rolling stock, boilers, bicycles, tyres, glass and chemicals. Pop. (1972E) 486,000.

Pozzuoli Campania, Italy. Town 7 m.

(11 km.) WSW of Naples sit. on N coast of the Bay of Naples. Industries inc. iron and steel. Port.

Prague Czechoslovakia. Cap. of Rep. in NW sit. on Vltava R. Commercial and route centre. Industries inc. brewing, printing and publishing, and food processing; manu. cars, aircraft, clothing, paper and chemicals. Pop. (1976E) 1,169,000.

Prahova River Romania. Rises SW of the Predeal Pass in the Transylvanian Alps and flows 80 m. (128 km.) S past Sinaia then SE past Campina to enter Ialomita R. 27 m. (43 km.) SE of Ploesti. Its valley is an important corridor between the Transylvanian Alps and Moldavian Carpathians.

Praia Cape Verde Islands, Atlantic. Town 400 m. (640 km.) W of Dakar (Senegal) on São Tiago Island. Port shipping oranges, sugar-cane, coffee, castor oil. Industries inc. fishing and fish curing, distilling; manu. straw hats. Airfield. Pop. (1970E) 4,000.

Prato Toscana, Italy. Town 9 m. (14 km.) WNW of Florence sit. on Bisenzio R. The main industry is woollen textiles; also manu. textile machinery and furniture. Pop. (1973E) 148,004.

Přerov Moravia, Czechoslovakia. Town in central Czech. sit. on Bečva R. Industries inc. manu. machinery and textiles. Pop. (1970E) 39,000.

Prescot Merseyside, England. Town 8 m. (13 km.) E of Liverpool. Industries inc. manu. electric cables, tools and watch movements. Pop. (1973E) 12,250.

Presidente Hayes Paraguay. Dept. of central and W Paraguay bounded S and W by Argentina across Pilcomayo R. Area, 22,579 sq. m. (58,480 sq. km.). Cap. Villa Hayes. Low-lying, marshy pasture land with slow-moving Rs. and swamps. Fertile SE near Paraguay R. Main product sugar-cane, also maize, tobacco, cotton, alfalfa, livestock. Main industries are distilling, sugar refining. Pop. (1972E) 37,679.

Prešov Slovakia, Czechoslovakia. Town 195 m. (312 km.) NE of Bratislava sit. on Torysa R. Market town. Industries inc. distilling; manu. linen. Pop. (1970E) 41,000.

Prespa, Lake Yugoslavia. L. mainly in S Yugoslavia with its SW part in Albania and its SE part in Greece. Area, 110 sq. m. (285 sq. km.). Drained by underground streams to L. Okhrida, 6 m. (10 km.) to the W.

Prestatyn Clwyd, Wales. Town 4 m. (6 km.) ENE of Rhyl sit. on Irish Sea. Market town and resort. Pop. (1973E) 15,480.

Prestea Western Province, Ghana. Town 15 m. (24 km.) NW of Tarkwa on Ankobra R. Gold mining centre.

Presteigne Powys, Wales. Town 19 m. (30 km.) NW of Hereford, Eng., sit. on Lugg R. Pop. (1973E) 1,330.

Preston Lancashire, England. Town and port in NW part of Central Lancashire New Town sit. on Ribble R. Industries inc. engineering and textiles; manu. machinery, electrical equipment, plastics and chemicals. Pop. (1976E) 113,200.

Prestonpans Scotland. Lothian Region. Town 8 m. (13 km.) E of Edinburgh sit. on Firth of Forth. Industries inc. oilskin manu., precision engineers, specialist fabrication and engineering. Pop. (1974E) 3,274.

Prestwich Greater Manchester, England. Town 4 m. (6 km.) NNW of Manchester of which it forms a suburb. Industries inc. textiles. Pop. (1973E) 32,850.

Prestwick Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town in SW sit. on Firth of Clyde. Intern. airport which is a transatlantic terminal. Also a seaside and golfing resort. Pop. (1973E) 12,562.

Pretoria Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. City in NE sit. at 4,600 ft. (1,402 metres) a.s.l. Administrative and provincial cap. and a railway centre. Industries inc. railway engineering and chemicals; manu. cement and leather. Pop. (1970E) 561,703.

Préveza Greece. (i) *Nome* in Epirus bordering on the Ionian Sea. Area, 425 sq. m. (1,101 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous. The main occupations are fishing

and farming, esp. cereals, olives and citrus fruits. Pop. (1971E) 56,583. (ii) Cap. of *nome* of same name at N side of entrance to the Gulf of Arta, and 76 m. (122 km.) NE of Patrai. Port exporting olives, olive oil and citrus fruits. Pop. (1971E) 11,439.

Pribilof Islands U.S.A. Group of 4 islands in Bering Strait off SW Alaska. Area, 65 sq. m. (168 sq. km.). The main islands are St. Paul and St. George, no others being inhabited. Centre of the trade in seal fur.

Prijedor Bosnia, Yugoslavia. Town 26 m. (42 km.) NW of Banja Luka on Sana R. and railway. Distribution centre for iron ore from Ljubija. The main industry is manu. wood pulp.

Prilep Macedonia, Yugoslavia. Town 133 m. (213 km.) SSW of Niš in an agric. area. Market town trading in tobacco. Pop. (1971C) 48,242.

Primorye Territory Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Territory in SE Siberia sit. on Sea of Japan. Area, 65,000 sq. m. (168,350 sq. km.). Cap. Vladivostok. Mountainous in E with the Sikhote Alin Range, lowland in W, drained by Ussuri R. The main products are coal and timber. Pop. (1970E) 1,722,000.

Prince Albert Saskatchewan, Canada. Town in S centre of province sit. on N. Saskatchewan R. Industries inc. tanning and woodworking. Pop. (1976C) 28,240.

Prince Edward Island Canada. Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence forming the smallest Canadian province. Area, 2,184 sq. m. (5,656 sq. km.). It was first settled by the French, but was taken by the British in 1758. It was annexed to Nova Scotia in 1763, and constituted a separate colony in 1769. Prince Edward Island entered the Confederation in 1873. Cap. Charlottetown. Low-lying with a deeply indented coastline. The main occupations are dairy farming, cattle rearing and fishing. Pop. (1976C) 118,229.

Prince George British Columbia, Canada. Town in central S of province sit. on Fraser R. at its confluence with Mechako R. Trading centre for a mining and lumbering area. Pop. (1971C) 33,101.

Prince Rupert British Columbia, Canada. Town near mouth of Skeena R., just S of the border with Alaska, U.S.A., sit. on an island with a bridge to the mainland. Trading centre and port serving a mining, lumbering and farming area. Industries inc. fishing for halibut and salmon, fish canning and pulp milling. Pop. (1971C) 15,747.

Princeton New Jersey, U.S.A. Town 11 m. (18 km.) NE of Trenton sit. on Millstone R. and noted as the seat of Princeton University. Pop. (1970C) 12,311.

Príncipe Island São Tomé e Príncipe, Gulf of Guinea. Island 140 m. (224 km.) W of Guinea forming (with São Tomé Island) the state of São Tomé e Príncipe. Area, 54 sq. m. (140 sq. km.). Chief town Santo António. Volcanic, mountainous (S). Chief products cacao, coffee, coconuts. Pop. (1970C) 4,599.

Pripet River U.S.S.R. Rises in NW Ukraine and flows 500 m. (800 km.) ENE into Belorussia, then turns E and SE to join Dnieper R. above Kiev. Most of it is navigable and linked by canals to Rs. Bug and Neman.

Priština Serbia, Yugoslavia. Cap. of Priština district 57 m. (91 km.) SSW of Niš. Market town for a farming area.

Prokopyevsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town in S central Siberia 17 m. (27 km.) WNW of Novokuznetsk and sit. in the Kuznetsk basin. The main industry is coalmining. Pop. (1974E) 269,000.

Prome Burma. R. port 150 m. (240 km.) NNW of Rangoon sit. on Irrawaddy R. Pop. (1970E) 65,392.

Prostějov Moravia, Czechoslovakia. Town in central Czech. Industries inc. brewing and textiles; manu. clothing and footwear. Pop. (1970E) 37,000.

Provence France. Region in SE France bounded E by Italy, S by the Mediterranean and W by the Rhône R. Inc. the depts. of Bouches-du-Rhône, Var,

Basses-Alpes and part of Alpes-Maritimes and Vaucluse. Mountainous; dry and sunny with fertile R. valleys. The main products are vines, olives and mulberries.

Providence Rhode Island, U.S.A. State cap. sit. on Providence R. at head of Narragansett Bay. Industries inc. oil refining and textiles; manu. textile machinery, jewellery, machine tools and rubber products. Pop. (1970C) 179,213.

Provo Utah, U.S.A. Town 39 m. (62 km.) SSE of Salt Lake City sit. at 4,549 ft. (1,386 metres) a.s.l. Trading centre for an agric. and mining area. Manu. iron and steel, bricks, tiles and food products. Pop. (1970C) 53,131.

Prut River Romania/U.S.S.R. Rises in Carpathian Mountains in SW Ukraine and flows 530 m. (848 km.) N, then E past Kolomyya and Chernovtsy, then SSE forming the Romania/U.S.S.R. frontier, to join Danube R. 8 m. (13 km.) E of Galati, Romania.

Przemyśl Rzeszow, Poland. Town in SE Poland sit. on San R. near the Ukrainian frontier, and *c.* 100 m. (160 km.) S of Lublin. Industries inc. flour milling, sawmilling and tanning; manu. machinery. Pop. (1970E) 53,000.

Przhevalsk Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 190 m. (304 km.) E of Frunze near SE shore of L. Issyk-kul. Food processing centre in a wheat growing area; manu. wines, beverages, machinery, furniture. Pop. (1973E) 47,000.

Pskov Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town in W sit. on Velikaya R. Cap. of Pskov region. Industries inc. manu. linen from local flax, rope, leather and agric. machinery. Pop. (1970E) 127,000.

Pucallpa Loreto, Peru. Town 300 m. (480 km.) NE of Lima sit. on Ucayali R. Industries inc. sawmilling. There is a pipeline (47 m., 76 km.) from the Ganzo Azul oilfield. Pop. (1970E) 57,500.

Pudsey West Yorkshire, England. Town 3 m. (5 km.) E of Bradford. Industries inc. woollen textiles, engineering and tanning. Pop. (1973E) 38,750.

Puebla Mexico. (i) State on central plateau. Area, 13,126 sq. m. (33,996 sq. km.). Mountainous, rising to the three highest peaks in Mex., Pico de Orizaba, 18,700 ft. (5,700 metres) a.s.l., Popocatépetl, 17,887 ft. (5,452 metres) a.s.l. and Ixtaccihuatl, 17,342 ft. (5,286 metres) a.s.l. An agric. area. The main products are maize, wheat, sugar-cane, tobacco, gold, silver and copper. Pop. (1970C) 2,258,226. (ii) Cap. of state of same name sit. at 7,100 ft. (2,164 metres) a.s.l. Industries inc. textiles, cement, glazed tiles and pottery. Pop. (1970C) 321,900.

Pueblo Colorado, U.S.A. City in S centre of state sit. on Arkansas R. The main industry is iron and steel manu., also oil refining and meat packing. Pop. (1970C) 97,453.

Puerto Ayacucho Amazonas, Venezuela. Town and cap. of Amazonas territory, 335 m. (536 km.) S of Caracas on Orinoco R. where it forms the Colombia border. Trading centre for a forest region, handling balata, rubber. Pop. (1971E) 10,417.

Puerto Barrios Izabal, Guatemala. Town 150 m. (240 km.) NE of Guatemala City sit. on Caribbean Sea. Industries inc. oil refining. Port exporting coffee and bananas. Pop. (1972E) 30,900.

Puerto Cabello Carabobo, Venezuela. Town 20 m. (32 km.) N of Valencia sit. on Caribbean Sea. Industries inc. flour milling; manu. soap and candles. Port exporting coffee, cacao and hides. Pop. (1970E) 70,000.

Puerto de Santa Maria Cádiz, Spain. Town on NW coast sit. at mouth of Guadalete R. Industries inc. tanning and fish canning; manu. alcohol, liqueurs and soap. Port with an important trade in sherry. Pop. (1970E) 36,500.

Puerto Deseado Patagonia, Argentina. Town 150 m. (240 km.) SE of Comodoro Rivadavia at mouth of Deseado R. on the Atlantic. Railway terminus and port serving a sheep farming area.

Exports wool and skin. Industries inc. meat packing; manu. furniture.

Puerto La Cruz Anzoátegui, Venezuela. Town in NE, 6 m. (10 km.) NNE of Barcelona, and sit. on the Caribbean. The main industry is refining and exporting oil from the E Ilanos. Pop. (1970E) 82,000.

Puertollano Ciudad Real, Spain. Town 22 m. (35 km.) SSW of Ciudad Real on N slopes of the Sierra Morena. Mining and metalworking centre, producing coal, manganese, iron, copper pyrites. Industries inc. manu. asphalt, ammonium sulphate, fuel oil, metal products. Pop. (1970C) 53,001.

Puerto Montt Llanquihue, Chile. Cap. of province in S central Chile. Holiday resort for mountainous area and sea port. Pop. (1970E) 80,298.

Puerto Plata Dominican Republic. (i) Province of N bounded N by the Atlantic. Area, 809 sq. m. (2,095 sq. km.). Chief towns Puerto Plata, Altamira, Imbert, Luperón. Fertile agric. area crossed by the Cordillera Central. Main products coffee, cacao, tobacco, sugar-cane, rice, dairy cattle, maize, fruit. Pop. (1970E) 186,000. (ii) Town 35 m. (56 km.) N of Santiago. Officially called San Felipe de Puerto Plata. Sea port serving an agric. area. Processing and shipping centre for tobacco, coffee, cacao, rice, sugar-cane, bananas, hides, timber, Manu. dairy products, matches, lard, pasta, essential oils. Pop. (1970E) 32,000.

Puerto Rico West Indies. The most easterly of the Greater Antilles, forming a territory of the U.S.A. Area, 3,435 sq. m. (8,897 sq. km.). Puerto Rico, by the treaty of 1898, was ceded by Spain to the U.S. The name was changed from Porto Rico to Puerto Rico by an Act of Congress approved in 1932. Cap. San Juan, other towns, Bayamón, Ponce, Carolina, Caguas, Mayaguez. Mountainous, rising to over 4,000 ft. (1,219 metres) a.s.l. Main products, sugar cane, pineapples, citrus fruits, coffee and tobacco. Pop. (1970C) 2,712,033.

Puerto Varas Llanquihue, Chile. Town 12 m. (19 km.) N of Puerto Montt in S central Chile, sit. on shore of L. Llanquihue. Tourist centre. Pop. (1970E) 33,300.

Puget Sound Washington, U.S.A. Inlet of the Pacific Ocean in W of state, extending 100 m. (160 km.) S from the Juan de Fuca Strait to Olympia, 28 m. (45 km.) WSW of Tacoma.

Puglia Italy. Region in S Italy on the Adriatic Sea. Area, 2,883 sq. m. (7,468 sq. km.). The N consists of a plain on which sheep, cattle and horses are raised. In S there is a limestone plateau where wheat, used in the manu. of macaroni, barley, maize and pulses are grown. Olive oil, wine and fruits are also produced. Marble is quarried in Monte Gargano. Chief ports; Bari (the cap.), Brindisi and Taranto. Pop. (1975E) 3,771,949.

Pukë Albania. Village 20 m. (32 km.) E of Scutari, with nearby copper and iron deposits.

Pula Croatia, Yugoslavia. Town in NW sit. near S tip of the Istria peninsula. Port and tourist resort. Pop. (1971C) 47,414.

Punjab India. State in NW bounded NS by Himachal Pradesh, SE by Haryana and S by Rajasthan. Area, 47,205 sq. m. (122,261 sq. km.). Cap. Chandigarh. Mainly agric. with textile industries concentrated mainly in Chandigarh, Amritsar, Jullundur and Ludhiana. Pop. (1971C) 13,472,972.

Punjab Pakistan. Province in N bounded NE by Kashmir and E by Punjab, India. Area, 70,178 sq. m. (181,761 sq. km.). Cap. Lahore. The main products, from irrigated lands, are wheat, cotton, maize, rice and sugar-cane.

Puno Peru. (i) Dept. of SE Peru on the Bolivian border. Area, 26,140 sq. m. (67,703 sq. km.). Chief towns Huancané, Juliaca, Juli, Puno. Plateau between high mountain ranges, drained by Coata, Ramis and Inambari Rs. Main products grain, livestock, tobacco. Minerals inc. silver (at Lampa), gold (Poto and Santo Domingo), oil (Pirin). Pop. (1972C) 779,594. (ii) Town 100 m. (160 km.) ENE of Arequipa on NW shore of L. Titicaca. Dept. cap., communication and commercial centre for SE Peru. L. port, railway

terminus and customs point. Trade in wool and fur. Pop. (1970E) 25,415.

Punta Arenas Magallanes, Chile. Cap. of province in extreme S sit. on the Strait of Magellan, in a sheep farming area. Port exporting wool and meat. Pop. (1970E) 50,000.

Puntarenas Puntarenas, Costa Rica. Town 50 m. (80 km.) W of San José sit. on Pacific coast. Industries inc. tuna fishing and soap making. Port exporting coffee and bananas. Pop. (1970E) 30,829.

Purbeck, Isle of Dorset, England. Peninsula in S Dorset extending 12 m. (19 km.) W to E into the English Channel along the S side of Poole Harbour. The main product is limestone. Chief towns are Swanage and Corfe Castle.

Puri Orissa, India. Town 237 m. (379 km.) SW of Calcutta and sit. on Bay of Bengal. Noted for the temple of the God Jagannath (Juggernaut) whose image is dragged through the streets on a float during the annual festival.

Purmerend Nord-Holland, Netherlands. Town 10 m. (16 km.) N of Amsterdam on the S edge of Beemster Polder. Market for a farming area. Industries inc. manu. refrigerators, wood products, food products, tiles. Pop. (1974E) 29,954.

Purús River Brazil/Peru. Rises in Peruvian Andes and flows 2,000 m. (3,200 km.) NE through NW Braz. to join Amazon R. 110 m. (176 km.) WSW of Manáus, Brazil.

Pusan South Korea. City sit. on SE coast. Industries inc. railway engineering, shipbuilding, rice milling, salt refining and textiles. Port handling rice, fish and soybeans. Pop. (1970C) 1,878,785.

Puteaux Hauts-de-Seine, France. Suburb of W Paris on Seine R. Industries inc. engineering and printing; manu. perfumes.

Putney Greater London, England. Area of SW London on S bank of Thames R. Putney Bridge is the starting point of the annual Oxford and Cambridge boat race.

Putumayo Colombia. Intendency of SW Colombia bounded S by Peru and Ecuador. Area, 10,220 sq. m. (26.470 sq. km.). Cap. Mocoa. Thickly forested plains rising W to the Andes. Tropical climate. A mainly Indian area producing some rubber, resins, timber and medicinal plants, with some cattle farming on the Andean slopes. Pop. (1973E) 110,100.

Putamayo River Colombia/Peru/Brazil. Rises in Colombian Andes and flows 980 m. (1,568 km.) ESE forming the boundary between Colombia and Peru, entering Braz. (as Içá R.) and joining Amazon R.

Puy-de-Dôme France. Dept. in central France in northern part of the Massif Central. Area, 3095 sq. m. (8,016 sq. km.). Chief towns, Clermont-Ferrand (the cap.) and Thiers. In the W the Auvergne Mountains rise to Puy de Sancy, 6,187 ft. (1,904 metres) a.s.l. in the E the Forez Mountains rise to 5,380 ft. (1,639 metres) a.s.l. The fertile plain of the Limagne in between is watered by Rs. Allier and Dore. The main occupations are viticulture and farming. Pop. (1975C) 580,033.

Puy, Le Haute-Loire, France. Cap. of dept. in S central France sit. on Loire R. Manu. lace and liqueurs. Pop. (1975C) 29,024.

Puyo Napo-Pastaza, Ecuador. Town 45 m. (72 km.) ESE of Ambato. Trading centre for the nearby Mera oilfield.

Pwllheli Gwynedd, Wales. Town in NW sit. on Cardigan Bay. Seaside resort. Pop. (1973E) 4,020.

Pyatigorsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town and spa 216 m. (346 km.) ESE of Krasnodar in the North Caucasus. Industries inc. metal working; manu. clothing and furniture. Pop. 70,000.

Pyongan North North Korea. Province of NW bounded N by China across the Yalu R. Area, 10,982 sq. m. (28,443 sq. km.). Cap. Sinuiju. Mountainous and sparsely settled except NW. The main occupation is lumbering, with some gold and coalmining. Pop. (1975E) 1.76m.

Pyongan South North Korea. Province of NW bounded N by N. Pyongan. Area, 5,764 sq. m. (14,929 sq. km.). Chief towns Pyongyang (cap.), Chinnampo. Low-lying on coast, rising to mountainous interior. Drained by Taedong R. Mainly agric. producing millet, soybeans, fruit, rice. Extensive coal fields and some gold mines. Mountainous area supports stock farming, with some lumbering. Pop. (1975E) 2.25m.

Pyongyang South Pyongan, North Korea. Cap. and city 120 m. (192 km.) NW of Seoul on Taedong R. Industrial and market centre of an agric. and mining area. Industries inc. sugar refining, chemicals, textiles, brewing; manu. matches, machinery. Pop. (1978E) 1.5m.

Pyrénées, Atlantiques France. Dept. of SW France bounded W by the Atlantic, S by the Spanish border. Area, 2,978 sq. m. (7,712 sq. km.). Pop. (1975C) 534,748.

Pyrénées, Hautes France. Dept. of SW France in the central Pyrénées bounded S by the Spanish frontier and extending N to the Adour lowland. Area, 1,751 sq. m. (4,535 sq. km.). Cap. Tarbes. Main occupations lumbering, stock farming, quarrying, with agric. in irrigated areas and mountain valleys. Tourist area and, at Lourdes, centre of pilgrimage. Pop. (1975C) 227,222.

Pyrénées France/Spain. Mountain range extending *c.* 275 m. (440 km.) W to E from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean Sea along the French/Spanish frontier. The central Pyrénées are the highest and largest, rising to 11,168 ft. (3,404 metres) a.s.l. The E Pyrénées fall to the Mediterranean from 9,000 ft. (2,743 metres) a.s.l., the W Pyrénées are in general 3,000–4,000 ft. (914–1,219 metres) a.s.l. Noted for mountain torrents and cascades, and natural amphitheatre structures. There are few passes.

Pyrénées-Orientales France. Dept. in central S France bounded E by the Gulf of Lions and S by Spain. Area, 1,600 sq. m. (4,144 sq. km.). Cap. Perpignan. The W part is mountainous, rising to Pic Carlitte, 9,583 ft. (2,921 metres) a.s.l. There is a coastal plain in the E. Mainly a wine-growing and farming area. Pop. (1975C) 299,506.

Pyrgos Elis, Greece. Town 40 m. (64 km.) SSW of Patras near mouth of Alpheus R. Commercial centre. Industries inc. manu. beverages, tobacco products. Exports fruit and wine through the port of Katokolon. Pop. (1971E) 20,500.

Q

Qachas Nek Qachas Nek, Lesotho. Area SE of Maseru in the Drakensberg Mountains, on the South African frontier. Area, 1,520 sq. m. (3,935 sq. km.). Pop. (1972E) 70,000.

Qalyûbîya Egypt. Province of S Lower Egypt bounded W by Damietta Nile, E by the Arabian desert. Area, 364 sq. m. Chief towns Benha (cap.), Qalyub. Agric. areas produce cotton, cereals, flax, fruit. The main industry is cotton ginning. Pop. (1966C) 1.2m.

Qantara, El Egypt. Village 24 m. (38 km.) S of Port Said on Suez Canal. Stands on an anc. caravan route between Egypt and Syria. Built in 1914–18 war.

Qatar The State of Qatar, which includes the whole of the Qatar peninsula, extends on the landward side from Khor al Odeid to the boundaries of the Saudi Arabian province of Hasa. Area, approx. 4,247 sq. m. (11,000 sq. km.). Cap. Doha. Main product petroleum. Iron, steel, and fertilizers are also produced. Dukhan in W is the chief oilfield. Pop. (1978E) 200,000.

Qattara Depression Egypt. Depression 30 m. (48 km.) S of El Alamein; approx. 200 m. (320 km.) long and 75 m. (120 km.) wide and its lowest point 440 ft. (134 metres) b.s.l.

Qena Egypt. Cap. and market town in governorate of same name. Sit. 32 m. (51 km.) N of Luxor on E bank of R. Nile. Area of governorate 699 sq. m. (1,811 sq. km.). Routes through the E desert begin here, inc. the pilgrimages to Mecca. Pop. (1975E) 78,000.

Qishm Iran. Island in (Persian) Gulf approx. 70 m. (112 km.) long and 2–15 m. (3–24 km.) wide. Chief town, Qisham. Main occupations fishing, salt, cultivating cereals and dates. Pop. (1975E) 15,000.

Quantock Hills Somerset, England. Sit. approx. 11 m. (18 km.) NNE from Taunton. Highest point 1,262 ft. (385 metres) at Will's Neck.

Quebec Canada. Province, bounded on W and S by Ontario, the U.S.A. and New Brunswick, on NE by Labrador. Quebec was formerly known as New France or Canada from 1535–1763; as the province of Quebec from 1763–90; as Lower Canada from 1791–1846; as Canada East from 1846–67, and when, by the union of the four original provinces, the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada was formed, it again became known as the province of Quebec (Québec). The Quebec Act, passed by the British Parliament in 1774, guaranteed to the people of the newly conquered French territory in N America security in their religion and language, their customs and tenures, under their own civil laws. Area, 594,860 sq. m. (1,540,668 sq. km.), of which 523,000 sq. m. (1,354,570 sq. km.) is land and 71,000 sq. m. (183,890 sq. km.) is water. Principal cities, Quebec (cap.); Montreal; Laval; Sherbrooke; Verdun; Trois-Rivières and Hull. Pop. (1976C) 6,234,445.

Quebec Quebec, Canada. Cap. of Province. Sit. on St. Lawrence R. at confluence of R. St. Charles. Manu. wood pulp and paper, newsprint and paper products, clothing, food products, etc. Pop. (1976C) 173,959.

Quedlinburg Magdeburg, German Democratic Republic. Market town on R. Bode 13 m. (21 km.) SW of Magdeburg. Main occupation horticulture. Pop. (1973E) 30,280.

Queenborough Kent, England. Town on Isle of Sheppey, 2 m. (3 km.) S of Sheerness. Industries inc. glassmaking, pharmaceuticals, fertilizers and boatbuilding. Pop. (1978E) 3,500.

Queen Charlotte Islands British Columbia, Canada. Approx. 150 islands off the coast of Canada. Area, 3,780 sq. m. (9,790 sq. km.). Main occupation fishing and lumbering. Pop. (1971E) 3,000.

Queen Elizabeth Islands Northwest Territories, Canada. Nineteen islands in Canadian arctic. The largest are Axel Heiberg, Devon, Ellesmere and Melville.

Queen Maud Land Norwegian Antarctica. Area of the Antarctic continent between 20° W and 45° E, forming a depend. of Norway.

Queensferry Scotland. Lothian Region. Town 9 m. (14 km.) WNW of Edinburgh on the Firth of Forth. South Queensferry on the S shore is a port and market town for agric. produce. It is linked by the Forth Railway Bridge to North Queensferry on the N shore (Fife Region). Pop. (1973E) 5,339.

Queensland Australia. Second largest state of Australia, bounded N by Gulf of Carpentaria and Torres Strait, E by S. Pacific, S by New South Wales, and W by North West Territory. Divided into two areas by Great Dividing Range, which follows coastline at distance of from 100–300 m. (160–480 km.); country between range and coast consists of alluvial areas and rich river valleys. Area, 667,000 sq. m. (1,727,530 sq. km.), with seaboard of 3,236 m. (5,178 km.). Cap. Brisbane. Food processing is the main industry. Main exports are meat, sugar, wool, dairy produce and minerals. Principal minerals copper, coal, lead, zinc, silver, gold and bauxite. Oil was discovered at Moonie in S Queensland in 1961. A pipeline has been laid from Moonie to Brisbane, where refineries are operating. Large natural gas reserves have been proved in S and Central Queensland and a pipeline has been laid from Roma to Brisbane. Approx. one-third of the secondary production of the State is from works processing primary products, the most important being sugar-mills, meat works, butter factories and sawmills. Pop. (1971C) 1,823,362.

Queenstown Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town 100 m. (160 km.) NW of E. London. Agric. centre for wheat, cattle and wool. Pop. (1970E) 40,000.

Quemoy Quemoy Island, Taiwan. Town on Quemoy (or Kinmen) Island 15 m. (24 km.) E of Amoy (on the Chinese coast) in the Formosa Strait. Trading centre for rice and wheat; kaolin is quarried nearby.

Que Que Rhodesia. City in central region. Industries include steel and chrome processing and gold roasting. Distribution centre for agric. products inc. tobacco. Pop. (1977E) 54,600.

Quercy France. Region of SW France sit. in Lot and Tarn-et-Garonne depts. Farming area producing vines, fruit and sheep. Drained by the Dordogne, Lot and Aveyron Rs. in fertile valleys. Chief town, Cahors.

Querétaro Mexico. (i) State sit. mainly in central plateau. Area, 4,432 sq. m. (11,479 sq. km.). Crops inc. cereals and fruit. Minerals inc. mercury and opals. Pop. (1970C) 485,523. (ii) Cap. of the State of the same name. Pop. (1970E) 84,000.

Quetta Balúchistan, Pakistan. Provincial cap. Military station and commercial centre on the route through the Bolan Pass to Afghánistán. Trades in carpets and wool. Manu. include engineering and flour milling. Other occupations inc. fruit growing and coalmining. The Indian Army Staff College was estab. here 1907. Quetta was nearly destroyed in an earthquake in 1935. Pop. (1972E) 140,000.

Quezaltenango Guatemala. Cap. of Quezaltenango dept., sit. 70 m. (112 km.) WNW of Guatemala City. Main occupations textile manu., flour milling and brewing. Pop. (1971E) 54,500.

Quezon City Philippines. Cap. since 1948 and laid out in 1940. Sit. just NE of Manila, the old cap. Mainly residential and named after the first Pres. Manuel Luis Quezon (1878–1944). Pop. (1970C) 754,452.

Quibdó Chocó, Colombia. Cap. of Chocó dept. Sit. on Atrato R. 200 m. (320 km.) WNW of Bogotá. Mining is important occupation esp. for platinum and gold. Pop. (1974E) 179,600.

Quiché Guatemala. (i) Dept. of W central Guatemala bounded N by Mexico. Area, 3,234 sq. m. (8,376 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous, with the Sierra de Chaucús and the Cuchumatanes range sloping to lowland (N). Drained by Chixoy and Montagua Rs. Farming area with some lumbering; main products maize, beans, coffee, tobacco, sugarcane, potatoes, livestock. Pop. (1972E) 311,492. (ii) Town otherwise known as Santa Cruz del Quiché, 50 m. (80 km.) NW of Guatemala. Dept. cap. Market town for an agric. area, noted for the nearby ruins of Utatlán, anc. Indian cap. Pop. (1970E) 6,472.

Quilmes Argentina. Seaside resort sit. 9 m. (14 km.) SE of Buenos Aires on R. Plate. Important industries inc. oil refining, textiles, glass and metal goods manu. Pop. (1970C) 245,165.

Quilon Kerala, India. Port sit. on Malabar coast 35 m. (56 km.) NW of Trivandrum. Manu. textiles, rope and mats. Pop. (1971C) 124,072.

Quimper Finistère, France. Important tourist resort in Brittany. Manu. pottery. Pop. (1975C) 60,510.

Quincy Illinois, U.S.A. City sit. 95 m. (152 km.) W of Springfield on R. Mississippi. Manu. agric. machinery, footwear, clothing and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 45,288.

Quincy Massachusetts, U.S.A. Industrial city sit. 8 m. (13 km.) SSE of Boston. Shipbuilding, quarrying and foundry products are among important industries. Pop. (1970C) 87,966.

Quindío Nevada, Colombia. Mountain in W central Colombia near Nevado del Tolima in the Cordillera Central. Height, 16,900 ft. (5,151 metres) a.s.l. At the S foot is Quindío Pass, the main trans-Cordillera route.

Quintana Roo Mexico. Territory sit. on Yucatán Peninsula. Cap. Chetumal. Area, 19,438 sq. m. (50,344 sq. km.). Tropical humid region and mainly undeveloped. Pop. (1970C) 88,150.

Quito Pichincha, Ecuador. Cap. of Rep. and of province of Pichincha. Sit. on plateau of the Andes at 9,350 ft. (2,850 metres). Manu. inc. clothing, leather goods and carpets. Pop. (1970E) 600,000.

Qum Iran. Place of pilgrimage and sacred to the Shia Moslems, the official religion of Iran. Sit. 90 m. (144 km.) S of Tehrán. Manu. footwear and pottery. Pop. (1976C) 246,831.

Quthing Quthing, Lesotho. Village 80 m. (128 km.) SSE of Maseru near the Orange R. S terminus of the main N to S road.

Qytet Stalin Albania. Town 8 m. (13 km.) NNW of Berat on Devoll R. Oil centre, linked by pipeline to Valona, with important refineries. Pop. (1970E) 14,000.

R

Raasay Scotland. Highland Region. Island in Inner Hebrides separated from the mainland by the Inner Sound and from the E coast of Skye by the Sound of Raasay. Area, 28 sq. m. (72 sq. km.). Hilly, rising to 1,456 ft. (444 metres) a.s.l. in the S. Chief occupations crofting and fishing. Pop. (1976E) 163.

Rabat Morocco. Cap. of Morocco sit. on Atlantic coast at mouth of Bou Regreg R. Industries inc. flour milling; manu. textiles, rugs, bricks. The harbour is obstructed and seaborne trade prevented. Pop. (1973C) 702,600.

Rabaul New Britain, Papua New Guinea. Town on NE coast of island. Sea port exporting copra and cacao, sit. in a volcanic area. Pop. (1971E) 25,000.

Rabigh Hejaz, Saudi Arabia. Town 90 m. (144 km.) N of Jidda on the Sherm Rabigh inlet of the Red Sea. Port with coastal trade. Date growing centre.

Racibórz Opole, Poland. Town in SW, near border with Czech., sit. on Oder R. Industries inc. manu. electrical and other machinery and soap. R. port. Pop. (1975E) 42,000.

Racine Wisconsin, U.S.A. City 23 m. (37 km.) SSE of Milwaukee on L. Michigan. Industries inc. manu. electrical equipment, agric. machinery, hardware, paints and varnishes. L. port. Pop. (1970C) 95,162.

Radcliffe Greater Manchester, England. Town 7 m. (11 km.) NNW of Manchester. Industries inc. engineering, textiles, chemicals and paper manu. Pop. (1973E) 29,630.

Radium Hill South Australia, Australia. Mining settlement 60 m. (96 km.) SW of Broken Hill, New South Wales. The mine was worked for radium in the 1920s and for uranium in the 1950s; it is now closed.

Radom Kielce, Poland. Town 60 m. (96 km.) S of Warsaw. Industries inc. manu. agric. machinery, leather, glass, wire and nails. Pop. (1972E) 165,000.

Radstock *see* **Norton-Radstock**

Ragged Islands Bahamas. Arch *c.* 175 m. (280 km.) SE of Nassau and 70 m. (112 km.) N of Cuba. A chain of cays extending *c.* 70 m. (112 km.) N, main islands Great Ragged Island, Little Ragged Island. Area, 5 sq. m. (13 sq. km.). Pop. (1970C) 208.

Ragusa Sicilia, Italy. Town 34 m. (54 km.) WSW of Syracuse sit. on Irminio R. Industries inc. oil extracting and refining and asphalt mining; manu. textiles and cement. Pop. (1975E) 60,000.

Rahway New Jersey, U.S.A. City 11 m. (18 km.) SSW of Newark. Industries inc. manu. chemicals, rubber products and machinery. Pop. (1970C) 29,114.

Raiatea French Polynesia, South Pacific. Island in Leeward group of the Society Islands. Area, 92 sq. m. (238 sq. km.). Cap. Uturoa. Volcanic and mountainous, rising to 3,388 ft. (1,033 metres) a.s.l. in Mount Temehani. Produces copra, tobacco, kapok, fruit. Industries at Uturoa inc. fruit canning. Pop. (1971E) 6,406.

Raichur Karnataka, India. Town 110 m. (176 km.) SW of Hyderabad. Commercial centre for a farming area, trading in cereals and cotton. Industries inc. cotton ginning. Pop. (1971E) 80,000.

Rainier, Mount Washington, U.S.A. Mountain peak in the Cascade Range 14,408 ft. (4,392 metres) a.s.l., and centre of Mount Rainier National Park. It has permanent icefields and 26 extensive glaciers.

Rainy Lake Canada/U.S.A. L. on the boundary between Minnesota, U.S.A.

and Ontario, Canada, drained by Rainy R. which flows 85 m. (136 km.) W along the frontier into the L. of the Woods. Area, 345 sq. m. (894 sq. km.).

Raipur Madhya Pradesh, India. Town 165 m. (264 km.) E of Nagpur. Market town for an agric. area, trading in rice and oilseeds. Industries inc. engineering, rice milling and oilseed milling. Pop. (1971C) 205,909.

Raivavae French Polynesia, South Pacific. Island 100 m. (160 km.) SE of Tubuai Island. Area, *c.* 6 sq. m. Chief town Amaru. Volcanic. Produces coffee, arrowroot.

Rajahmundry Andhra Pradesh, India. Town sit. 215 m. (344 km.) ESE of Hyderabad on Godavari R. Market centre trading in rice and salt. Industries inc. textiles, esp. cotton; manu. paper and tiles. Pop. (1971C) 188,841.

Rajasthan India. State in NW India bounded W by Pakistan and S by Gujarat. Area, 132,152 sq. m. (342,274 sq. km.). Chief towns Jaipur (the cap.), Jodhpur, Ajmer, Bikaner, Beawar, Kota and Udaipur. Desert in W, mountainous in centre with the Aravalli Range rising in S to 5,650 ft. (1,722 metres) a.s.l., hilly and fertile in E. Chief occupation farming; chief products wheat, maize, millet and cotton. Pop. (1971C) 25,724,142.

Rajin Hamgyong North, North Korea. Hamgyong, otherwise called Najin. Town 40 m. (64 km.) E of Chongjin on the Sea of Japan. Ice-free fishing port and naval base. Terminus of the coastal and N frontier railway from Wonsan.

Rajkot Gujarat, India. Town 125 m. (200 km.) WSW of Ahmadabad in the Kathiawar peninsula. Market centre trading in cotton and grain. Industries inc. tanning, oilseed and flour milling; manu. chemicals. Pop. (1971C) 300,152.

Rajshahi Rajshahi, Bangladesh. Cap. of division 120 m. (192 km.) WNW of Dacca. Market town trading in rice, jute, oilseeds, wheat and cane. Industries inc. milling, esp. rice, atta, flour and sugar, and soap manu.

Raleigh North Carolina, U.S.A. State cap. sit. in N centre of state. Industries inc. printing, publishing and textiles; manu. cottonseed oil. Trading centre for tobacco. Pop. (1970C) 121,577.

Rama Zelaya, Nicaragua. Town 37 m. (59 km.) WNW of Bluefields on Escondido R. Trading centre for bananas, sugar, livestock. R. port and terminus of the road from the Pacific coast.

Ramadi Iraq. Governorate of central Iraq. Area, 55,188 sq. m. (142,937 sq. km.). Cap. Ar Ramadi, formerly called Dulaim.

Ramat Gan Israel. City 2 m. (3 km.) NE of Jaffa-Tel Aviv on the Plain of Sharon. Industries inc. textiles; manu. food products and furniture. Pop. (1972E) 117,500.

Rampur Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 110 m. (176 km.) E of Delhi. Commercial centre trading in cotton, grain and sugarcane. Industries inc. sugar refining and metal working; manu. chemicals and pottery. Pop. (1971C) 161,802.

Ramsbottom Greater Manchester, England. Town sit. 7 m. (11 km.) NE of Bolton on Irwell R. Industries inc. engineering and textiles; manu. paper and soap. Pop. (1973E) 16,710.

Ramsey Cambridgeshire, England. Town 9 m. (14 km.) NNE of Huntingdon. Market town for an agric. area. Pop. (1977E) 5,870.

Ramsey Isle of Man. Town sit. 16 m. (26 km.) NNE of Douglas on NE coast. Industries inc. tourism and fishing. Pop. (1976E) 5,372.

Ramsgate Kent, England. Town in NE Kent and in the Isle of Thanet. Industries inc. tourism and fishing. Pop. (1973E) 40,090.

Rancagua O'Higgins, Chile. Cap of province sit. in central Chile. Market and manu. centre for an agric. area. Industries inc. agric. engineering, flour milling and food canning. It has a railway link with the El Teniente copper mine. Pop. (1970E) 74,048.

Rance River France. Rises in Côte du Nord dept. and flows 62 m. (99 km.) E

and N to enter the Gulf of St. Malo by an estuary 12 m. (19 km.) long between St. Malo and Dinard, on the N coast. There is a marine power station in the estuary.

Ranchi Bihar, India. Town 186 m. (298 km.) WNW of Calcutta on Chota Nagpur plateau, at 2,000 ft. (610 metres) a.s.l. Commercial centre trading in rice, maize, cotton and oilseeds. Pop. (1971C) 256,011.

Randers Åarhus, Denmark. Town and port in NE, sit. at mouth of Gudenaa R. and at the head of Randers Fjord. Industries inc. brewing, distilling and railway engineering; manu. gloves. Pop. (1977E) 63,662.

Randfontein Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town sit. 20 m. (32 km.) W of Johannesburg on the Witwatersrand at 5,600 ft. (1,707 metres) a.s.l. Industries inc. engineering, food processing, gold-mining. Pop. (1970E) 2,951.

Rangoon Burma. Cap. of Burma sit. on Rangoon R. 21 m. (34 km.) from its mouth. Industries inc. milling, oil refining and engineering; manu. matches and soap. Sea port exporting rice, cotton and timber, esp. teak. Pop. (1973E) 3,662,312.

Rangpur Rajshahi, Bangladesh. Cap. of district sit. 164 m. (262 km.) NW of Dacca. Trading centre for rice, jute, tobacco and oilseeds. Industries inc. manu. electrical machinery, bricks and cutlery.

Rannoch, Loch Scotland. Loch in central Scot. extending 9 m. (14 km.) E to W. Width up to 1 m. (1.5 km.). Fed by R. Ericht and drained by R. Tummel.

Rapa French Polynesia, South Pacific. Island *c.* 325 m. (520 km.) SE of Raivavae in the Tubuai group. Area, 16 sq. m. (41 sq. km.). Chief town, Ahurei. Mountainous, rising to 2,077 ft. (633 metres) a.s.l. Chief product copra. Pop. (1971E) 384.

Rapallo Liguria, Italy. Town sit. on Gulf of Genoa in a fertile area producing vines, olives and flowers. Industries inc. tourism; manu. olive oil, wine and cement. Pop. (1971E) 27,500.

Rapid City South Dakota, U.S.A. Sit. in E centre of state, in the Black Hills. Commercial centre of an agric. and mining area. Industries inc. milling flour and timber; manu. cement, bricks and tiles. Pop. (1970C) 43,836.

Rappananock River Virginia, U.S.A. Rises in the Blue Ridge Mountains and flows 210 m. (336 km.) SE to Chesapeake Bay. Main trib. Rapidan R.

Rarotonga Cook Islands, South Pacific. Largest and furthest SW of the Cook Islands. Area, 16,500 acres. Chief town Avarua. Volcanic, rising to 2,110 ft. (643 metres) a.s.l. Exports fruit and copra from 2 harbours.

Ras al Khaima United Arab Emirates. Furthest NE of the sheikhdoms of the United Arab Emirates, on a peninsula extending NE from the S coast of the Gulf into the Strait of Hormuz. Area 400 sq. m. (1,036 sq. km.). Chief town Ras Al Khaima. Bounded NE by the Russ al Jibal district of N Oman, which the United Arab Emirates separates from the rest of Oman, E by the Gulf of Oman, W by the Gulf. Low-lying with desert coastline rising to hills inland. Chief products petroleum, dates. Pop. (1976E) 57,282.

Rasht Gilan, Iran. Cap. of province in NW sit. near the Caspian Sea and the Alburg Mountains. Trading centre for an agric. area, trading in farm produce esp. rice. Silk is also important. Manu. textiles, hosiery and carpets. Pop. (1976C) 187,203.

Ras Tanura Al Hasa, Saudi Arabia. Town sit. 25 m. (40 km.) N of Dhahran on the (Persian) Gulf. The main industry is refining and shipping oil from the fields at Dhahran, Abqaiq and Qatif.

Rasul Punjab, Pakistan. Village 31 m. (50 km.) WNW of Gujarat. Head of Jhelum R. with an important hydro-electric power station.

Rathenow Potsdam, German Democratic Republic. Town sit. in W centre, on Havel R. Industries inc. manu. scientific precision instruments, agric. machinery and chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 31,716.

Rathlin Island Antrim, Northern Ireland. Island off the N coast of Antrim, 6 m. (10 km.) long.

Ratlam Madhya Pradesh, India. Town 70 m. (112 km.) NW of Indore. Commercial centre trading in cotton and grain. Industries inc. textiles. Pop. (1971C) 118,625.

Ratnagiri Maharashtra, India. Town 140 m. (224 km.) SSE of Bombay on the Arabian Sea. District cap. Port, exporting timber, fish, rice and bamboo. The main industries are fishing, fish processing, tanning. Pop. (1971E) 38,000.

Rauma Turku-Pori, Finland. Town 50 m. (80 km.) NW of Turku on the Gulf of Bothnia. Port, handling timber and cellulose. Industries inc. shipbuilding, sawmilling, pulp and cellulose manu., tanning, engineering. Trad. noted for lace. Pop. (1972C) 27,445.

Ravenna Emilia-Romagna, Italy. Cap. of province of same name connected with the Adriatic Sea by a 5 m. (8 km.) canal. Trading centre for agric. produce. Industries inc. milling. Noted for its examples of Byzantine art. Pop. (1973E) 135,624.

Ravensburg Baden-Württemberg, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 47 m. (75 km.) SSW of Ulm. Industries inc. engineering; manu. textiles and pharmaceutical products. Pop. (1971E) 31,900.

Ravi River India/Pakistan. Rises in the Pir Panjal Range in Himachal Pradesh, India, and flows 450 m. (720 km.) W and SW past Lahore, Pakistan, to join Chenab R. *c.* 34 m. (54 km.) N of Multan. Navigable up to Lahore: feeds the Upper Bari Doab canal.

Rawalpindi Rawalpindi, Pakistan. City sit. 160 m. (264 km.) NNW of Lahore. Cap. of Rawalpindi division. Military station and trading centre for grain, wool and timber. Industries inc. oil refining, chemicals and railway engineering; manu. furniture. Pop. (1972E) 508,000.

Rawmarsh South Yorkshire, England. Town 2 m. (3 km.) NNE of Rotherham sit. in a coalmining district. Industries inc. mining and iron-founding. Pop. (1977E) 19,630.

Rawson Chubut, Argentina. Cap. of province sit. 345 m. (552 km.) SSW of Bahia Blanca near S Atlantic coast. Market town for an agric. area, trading in grain and sheep. Industries inc. milling. Pop. (1970C) 7,229.

Rawtenstall Lancashire, England. Town sit. 6 m. (10 km.) SSW of Burnley on Irwell R. Industries inc. textiles, esp. cotton and woollen goods; manu. carpets and footwear. Pop. (1973E) 20,950.

Raxaul Bihar, India. Village 23 m. (37 km.) N of Motihari and 3 m. (5 km.) S of Birganj, Nepál. Border station and railway junction with the main customs point for Nepál trade.

Razgrad Ruse, Bulgaria. Town 34 m. (54 km.) SE of Ruse on Beli Lom R. Trading centre for the W Deliorman agric. area; handles cattle, grain, legumes, sunflowers, timber. Manu. starch, leather. Pop. (1970E) 37,144.

Ré, Île de Charente-Maritime, France. Island off La Rochelle in the Bay of Biscay, separated from the mainland by the Pertuis Breton. Area 30 sq. m. (78 sq. km.). Chief occupations fishing and farming. Pop. 10,000.

Reading Berkshire, England. County town in central S sit. at confluence of Rs. Thames and Kennet. Industries inc. engineering, brewing, printing, horticulture and biscuit making. Pop. (1975E) 141,000.

Reading Pennsylvania, U.S.A. City sit. 46 m. (74 km.) NW of Philadelphia on Schuykill R. Industries inc. railway engineering; manu. metal goods, machinery, optical goods and hosiery. Pop. (1970C) 87,643.

Recife Pernambuco, Brazil. State cap. in NE, on the Atlantic coast. Sit. partly on the mainland, partly on a peninsula, and partly on an island. Industries inc. sugar refining, cotton milling, pineapple canning and textiles. Sea port exporting sugar, rum and molasses, cotton, timber and fruit. Naval station and airport. Pop. (1975E) 1,249,821.

Recklinghausen North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. 12 m. (19 km.) NW of Dortmund in the Ruhr district. Industries

inc. coalmining, iron founding and brewing; manu. mining machinery, coal-tar products, soap and cement. Pop. (1971E) 125,400.

Redbridge Greater London, England. District of E London N of Thames R. Pop. (1973E) 237,180.

Redcar Cleveland, England. Town sit. 7 m. (11 km.) NE of Middlesbrough on North Sea. Resort. Industries inc. manu. steel and chemicals. Pop. (1971C) 31,640.

Red Deer Alberta, Canada. Town sit. 82 m. (131 km.) N of Calgary on Red Deer R. Market town for a farming, lumbering and mining area. Pop. (1978E) 36,314.

Redditch Hereford and Worcester, England. Town 12 m. (19 km.) S of Birmingham. Industries inc. manu. fishing tackle, needles and small metal goods. Pop. (1973E) 44,750.

Rede River England. Rises on Carter Fell in the Cheviot Hills and flows 21 m. (34 km.) SE and S to join Tyne R. at Redesmouth, 24 m. (38 km.) NW of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Redhill Surrey, England. Town sit. 20 m. (32 km.) S of London at the foot of the North Downs. Residential. Pop. (1971C) 56,088 with Reigate.

Redlands California, U.S.A. City sit. 60 m. (96 km.) E of Los Angeles in a fruit growing area. Industries inc. fruit packing. Pop. (1970C) 36,355.

Redondo Beach California, U.S.A. City sit. 16 m. (26 km.) SW of Los Angeles on the Pacific coast. Industries inc. tourism. Pop. (1970C) 56,075.

Red River U.S.A. Rises on the Llano Estacado and flows 1,000 m. (1,600 km.) E across NW Texas to form the Texas/Oklahoma boundary, then turns briefly into SW Arkansas and S again into Louisiana, past Shreveport, and SE past Alexandria to join R. Mississippi. Used for water storage, particularly in L. Texoma on the Texas/Oklahoma border, area 223 sq. m. (578 sq. km.). Navigation impeded by silt.

Red River of the North U.S.A./Canada. Formed by confluence of Rs. Otter Tail and Bois de Sioux in E North Dakota, and flows 350 m. (560 km.) N to form the North Dakota/Minnesota border and enters Canada at Pembino; continues N across Manitoba to receive Assiniboine R. at Winnipeg, and empty into L. Winnipeg. Its valley is fertile, esp. for wheat.

Redruth Cornwall, England. Town 18 m. (29 km.) ENE of Penzance. Market town. Industries inc. tin mining, electronics, clothing manu. and light engineering. Pop. Camborne-Redruth (1973E) 43,970.

Red Sea Extends 1,500 m. (2,400 km.) SSE from Suez to the Strait of Bab el Mandeb between NE Africa and SW Asia. The N end divides into the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gulf of Suez, separated by the Sinai peninsula. Linked to the Mediterranean Sea by the Suez Canal. Important shipping lane when Canal is in use; chief ports Suez, Egypt; Port Sudan, Sudan; Massawa, Ethiopia; Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Redwood City California, U.S.A. Sit. 24 m. (38 km.) SSE of San Francisco on the peninsula between the Pacific Ocean and San Francisco Bay. Industries inc. manu. cement, leather and electronic equipment. Port exporting oil and salt. Pop. (1970C) 55,686.

Ree, Lough Irish Republic. L. on Shannon R. between County Roscommon to W, and County Longford and County Westmeath to E. Length 17 m. (27 km.), width up to 7 m. (11 km.). Noted for trout fishing.

Regensburg Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany. Town in SE sit. on Danube R. Industries inc. brewing and sugar refining; manu. machinery, soap and furniture. R. port. Pop. (1971E) 131,700.

Reggio di Calabria Calabria, Italy. Town in the Strait of Messina, in extreme SW tip of Italy. Cap. of province of same name. Industries inc. fruit canning; manu. olive oil, pasta and furniture. Sea port exporting citrus fruits, olive oil and wine. Pop. (1973E) 171,928.

Reggio nell'Emilia Emilia-Romagna, Italy. Town in central N, and cap. of pro-

vince of same name. Industries inc. railway, agric. and motor engineering; manu. wine and cement. Pop. (1973E) 128,930.

Regina Saskatchewan, Canada. Cap. of province sit. in central S, in an extensive wheat-growing area. Commercial centre with important distribution trades, esp. agric. implements, cars and hardware, and access to deposits of light oil and potash. Industries inc. oil refining; manu. cement, paints and varnishes. W headquarters of the Mounted Police. Pop. (1976E) 147,529.

Regnitz River Federal Republic of Germany. Formed by union of Rs. Pegnitz and Rednitz at Fürth, and flows 40 m. (64 km.) N to join Main R. below Bamberg.

Rehoboth Gebiet South West Africa/Namibia. Area of central SW Africa immediately S of Windhoek district. Area, *c.* 12,420 sq. m. (*c.* 32,168 sq. km.). Chief town Rehoboth. Occupied by the Basters, a race of mixed European-Nama descent.

Rehovoth Judaea, Israel. town 13 m. (21 km.) SSE of Tel Aviv on the Judaean plain. Centre of an area growing citrus fruit. Manu. dairy products, metal products, glass, pharmaceutical goods, fruit juice. Pop. (1971E) 37,900.

Reichenbach Karl-Marx-Stadt, German Democratic Republic. Town 11 m. (18 km.) SW of Zwickau. Industries inc. textiles, esp. cotton, woollen and rayon goods, dyeing and printing; manu. machinery. Pop. (1973E) 27,976.

Reigate Surrey, England. Town in SE sit. at the foot of the North Downs. Residential. Pop. (1971C) 56,088 with Redhill.

Reims Marne, France. Town in NW, sit. on Vesle R. Centre of the champagne industry, also manu. bottles and equipment for champagne production. Industries also inc. engineering and flour milling. Pop. (1975C) 183,610.

Reindeer Lake Canada. L. extending 145 m. (232 km.) NE to SW through NW Manitoba and NE Saskatchewan. Width up to 40 m. (64 km.). Drained, SW, by Reindeer R. into Churchill R.

Remscheid North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. 6 m. (10 km.) S of Wuppertal on Wupper R. Industries inc. steel; manu. machine tools, cutlery, agric. implements and hand tools. Pop. (1971E) 136,700.

Renala Khurd Punjab, Pakistan. Village 10 m. (16 km.) NE of Okara on the Lower Bari Doab canal. Market for wheat, cotton. Industries inc. cotton ginning, fruit canning.

Rendsburg Schleswig-Holstein, Federal Republic of Germany. Town in NW, sit. on Kiel canal. Industries inc. shipbuilding and iron-founding; manu. machinery and fertilizers. Pop. (1971E) 34,800.

Renfrew Scotland. Strathclyde Region. County town sit. 5 m. (8 km.) WNW of Glasgow on Clyde R. Industries inc. shipbuilding and engineering; manu. tyres. Pop. (1977E) 20,000.

Renfrewshire Scotland. Former county now part of Strathclyde Region.

Renkum Gelderland, Netherlands. Town 7 m. (11 km.) W of Arnhem. Industries inc. manu. rubber and paper products. Pop. (1974E) 34,656.

Rennes Ille-et-Vilaine, France. Cap. of dept. in Brittany, sit. at confluence of Rs. Ille and Vilaine. Commercial centre and railway junction. Industries inc. engineering, printing and tanning; manu. cars, chemicals, footwear and hosiery. Pop. (1975C) 205,733.

Reno Nevada, U.S.A. State cap. sit. on Truckee R. at 4,500 ft. (1,372 metres) a.s.l. Industries inc. legalized gaming, meat packing, flour milling, brick and tile making. Pop. (1970C) 72,863.

Renton Washington, U.S.A. City immediately SSE of Seattle on Cedar R. Industries inc. manu. aircraft, wood, coal and clay products. Pop. (1970C) 25,258.

Republican River U.S.A. Rises in NE Colorado and flows ESE for 450 m. (720 km.) through Nebraska and Kansas to join Smoky Hill R. at Junction City. Together they become Kansas R.

Resina *see* **Ercolano**

Resistencia Chaco, Argentina. Cap. of province in NE. Trading centre, through the port of Barranqueras on the Paraná R., for cotton, timber, hides and livestock. Industries inc. meat packing and sawmilling. Pop. (1970C) 142,848.

Reşiţa Caraş-Severin, Romania. Town 218 m. (349 km.) WNW of Bucharest. Industries inc. iron and steel; manu. machinery and electrical equipment.

Restigouche River Canada. Rises in NW New Brunswick and flows 130 m. (208 km.) NE to the New Brunswick/Quebec border, of which it forms the E end, before emptying into Chaleur Bay. Noted for salmon fishing.

Retalhuleu Retalhuleu, Guatemala. Cap. of dept. sit. 80 m. (128 km.) W of Guatemala. Commercial centre of a coffee and cane growing area. Pop. (1970E) 42,000.

Retford *see* **East Retford**

Rethymnon Crete, Greece. (i) *Nome* in central Crete. Area, 570 sq. m. (1,476 sq. km.). Chief occupation farming. Pop. (1971C) 60,949. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. 38 m. (61 km.) W of Iraklion. Port trading in cereals, wine and olive oil. Pop. (1971C) 14,969.

Réunion Indian Ocean. Island 110 m. (176 km.) SW of Mauritius, forming an overseas dept. of France. Area, 969 sq. m. (2,510 sq. km.). Cap. St. Denis. Volcanic, rising to 10,069 ft. (3,069 metres) a.s.l., and subject to violent storms. Chief occupation farming; chief products sugar and rum. Pop. (1972E) 466,000.

Reus Tarragona, Spain. Town 57 m. (91 km.) WSW of Barcelona. Trading centre for wine and fruit. Industries inc. agric. engineering and textiles; manu. leather goods. Pop. (1970C) 59,095.

Reutlingen Baden-Württemberg, Federal Republic of Germany. Town in SW sit. on N edge of Jura Mountains. Industries inc. manu. textiles and textile machinery, paper and leather. Pop. (1971E) 85,700.

Revelstoke British Columbia, Canada. Town sit. 95 m. (152 km.) ENE of Kamloops on Columbia R. and Trans-Canada Highway. Supply centre for a mining and lumbering area, and tourist centre for the Mount Revelstoke National Park. Pop. 5,000.

Revere Massachusetts, U.S.A. City sit. 5 m. (8 km.) NE of Boston on the Atlantic coast. Industries inc. tourism and chemicals; manu. electrical equipment. Pop. (1970C) 43,159.

Rewa Madhya Pradesh, India. Town 70 m. (112 km.) SSW of Allahabad. District cap. and trading centre for grain, timber, building stone. Pop. (1971E) 69,250.

Reykjavik Iceland. Cap. of Iceland sit. on Faxa Fjord on SW coast. Chief commercial centre. Industries inc. fishing, fish processing and shipbuilding. Seaport exporting fish. Pop. (1972E) 83,977.

Rezayah Fourth Province, Iran. Town 75 m. (120 km.) WSW of Tabriz near L. Urima, with a L. port at Gelma Khaneh. Centre of a fertile agric. district producing grain, fruit, cotton, tobacco, rice. Reputed birthplace of Zoroaster. Pop. (1976C) 163,991.

Rhayader Powys, Wales. Town in central Wales sit. on Wye R. Market town for a farming area and tourist centre. Pop. (1978E) 1,450.

Rheims *see* **Reims**

Rheinfelden Aargau, Switzerland. Town 9 m. (14 km.) E of Basel on Rhine R. Tourist centre with some industry, inc. manu. clothing, barrels, beer, tobacco products. Saline baths.

Rheingau Hesse, Federal Republic of Germany. Wine growing district extending *c.* 15 m. (24 km.) along E bank of Rhine R. from Biebrich to Assmannshausen, WSW of Frankfurt.

Rheinhausen North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town opposite Duisburg on Rhine R. sit. in a coalmining area. Industries inc. mining, iron and steel; manu. mining machinery and concrete products. Pop. (1971E) 68,900.

Rheydt North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 15 m. (24 km.) WSW of Düsseldorf. Industries inc. manu. textiles, machinery, chemicals and soap. Pop. (1971E) 101,500.

Rhine-Herne Canal Federal Republic of Germany. Canal 24 m. (38 km.) long from Duisburg to Herne in the Ruhr district.

Rhineland Federal Republic of Germany. Region on banks of Rhine R. comprising parts of North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Hesse and Baden-Württemberg.

Rhineland-Palatinate Federal Republic of Germany. Province in extreme W bounded E by Rhine R. and W by Belgium, Luxembourg and France. Area, 7,666 sq. m. (19,855 sq. km.). Cap. Mainz. Drained by Rs. Moselle and Nahe into Rhine R. Chief occupations farming and viticulture. Pop. (1972E) 3,690,400.

Rhine-Rhône Canal France/Federal Republic of Germany. Canal leading from Rhine R. *via* Ill R. at Strasbourg, to Rs. Doubs, Saône and Rhône. Built by 1833, and of limited use for modern traffic.

Rhine River West Europe. Rises as the Hinter Rhein and Vorder Rhein, the former on the Rheinwaldhorn in the Adula Mountains in SE Switz., the latter in L. Toma below the St. Gotthard Pass. Flows 820 m. (1,312 km.) NE to the borders of Liechtenstein and Austria and into L. Constance; W along the Swiss/Federal Republic of Germany border to Basel, and then generally N along the Franco/FRG border and into FRG near Pforzheim, passing Mannheim, Mainz and Wiesbaden and turning NW past Bonn, Cologne, Düsseldorf and Duisburg. It enters the Netherlands below Emmerich and divides into 2 main branches; Lek R. to the N flows W to Rotterdam where it becomes New Maas R. and enters the North Sea at the Hook of Holland. The Waal R. to the S flows WSW to empty into the Hollandsch Diep, 6 m. (10 km.) SSE of Dordrecht. Main tribs. Rs. Ill, Neckar, Main and Moselle. It is the most important waterway in Europe for commercial traffic; chief cargoes coal, ore and grain. Navigable up to Basel.

Rhode Island U.S.A. State in New England bounded S by the Atlantic Ocean and the smallest State in U.S.A. The first of the settlements was made in 1636, settlers of every creed being welcomed. In 1647 a patent was granted for the government of the settlements, and in 1663 a charter was executed recognizing the settlers as forming a body corporate and politic by the name of the 'English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New England, in America'. Area, 1,214 sq. m. (3,144 sq. km.). Chief towns Providence (the cap.), Pawtucket, Warwick and Cranston. Low-lying with a continental climate. Drained by Blackstone R. into Narragansett Bay. Mainly urban. Chief industries metal working, engineering and textiles; poultry farming is important in rural areas. Pop. (1970C) 949,723.

Rhodes Greece. (i) Island in the Dodecanese group, in the Aegean Sea, lying 10 m. (16 km.) from the Turkish coast. Area, 542 sq. m. (1,404 sq. km.). Mountainous, well-watered and fertile. Chief products cereals, wine, fruit. (ii) Cap. of (i) and of Dodecanese *nome*, sit. at NE tip of the island. Trade in agric. produce. Industries inc. manu. wine and tobacco products and tourism. Pop. (1971C) 32,092.

Rhodesia *see* **Zimbabwe-Rhodesia**

Rhodope *see* **Rodopi**

Rhodope Mountains Greece/Bulgaria. Mountain system extending *c.* 120 m. (192 km.) ESE from SW Bulgaria along the Greek frontier, rising to Mount Musala, 9,596 ft. (2,925 metres) a.s.l.

Rhondda Wales. District of Mid-Glamorgan in SE Wales extending along the Rhondda Fawr and Rhondda Fach R. valleys in the S Wales coalfield. Coalmining is still a dominant industry although many pits have closed since 1948.

Rhône France. Dept. in SE France bounded E by Rs. Rhône and Saône. Area, 1,104 sq. m. (2,859 sq. km.). Chief towns Lyons (the cap.) and Villefranche-sur-Saône. Mountainous, rising to 3,000

ft. (914 metres) a.s.l. in the Monts du Beaujolais. Chief occupations farming and viticulture. Pop. (1975C) 1,429,647.

Rhône River France/Switzerland. Rises in Rhône Glacier in E Valais, Switz., and flows 504 m. (806 km.) WSW and then NW to L. Geneva, leaving it at Geneva to enter France. It passes by gorges between the Jura Mountains and the Alps to Lyons, and turns S along the W side of the French Alps past Valence and Avignon to Arles, where it divides; the two branches, Grand and Petit Rhône, enter the Gulf of Lions by the Camargue delta. Used for hydroelectric power, esp. at Génissiat. Navigation is limited.

Rhyl Clwyd, Wales. Town on N coast sit. at mouth of Clwyd R. Industries inc. tourism. Pop. (1973E) 22,150.

Rhymney Mid Glamorgan, Wales. Town 4 m. (6 km.) ENE of Merthyr Tydfil sit. on Rhymney R. in a coalmining area. Industries inc. engineering. Pop. (1973E) 7,920.

Riau Archipelago *see* **Riouw Archipelago**

Ribble River England. Rises in the Pennine Hills below Whernside, and flows 75 m. (120 km.) S past Settle, then SW into Lancashire below Clitheroe, past Preston and into the Irish Sea by a broad estuary.

Ribe Ribe, Denmark. Town 15 m. (24 km.) SE of Esbjerg in SW Jutland. Flourishing medieval port now 4 m. (6 km.) from the sea. Manu. textiles, chicory. Pop. (1974E) 17,837.

Ribeirão Preto São Paulo, Brazil. Town in SE. Commercial centre of a coffee-growing area, trading in coffee, cotton, sugar and grain. Industries inc. cotton milling, distilling, brewing, steelmaking and agric. engineering. Pop. (1975E) 258,741.

Riberalta Vaca Diez, Bolivia. Town 270 m. (432 km.) NNW of Trinidad at confluence of Madre de Dios and Beni Rs. R. port, shipping company base and airport. Important centre for distributing rubber, nuts, fruits and general Brazilian imports.

Richland Washington, U.S.A. City 10 m. (16 km.) WNW of Pasco on a govt. reservation on Colombia R. Centre for Hanford atomic energy plant. Pop. (1970C) 26,290.

Richmond Greater London, England. District 8 m. (13 km.) WSW of city centre, sit. on Thames R. Residential resort with Richmond Park. Pop. (1973E) 170,940.

Richmond North Yorkshire, England. Town in central N, sit. on Swale R. Market town for a stock-farming area. Pop. (1976E) 7,750.

Richmond California, U.S.A. City sit. 10 m. (16 km.) NNW of Oakland on San Francisco Bay. Industries inc. oil-refining, motor-car assembly, chemicals and railway engineering; manu. electronic equipment and metal goods. Pop. (1970C) 79,043.

Richmond Indiana, U.S.A. City 68 m. (109 km.) E of Indianapolis. Industries inc. manu. machine tools, motor-car parts and agric. implements. Pop. (1970C) 43,999.

Richmond Virginia, U.S.A. State cap. sit. 100 m. (160 km.) SSW of Washington D.C. on James R., at the head of navigation. Commercial centre and port handling tobacco, coal and grain. Industries inc. tobacco processing, chemicals and textiles; manu. food products and paper. Pop. (1970C) 249,621.

Rickmansworth Hertfordshire, England. Town sit. 4 m. (6 km.) WSW of Watford at confluence of Rs. Chess and Gade with Colne R. Residential. Pop. (1976E) 29,574.

Ridderkerk Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Town 7 m. (11 km.) SE of Rotterdam on Ijsselmonde island. Industries inc. shipbuilding. Fruit and vegetable market for Rotterdam. Pop. (1974E) 44,658.

Riesa Dresden, German Democratic Republic. Town sit. 25 m. (40 km.) NW of Dresden on Elbe R. Industries inc. sawmilling; manu. iron and steel, glass, soap, furniture and beer. R. port trading in grain and petroleum. Pop. (1973E) 49,460.

Rieti Lazio, Italy. Town in central Italy sit. on Velino R. Cap. of Rieti province. Manu. textiles, pasta and olive oil. Pop. (1971E) 40,228.

Rif, Er Morocco. Mountain range extending 200 m. (320 km.) S and E from Ceuta (a Spanish enclave) on the Strait of Gibraltar to the Moulouya valley near the Algerian border. Inhabited by the Riff Berbers.

Riga Latvia, U.S.S.R. City on Dvina R. 8 m. (13 km.) from the mouth. Cap. of Latvia. Industries inc. shipbuilding and textiles; manu. cement, footwear, rubber products, paper and telephone equipment. Sea port trading in flax, timber, paper, butter and eggs; the harbour is open *c.* 8 months of the year. Pop. (1974E) 776,000.

Riga, Gulf of U.S.S.R. Inlet of the Baltic Sea off the coasts of Latvia and Estonia. Length *c.* 100 m. (160 km.); width up to 60 m. (96 km.). Ice-free May to Dec.

Rigi Switzerland. Mountain ridge in the Alps to the N of L. Luzern rising to Kulm, 5,908 ft. (1,801 metres) a.s.l.

Riihimaki Häme, Finland. Town 40 m. (64 km.) N of Helsinki. Railway junction. The main industry is glass making, also manu. clothing. Pop. (1970E) 23,000.

Rijeka Croatia, Yugoslavia. City in NW, sit. on Adriatic coast. Industries inc. shipbuilding, oil refining and chemicals; manu. tobacco products. Chief sea port of Yugoslavia. Pop. (1971C) 132,933.

Rijswijk Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Town immediately SE of The Hague. Residential with some manu. inc. furniture. Pop. (1974E) 51,913.

Rimac River Peru. Rises in the W. Cordillera of the Andes and flows 80 m. (128 km.) to the Pacific near Lima. Used for hydroelectric power and irrigation. Main trib. Santa Eulalia R.

Rimini Emilia-Romagna, Italy. Town sit. on N Adriatic coast. Industries inc. tourism and textiles; manu. footwear and pasta. Pop. (1973E) 122,115.

Ringerike Buskerud, Norway. Region of SE Norway centred on Honefoss extending between Rands Fjord (N) and Tyri Fjord (S). Lumbering and pulp milling district, industries powered by Begua and Rand Rs.

Riobamba Chimborazo, Ecuador. Town in central Ecuador sit. at 9,000 ft. (2,743 metres) a.s.l. in the Andes, SE of Mount Chimborazo. Industries inc. textiles; manu. carpets and footwear.

Río Cuarto Córdoba, Argentina. Town in central Argentina, sit. on Río Cuarto. Commercial centre trading in agric. produce. Industries inc. textiles and manu. cement. Garrison town. Pop. (1970C) 88,852.

Rio de Janeiro Brazil. State of E Braz. on Atlantic coast. Area, 16,564 sq. m. (42,900 sq. km.). Cap. Niterói. Mountainous, crossed by the Serra do Mar and drained by Paraíba R. Industrial, with agric. areas producing coffee, fruit and sugar-cane. At Volta Redonda there are steel works. Pop. (1970C) 4,742,884.

Rio de Janeiro Guanabara, Brazil. State cap. sit. on the Atlantic coast. Cap. of Brazil until inauguration of Brasília as cap. in 1960. Industries inc. flour milling, sugar refining and railway engineering; manu. chemicals, clothing, furniture and tobacco products. Sea port exporting coffee, sugar and iron ore. Noted for its spectacular mountain setting and landlocked harbour on the SW shore of Guanabara Bay. Pop. (1975E) 4,857,716.

Río Gallegos Santa Cruz, Argentina. Town 10 m. (16 km.) inland and 1,250 m. (2,000 km.) SSW of Buenos Aires on Gallegos R. estuary. Trading centre for wool and sheepskins. Distribution centre linked by rail to the El Turbio coal mines. Pop. (1970C) 27,833.

Rio Grande Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Town in extreme SE sit. at entrance to the Lagôa dos Patos. Industries inc. meat packing, fish and vegetable canning, oil refining and textiles; manu. footwear. Sea port exporting hides and meat products. Pop. (1970E) 100,000.

Rio Grande Mexico/U.S.A. *see* **Grande, Rio**

Rio Grande do Norte Brazil. State in NE Braz. bounded N and E by Atlantic Ocean. Area, 20,482 sq. m. (53,048 sq. km.). Cap. Natal. Semi-arid plateau dropping to sandy coastal plain. Salt deposits are important. Other products are cotton, sugar-cane and hides. Pop. (1970C) 1,550,244.

Rio Grande do Sul Brazil. Most S state, bounded S by Uruguay and E by Atlantic Ocean. Area, 109,066 sq. m. (282,481 sq. km.). Cap. Pôrto Alegre. Main occupations stock farming and viticulture, with commercial forestry in the N. Pop. (1970C) 6,664,891.

Ríohacha Magdalena, Colombia. Town 90 m. (144 km.) ENE of Santa Marta on Caribbean near mouth of Ranchería R. Commercial centre for an agric. area with saltworks and fishing industry. Pop. (1974E) 60,200.

Rio Muni (Mbini) Equatorial Guinea. One of the 2 provinces comprising Equatorial Guinea, the mainland area bounded N by Cameroon, E and S by Gabon, W by the Gulf of Guinea. It inc. the off-shore islands of Corisco, Elobey Grande, Elobey Chico. Area, 10,000 sq. m. (25,600 sq. km.). Chief towns Bata (cap.), Puerto Iradier, Rio Benito. Densely forested region with a humid tropical climate. The only industry is lumbering.

Rion River Georgia, U.S.S.R. Rises in the Caucasus Mountains and flows 180 m. (288 km.) WSW past Kutaisi to enter the Black Sea at Poti. Used for hydro-electric power.

Río Piedras Puerto Rico, U.S.A. Town 6 m. (10 km.) SE of San Juan. Industries include food processing, distilleries and tobacco and the manu. of electronic, chemical and ceramic products. Pop. (1970E) 1,053.

Riouw Archipelago Indonesia. Arch. off E coast of Sumatra at S end of the Strait of Malacca. Area, 2,280 sq. m. (5,905 sq. km.). Chief town, Tandjungpinang. Chief products tin and bauxite.

Ripley Derbyshire, England. Town 9 m. (14 km.) NNE of Derby sit. in a coal-mining area. Industries inc. iron-working, engineering and knitwear manu. Pop. (1973E) 18,060.

Ripon North Yorkshire, England. Town in central N Eng. sit. on Ure R. Manu. inc. paints and varnishes, agric. engineering, and food processing. Pop. (1973E) 12,580.

Risalpur North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan. Town 24 m. (38 km.) ENE of Peshawar. Military station and site of airforce training school.

Risaralda Caldas, Colombia. Town 18 m. (29 km.) WNW of Manizales in Cauca R. valley. Centre of an agric. area, producing rice, cacao, bananas.

Risca Gwent, Wales. Town sit. 5 m. (8 km.) WNW of Newport on Ebbw R. in a coalmining area. Industries inc. mining. Pop. (1973E) 15,780.

Risdon Tasmania, Australia. Town sit. opposite Hobart on Derwent R. Main industry is electro-metallurgical work. The oldest settlement in Tasmania (1803). Pop. 45,000.

Rivas Nicaragua. (i) Dept. of SW Nicaragua bounded S by Costa Rica, W by the Pacific and E by L. Nicaragua. Area, 850 sq. m. (2,202 sq. km.). Stock raising area with dairy farming and agric., esp. coffee, cacao, tobacco, sesame, sugar-cane, cotton, fruit. Associated processing industries. Pop. (1971E) 74,000. (ii) Town 60 m. (96 km.) SW of Managua on the Inter-American Highway. Dept. cap. and processing centre for an agric. area. Industries also inc. tanning, manu. rubber. Pop. (1970E) 19,159.

Rivera Rivera, Uruguay. Cap. of dept. sit. 260 m. (416 km.) N of Montevideo on the Brazilian frontier. Market town trading in grain, cattle and fruit. Industries inc. textiles. Pop. (1970E) 22,000.

Riverina New South Wales, Australia. Region bounded N by Rs. Lachlan and Murrumbidgee and S by Murray R. Grassy plains and fertile arable land important for sheep farming and wheat. Pop. (1971E) 90,000.

River Cess Grand Bassa, Liberia. Town 45 m. (72 km.) SE of Buchanan at

mouth of Cess R. on the Atlantic coast. Port exporting cacao, copra, cassava, rice.

Riverside California, U.S.A. City sit. 48 m. (77 km.) E of Los Angeles on Santa Ana R. in a fruit growing area. The main industry is fruit packing and distribution; also aeronautical engineering. Pop. (1970C) 140,089.

Riverton Wyoming, U.S.A. City 22 m. (35 km.) NE of Lander where Wind and Popo Agie Rs. meet to form Bighorn R. Market and distribution centre for an irrigated agric. area, centre of the Riverton power and land-reclamation project. Pop. (1970C) 7,995.

Riviera France/Italy. Coastal strip between the Mediterranean Sea and the mountains, extending E from Hyères, France, to La Spezia, Italy. Noted as a tourist area because of its climate, flowers and scenery, and inc. the resorts of Nice, Cannes, Menton, Antibes, Juan-les-Pins, Monte Carlo, San Remo, Bordighera, Imperia, Ventimiglia, Rapallo, Portofino and Sestri Levante.

Riyadh Nejd, Saudi Arabia. Joint cap. (with Mecca) of Saudi Arabia, and cap. of Nejd, sit. in central S, in an oasis. Commercial centre. Industries inc. oil processing. Pop. (1970E) 300,000.

Riyak Bekaa, Lebanon. Town 30 m. (48 km.) E of Beirut near the Syrian frontier. Railway centre for Aleppo, Damascus and Beirut.

Rizaiyeh West Azerbaijan, Iran. Cap. of province sit. in NW, to the W of L. Urmia. Commercial centre for an agric. area, trading in cereals, fruit and tobacco.

Rize Turkey. (i) Province of NE Turkey on the Black Sea, bounded S by the Rize Mountains. Mining and farming area; chief products zinc, iron, manganese, tea, olives, maize. Pop. (1975C) 334,952. (ii) Town 85 m. (136 km.) NW of Erzurum on the Black Sea. Provincial cap. Port handling citrus fruit, maize, tea, manganese. Pop. (1970C) 30,532.

Roanne Loire, France. Town in E central France sit. on Loire R. Industries inc. textiles; manu. paper, leather goods and tiles. Pop. (1975C) 56,498.

Roanoke Virginia, U.S.A. City sit. 150 m. (240 km.) WSW of Richmond on Roanoke R. in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Industries inc. railway engineering, textiles and chemicals. Formerly called Big Lick, because of its salt deposits. Pop. (1970C) 92,115.

Roanoke Island North Carolina, U.S.A. Island off the coast of N Carolina at the N end of Pamlico Sound. Scene of an attempt at colonization by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1585 and 1587. About 12 m. (19 km.) long and 3 m. (5 km.) wide.

Roanoke River U.S.A. Rises in SW Virginia and flows 410 m. (656 km.) ESE into N Carolina to enter Albermarle Sound.

Roatán Bay Islands, Honduras. Town of S coast of Roatán Island, 39 m. (62 km.) NE of La Ceiba. Dept. cap. Industries inc. fishing, shipbuilding, fish canning, fruit and meat packing. Port exports coconuts. Pop. (1970E) 4,250.

Robin Hood's Bay North Yorkshire, England. Village 5 m. (8 km.) SE of Whitby on the North Sea coast. Industries inc. tourism and fishing. Pop. (1973E) 1,351.

Roboré Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Village 80 m. (128 km.) ESE of San José on the Corumba–Santa Cruz railway. Military headquarters for E Bolivia.

Robson, Mount Canada. Peak in E British Columbia, 12,972 ft. (3,954 metres) a.s.l., the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies. Centre of the Mount Robson Provincial Park, extending 65 m. (104 km.) by 20 m. (32 km.).

Roçadas Huíla, Angola. Town 160 m. (264 km.) SE of Sá da Bandeira. District cap.

Rocha Uruguay. (i) Dept. of SE Uruguay on the Atlantic coast. Area, 4,281 sq. m. (11,089 sq. km.). Low-lying area with marshes and fresh water lagoons. The main occupation is stock farming; esp. cattle, sheep, horses. Pop. (1972E) 57,900. (ii) Town 105 m. (168 km.) ENE of Montevideo. Dept. cap. and trading centre for a stock farming area. Pop. (1970E) 20,000.

Rochdale Greater Manchester, England. Metropolitan district of Greater Manchester sit. on Roch R. The main industries are engineering and textiles. Pop. (1976E) 210,200.

Rochefort-sur-Mer Charente-Maritime, France. Town and port in central W sit. above mouth of Charente R. on the Bay of Biscay. Industries inc. fish processing and sawmilling. Pop. (1975C) 32,884.

Rochelle, La Charente-Maritime, France. Fishing port and tourist centre sit. on the Bay of Biscay.

Rochester Kent, England. Town in SE adjoining Chatham on S side of Medway R. estuary. Industries inc. manu. agric. machinery, air-conditioning equipment, avionics and cement. Tourism is becoming increasingly important. Pop. (1976E) 57,000.

Rochester Minnesota, U.S.A. City in SE of state. Commercial centre for an agric. area. Industries inc. manu. foodstuffs, esp. dairy produce. Noted for the Mayo clinic. Pop. (1970C) 53,776.

Rochester New York, U.S.A. Town and port sit. on L. Ontario at mouth of Genesee R. in a fruit growing and market-gardening area. Industries inc. horticulture, manu. cameras, photographic equipment, optical appliances and office equipment. Pop. (1970C) 296,233.

Roche-sur-Yon, La Vendée, France. Cap. of dept. in central W sit. on Yon R. Market town. Industries inc. flour milling and tanning. Pop. (1975C) 48,053.

Rockall Scotland. The uninhabited island of Rockall lies about 190 m. (304 km.) W of St. Kilda, the most W of the Hebrides, and about 290 m. (464 km.) from the nearest point on the mainland of Scotland. Rising almost sheer from the ocean to a height of 70 ft. (21 metres) a.s.l., it is only about 100 ft. (30 metres) by 80 ft. (24 metres) in area.

Rockford Illinois, U.S.A. City sit. 80 m. (128 km.) WNW of Chicago on Rock R. Industries inc. agric. engineering, manu. machine tools, hardware, furniture, hosiery and paints. Pop. (1970C) 10,287.

Rockhampton Queensland, Australia. Town in E sit. 40 m. (68 km.) up Fitzroy R. from Keppel Bay. Commercial centre for an extensive stock-raising hinterland. Industries inc. meat processing. Port exporting meat, hides, coal, copper and gold. Pop. (1972E) 49,800.

Rock Hill South Carolina, U.S.A. Town 77 m. (123 km.) N of Columbia. Industries inc. textiles and paper-making. Pop. (1970C) 33,846.

Rock Island Illinois, U.S.A. Town sit. opposite Davenport, Iowa, on Mississippi R. Industries inc. railway engineering; manu. agric. and electrical equipment, hardware and clothing. On the island offshore is the main U.S. arsenal. Pop. (1970C) 50,160.

Rocky Mount North Carolina, U.S.A. City sit. 50 m. (80 km.) ENE of Raleigh on Tar R. Industries inc. railway engineering, tobacco processing and cotton milling. Pop. (1970C) 34,284.

Rocky Mountains North America. Extensive mountain system stretching from Yukon Territory, Canada, to New Mexico, U.S.A. The Canadian Rockies extend *c.* 900 m. (1,440 km.), partly along the border between British Columbia and Alberta. The U.S. Rockies consist of over 20 ranges stretching through Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and New Mex. The N section (Montana) has 26 peaks over 9,000 ft. (2,743 metres) a.s.l. The central section (Wyoming) has the Teton Range with Grand Teton, 13,747 ft. (4,190 metres) a.s.l. The S section rises to Mount Elbert, 14,431 ft. (4,339 metres) a.s.l., in the Sawatch Range. Some geographers consider the Yukon and Alaska ranges as part of the system, rising to Mount Logan, 19,850 ft. (6,050 metres) a.s.l.

Rodopi Greece. *Nome* in Thrace bounded N by Bulgaria and S by the Aegean Sea. Area, 984 sq. m. (2,549 sq. km.). Cap. Komotini. Mountainous in the N, coastal plain in the S. Chief occupation farming, esp. tobacco. Pop. (1971C) 104,677.

Rodriguez Mauritius. Island in the Indian Ocean 350 m. (560 km.) ENE of Mauritius. Area, 40 sq. m. (104 sq. km.). Chief town, Port Mathurin. Volcanic, rising to Mount Limon, 1,300 ft. (396 metres) a.s.l. Chief products maize, fish, fruit and tobacco. Pop. (1976E) 26,539.

Roermond Limburg, Netherlands. Town sit. 28 m. (45 km.) NNE of Maastricht on Maas R. at its confluence with Roer R. Trading centre for agric. produce. Industries inc. textiles, papermaking, flour milling and brewing; manu. bicycles. Pop. (1974E) 35,599.

Roeselare West Flanders, Belgium. Town 10 m. (16 km.) NW of Courtrai. The most important industry is textiles, inc. spinning and weaving jute and linen. Pop. (1972E) 40,393.

Rogaland Norway. County of SW Norway bounded W by North Sea, E by Ruven and Bykle ranges. Area, 3,543 sq. m. (9,070 sq. km.). Chief towns Stavanger (cap.), Egersund, Sandnes, Haugesund. Varied region of mountains, fjords and lowlands. Main occupations farming, fishing and mining including copper on Karmoy Island. Bokna Fjord and its many inlets occupy *c.* 25% of the county (NW). Pop. (1973E) 276,030.

Rohtak Punjab, India. Town 40 m. (64 km.) NW of Delhi. Commercial centre trading in grain, cotton and oilseeds. Industries inc. cotton ginning. Pop. (1971C) 124,783.

Rolla Missouri, U.S.A. City 48 m. (77 km.) SE of Jefferson City in the Ozark Mountains. Railway and trading centre for a farming and mining area. Site of the University of Missouri Schools of mines, metallurgy and engineering. Pop. (1970C) 13,245.

Roma, Campagna di Lazio, Italy. Plain in Rome province bounded SW by the Tyrrhenian Sea. Drained by Tiber R. Neglected land much restored by drainage.

Roma Queensland, Australia. Town 315 m. (510 km.) WNW of Brisbane serving an agric. area. The largest industries are connected with food processing. Natural gas was found in the 1960s and is used locally and is also piped to Brisbane. Oil wells are found in the vicinity. Pop. (1971E) 6,000.

Roman Neamt, Romania. Town sit. 35 m. (56 km.) WSW of Iaşi on Moldava R. near its confluence with Siret R. Railway junction. Industries inc. flour milling and sugar refining. Pop. (1971E) 43,000.

Romana, La La Altagracia, Dominican Republic. Port 64 m. (102 km.) E of Santo Domingo. Industries sugar refining, and coffee and tobacco processing. Pop. (1969E) 80,873.

Romania Rep. bounded N and E by U.S.S.R. and the Black Sea, S by Bulgaria, W by Yugoslavia and Hungary. The Carpathian mountains have 3 main branches; the E Carpathians, the Transylvanian Alps and the Bihor Mountains. To the S and E of the Carpathians is the plain of the R. Danube. Area, 91,671 sq. m. (237,428 sq. km.). Chief cities Bucharest (cap.), Constanta, Cluj, Timişoara, Galati and Ploeşti. Romania is primarily an agric. country and crops include wheat, barley, maize, potatoes, sunflower seed and sugar-beet. The socialist sector comprises 91% of the agricultural land. The National Union of Agricultural Cooperatives promotes self-management in collective farms, and gives guidance on planning and marketing. In 1967 the state-farm system was reorganized and specialized farms were set up under state agricultural enterprises; managers have autonomy over production. The principal minerals are oil and natural gas, salt, brown coal, lignite, iron and copper ores, bauxite, chromium, manganese and uranium. The oilfields are in the Prahova, Băcau, Gorj, Crişana and Agreş districts. Refining capacity exceeds production of crude and some crude is imported. Salt is mined in the lower Carpathians and in Transylvania. Pop. (1975E) 21.25m.

Rome Lazio, Italy. Cap. of Italy sit. on Tiber R. 17 m. (27 km.) above the mouth. Also cap. of Lazio region and Roma province. Commercial and communications centre. Industries inc. administration, printing, publishing, tourism and film production; manu. machinery, furniture, glass and cement. Exceptional historic and cultural interest. Vatican City, the

seat of the Papacy, is on the N bank of the R., the main part of the city on the S. Pop. (1971C) 2,800,439.

Rome Georgia, U.S.A. City sit. 55 m. (88 km.) NW of Atlanta at confluence of Rs. Etowah and Oastanaula. Industries inc. manu. cotton and rayon goods, hosiery, paper and agric. machinery. Pop. (1970C) 30,759.

Rome New York, U.S.A. City 36 m. (58 km.) NE of Syracuse on Mohawk R. The main industry is copper and brass working; also manu. vacuum cleaners, cables, wire and machinery. Pop. (1970C) 50,418.

Romford Greater London, England. District in E London N of Thames R. Industries inc. engineering and brewing; manu. pharmaceutical and plastic products.

Romney Marsh Kent, England. Stretch of reclaimed marshland extending along the English Channel coast from Winchelsea in the W to Hythe in the E. Used as pasture for sheep.

Romsdal Norway. Valley in SW Norway made by Rauma R. extending *c.* 60 m. (96 km.) between mountains to the head of Romsdal Fjord. The surrounding peaks rise to 5,102 ft. (1,555 metres) a.s.l. in Romsdalshorn.

Romsey Hampshire, England. Town sit. 8 m. (13 km.) NW of Southampton on Test R. Town for an agric. area. Industries inc. brewing. Pop. (1978E) 13,195.

Ronda Málaga, Spain. Town sit. 40 m. (64 km.) W of Málaga on Guadiaro R. Trading centre for olives, wine and leather. Industries inc. flour milling and tanning. Pop. (1970E) 30,000.

Rondônia Brazil. Federal territory in W Braz. formerly called Guaporé, bounded W and S by Bolivia. Area, 93,815 sq. m. (242,980 sq. km.). Cap. Pôrto Velho. Mainly rain forest, crossed by the Madeira–Mamora railway. Chief products rubber and Brazil nuts. Pop. (1970C) 111,064.

Rongai Rift Valley, Kenya. Town 20 m. (32 km.) NW of Nakuru at 6,137 ft. (1,871 metres) a.s.l. Railway junction serving L. Solai and a farming area producing wheat, maize, coffee and dairy products.

Ronse East Flanders, Belgium. Town 35 m. (56 km.) WSW of Brussels. The main industry is textiles. Pop. (1972E) 24,950.

Roodepoort-Maraisburg Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town sit. 9 m. (14 km.) W of Johannesburg on the Witwatersrand. A goldmining centre containing the towns of Roodepoort, Florida and Maraisburg. Pop. (1970E) 114,191.

Roorkee Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 92 m. (147 km.) NNE of Delhi. Industries are based on the workshops for the Upper Ganges Canal.

Roosendaal North Brabant, Netherlands. Town 24 m. (38 km.) W of Tilburg. Railway junction. Industries inc. railway engineering and sugar refining; manu. cigars. Pop. (1974E) 50,562.

Roosevelt, Teodoro, River Brazil. Rises near Velhena in SE Rondônia and flows 500 m. (800 km.) N to join Aripuana R., a trib. of Madeira R.

Roquefort-sur-Soulzon Aveyron, France. Village in the S, 9 m. (14 km.) SSW of Millau, noted for its cheese. Pop. (1968E) 1,349.

Roraima Brazil. Federal territory in N Braz., formerly called Rio Branco, bounded N and W by Venezuela and E by Guyana. Area, 88,820 sq. m. (230,044 sq. km.). Cap. Boa Vista. Mainly rain forest, drained by Rio Branco and its tribs.; some stock is reared on the savannah around the cap. Pop. (1976E) 49,700.

Rosario Santa Fé, Argentina. Town in central E sit. on Paraná R. Railway, commercial and industrial centre, esp. for sugar refining, meat packing, brewing and flour milling; manu. bricks and furniture. Port exporting wheat, meat and hides from the Pampas. Pop. (1970C) 750,455.

Rosario West Pacific. Island W of the Bonin Islands, U.S. depend.

Roscoff Finistère, France. Town and port sit. 12 m. (19 km.) NW of Morlaix on N coast of Brittany. Industries inc. fishing and tourism. Trades in horticultural produce, esp. onions, for the Eng. market. Pop. (1968C) 3,838.

Roscommon Irish Republic. (i) County in central Ireland bounded E by Shannon R. Area, 951 sq. m. (2,463 sq. km.). Hilly in N, rising to the Bralieve Mountains, 1,082 ft. (330 metres) a.s.l., with many Ls. Main occupations mixed farming and light industry. (ii) County town of (i). Market for livestock and farm produce. Pop. (1978E) 3,200.

Roscrea Tipperary, Irish Republic. Town in extreme N of county on Little Brosna R. Industries inc. malting, curing bacon and ham. Pop. (1971C) 3,855.

Roseau Dominica, Windward Islands, West Indies. Cap. and port on SW coast of Dominica, 50 m. (80 km.) NNW of Fort-de-France, Martinique. Exports fruit, oils, vegetables, spices. Picturesque resort beneath high mountains. Pop. (1972E) 10,157.

Roseirès Blue Nile, Sudan. Town 100 m. (160 km.) SSE of Singa on E bank of Blue Nile near the Ethiopian border. R. port at the head of navigation, handling cotton, sesame, maize, durra.

Rosenheim Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. in SW on Inn R. Industries inc. chemicals, textiles and salt extraction. Pop. (1971E) 37,500.

Rosetta Beheira, Egypt. Town 35 m. (56 km.) NE of Alexandria on Rosetta branch of Nile Delta. Trading centre for rice. Industries inc. rice milling, fishing.

Roskilde Zealand, Denmark. Town sit. at S end of Roskilde Fjord. Industries inc. agric. engineering, tanning, meat canning and paper making. Pop. (1977E) 49,397.

Ross and Cromarty Scotland. Former county now part of Highland Region except the burgh of Stornoway and the district of Lewis both in the Hebrides.

Ross Dependency Antarctica. New Zealand territory in the Antarctic between long. 160° E and 150° W, and S of lat. 60° S, inc. the mainland area, the coastal regions of Victoria Land and King Edward VII Land, Ross Sea and its islands. Area, *c.* 160,000 sq. m. (*c.* 414,000 sq. km.). The Ross Sea inlet provides a near approach to the Pole for survey and other expeditions.

Ross Island Ross Dependency, Antarctica. Island in the Ross Sea off Victoria Land. Volcanic, rising to Mount Erebus which is active, 13,202 ft. (4,024 metres) a.s.l., and Mount Terror, 10,750 ft. (3,277 metres) a.s.l.

Rosslare Wexford, Irish Republic. Town sit. on St. George's Channel. Rosslare Harbour, 3 m. (5 km.) SE is a steamer-service port for Wales. Pop. (1971C) 588.

Rosso Mauritania. Town 55 m. (88 km.) NE of Saint Louis, Senegal, on Senegal R. Market for gum arabic, maize, millet, beans, melons. Pop. (1972E) 13,000.

Ross-on-Wye Hereford and Worcester, England. Town 14 m. (22 km.) SSE of Hereford. Market town for a farming and cider-making area. Industries inc. tourism and light engineering. Pop. (1978E) 6,700.

Ross River Yukon, Canada. Village 120 m. (192 km.) NE of Whitehorse on Pelly R. at mouth of Ross R. Fur-trading post.

Ross Sea Ross Dependency, Antarctica. Large inlet between Cape Adare and Cape Colbeck in Ross Depend. The N half is occupied by the Ross Ice Shelf.

Rostock German Democratic Republic. (i) District in N bounded N by the Baltic Sea. Area, 2,729 sq. m. (7,068 sq. km.). Pop. (1971E) 860,500. (ii) Cap. of (i) and port sit. 8 m. (13 km.) from the Baltic coast at the head of the Warnow R. estuary. Commercial centre. Industries inc. shipbuilding, fishing and fish processing, brewing, agric. engineering and chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 205,803.

Rostov-on-Don Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Rostov region sit. NE of the Sea of Azov on Don R. Communications and commercial centre. Industries inc. shipbuilding, railway and agric. engineering, textiles and chemicals; manu. tobacco and leather products. Port, handling overseas trade through Taganrog, sit. 50 m. (80 km.) W on the Sea of Azov. Pop. (1974E) 867,000.

Roswell New Mexico, U.S.A. City sit. in SE of state on Rio Hondo. Commercial centre for an irrigated farming area, trading in wool. Industries inc. oil refining and food processing. Pop. (1970C) 33,908.

Rosyth Scotland. Fife Region. Naval base and dockyard on the N shore of the Firth of Forth. Pop. (1971C) 6,830.

Rota Cádiz, Spain. Town 6 m. (10 km.) NNW of Cádiz on the Atlantic. Port exporting red wine, fish and vegetables. Industries inc. fishing, fish processing, wine making, distilling.

Rothamsted Hertfordshire, England. Estate 4 m. (6 km.) NW of St. Albans, site of an agric. research centre.

Rotherham South Yorkshire, England. Metropolitan district of South Yorkshire sit. on Don R. Industries inc. iron and steel; manu. brassware, machinery and glass. Pop. (1976E) 247,900.

Rotherhithe Greater London, England. District of SE London on S bank of Thames R.

Rother River England. (i) Rises in NE Derbyshire and flows 21 m. (34 km.) N into South Yorkshire to join Don. R. at Rotherham. (ii) Rises 5 m. (8 km.) NNE of Petersfield in Hampshire and flows 24 m. (38 km.) S and E past Midhurst, W. Sussex, to join Arun R. 7 m. (11 km.) N of Arundel. (iii) Rises W of Mayfield, E. Sussex, and flows 31 m. (50 km.) E to the Kent/E. Sussex boundary then S past Rye to enter the English Channel. It once flowed across Romney Marsh to enter the sea at New Romney but its course was diverted by a severe storm in 1287.

Rothesay Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town on E coast of island of Bute on Clyde R. estuary. Industries inc. tourism and fishing. Pop. (1973E) 6,285.

Rothwell Northamptonshire, England. Town 3 m. (5 km.) WNW of Kettering. Manu. clothing and footwear. Pop. (1973E) 5,300.

Rothwell West Yorkshire, England. Town sit. 4 m. (6 km.) SE of Leeds. Industries inc. coalmining and engineering. Pop. (1973E) 28,000.

Rotorua North Island, New Zealand. Town sit. near N coast and at S end of L. Rotorua, in a district of hot springs. Health resort; the main industry is tourism. Pop. (1973E) 34,400.

Rotterdam Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. City in SW, sit. on New Maas R. Industries inc. shipbuilding, oil refining, engineering, brewing and distilling; manu. food products, soap and chemicals. It is the country's chief port, exporting Dutch and Federal German produce and since the opening of the Europoort at the entrance to the New Waterway it has increased in importance. It handled 380,000 containers in 1974. Pop. (1974E) 635,910.

Roubaix Nord, France. Town in NE. Together with the town of Tourcoing, immediately NNW, it forms the centre of the woollen industry; also manu. textile machinery, other textiles, rubber and plastic products, clothing and carpets. Pop. (1975C) 109,797.

Rouen Seine-Maritime, France. Cap. of dept. in N central France, sit. on Seine R. Industries inc. textiles, esp. cotton, paper making and chemicals. Port handling manu. goods, wines and spirits. Pop. (1975C) 118,332.

Roulers West Flanders, Belgium. Town 28 m. (45 km.) WSW of Ghent. Industries inc. manu. textiles, esp. linen, and carpets. Pop. (1972E) 40,393.

Rourkela Orissa, India. Town 95 m. (152 km.) WSW of Jamshedpur. The main industry is iron and steel. Pop. (1971C) 172,536.

Rouyn Quebec, Canada. Town 72 m. (115 km.) NW of Cobalt, Ontario, sit. in a mining area. The main industry is copper mining, also gold, zinc and silver. Pop. 20,000.

Rovaniemi Lappi, Finland. Town in NW sit. on Kemi R., just S of the Arctic Circle. Commercial and tourist centre, trading in furs and timber. Pop. (1970C) 26,667.

Rovereto Trentino-Alto Adige, Italy. Town 14 m. (22 km.) SSW of Trento. Industries inc. chemicals, textiles and paper making; manu. leather goods. Pop. (1971E) 30,000.

Rovigo Veneto, Italy. Cap. of province of same name in NE. Industries inc. sugar refining; manu. rope and furniture. Pop. (1971E) 50,000.

Rovno Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Cap. of region of same name sit. 110 m. (176 km.) ENE of Lvov. Railway junction. Industries inc. textiles; manu. machinery and food products. Pop. (1970E) 116,000.

Rowley Regis West Midlands, England. Town sit. 7 m. (11 km.) WNW of Birmingham on Stour R. in a quarrying and mining area. Industries inc. mining, metal working and engineering.

Roxburghshire Scotland. Former county now part of Borders Region.

Royal Leamington Spa *see* **Leamington Spa**

Royal Oak Michigan, U.S.A. City 12 m. (19 km.) NNW of Detroit, mainly residential. Manu. tools and paint. Pop. (1970C) 84,081.

Royston Hertfordshire, England. Town 18 m. (29 km.) N of Hertford. Market town for an agric. area. Pop. (1973E) 9,382.

Royston South Yorkshire, England. Town 3 m. (5 km.) NNE of Barnsley sit. in a coalmining area. Pop. (1973E) 8,650.

Ruapehu North Island, New Zealand. Mountain peak, volcanic and sometimes active, in the Tongariro National Park SSW of L. Taupo. The highest peak on the N. Island, 9,175 ft. (2,797 metres) a.s.l.

Rub'al Khali Southern Arabia. The 'Empty Quarter'; desert mainly in S Saudi Arabia. Area, 300,000 sq. m. (800,000 sq. km.). Contains both stony and sandy desert, with large dunes in the E.

Rubicon River Emilia-Romagna, Italy. R. rising NW of San Marino Rep. and flowing 25 m. (40 km.) NE to enter the Adriatic 8 m. (13 km.) NW of Rimini. Crossed by Julius Caesar when it formed the S boundary of Cisalpine Gaul.

Rubtsovsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 80 m. (128 km.) NNE of Semipalatinsk near the border with Kazakhstan. Industries inc. flour milling and agric. engineering. Pop. (1974E) 163,000.

Ruda Slaska Silesia, Poland. Town formed, in 1959, by the amalgamation of the towns of Ruda and Nowy Bytom. Pop. (1972E) 144,000.

Rudolf, Lake Ethiopia/Kenya *Now* L. Turkana. L. in the Great Rift Valley at 1,230 ft. (375 metres) a.s.l., 155 m. (248 km.) long and up to 35 m. (56 km.) wide; sit. in NW Kenya with the N tip across the Ethiopian border. Saline, and shrinking by evaporation, with no known outlet.

Rudolstadt Gera, German Democratic Republic. Town sit. 35 m. (56 km.) WSW of Gera on Saale R. Industries inc. tourism, porcelain and chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 31,686.

Rueil-Malmaison Hauts-de-Seine, France. Suburb of NW Paris 8 m. (13 km.) from the city centre. Industries inc. manu. photographic equipment and pharmaceutical goods.

Rufiji River Tanzania. Rises in S central Tanzania and flows 375 m. (600 km.) NE and then E to enter the Indian Ocean by a delta 90 m. (144 km.) S of Dar-es-Salaam. Navigable by small craft. Main trib. Great Ruaha R.

Rufisque Senegal. Town 10 m. (16 km.) ENE of Dakar. Industries inc. tanning and engineering; manu. cement, cot-

ton goods, groundnut oil, footwear and pharmaceutical products.

Rugby Warwickshire, England. Town in central Eng. Industries inc. engineering. Noted for a public school where the game of Rugby football originated. Pop. (1973E) 27,290.

Rugeley Staffordshire, England. Town sit. 8 m. (13 km.) ESE of Stafford on Trent R. Market town. Industries inc. electronics, coalmining and power station. Pop. (1978E) 24,460.

Rügen Rostock, German Democratic Republic. Island in Baltic Sea off Stralsund and separated from it by the Strelasund. Area, 358 sq. m. (927 sq. km.). Chief town, Bergen. Main occupations farming, fishing and tourism. There is a causeway to the mainland. Pop. (1971E) 86,250.

Ruhengeri Rwanda. Village 40 m. (64 km.) NW of Kigali near the Zaïre and Uganda borders. Trading centre and customs point. The main industry is brick making.

Ruhr North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Industrial area bounded N by Lippe R. and S by Wupper R. and sit. mainly in Ruhr R. valley. Extends W to E along the Ruhr coalfield from Duisburg to Dortmund in a continuous industrial conurbation.

Ruhr River Federal Republic of Germany. Rising in the Saarland and flowing 145 m. (232 km.) N and W past Mülheim to enter Rhine R. at Duisburg.

Ruislip-Northwood Greater London, England. Town 14 m. (22 km.) WNW of central London. Residential with some industry in Ruislip.

Rukwa, Lake Tanzania. L. in SW Tanzania, mainly in Mbeya, extending 80 m. (128 km.) NW to SE, width up to 20 m. (32 km.). Fed by Rs. Songwe and Momba; it has no outlet.

Rum Scotland. Highland Region. Island in the Inner Hebrides S of Skye. Area, 42 sq. m. (109 sq. km.). Mountainous, rising to 2,659 ft. (810 metres) a.s.l.

Rum Jungle Northern Territory, Australia. Mining centre in NW of state. The industry is uranium mining.

Runcorn Cheshire, England. A new town estab. 1964 sit. 11 m. (18 km.) ESE of Liverpool on Mersey R. and Manchester Ship Canal. Industries inc. chemicals, brewing and light engineering. R. port. Pop. (1978E) 59,700.

Rungwe, Mount Tanganyika, Tanzania. Volcanic peak 20 m. (32 km.) SE of Mbeya in S Highlands province. Height 9,713 ft. (2,961 metres) a.s.l.

Rurrenabaque Beni, Bolivia. Town 17 m. (27 km.) SW of Reyes opposite San Buenaventura on Beni R. Trading centre and passenger traffic centre.

Ruse Ruse, Bulgaria. Cap. of province sit. 48 m. (77 km.) NE of Sofia on Danube R. Commercial centre trading in cereals. Industries inc. flour milling, tanning, sugar refining and textiles; manu. tobacco products. Port. Pop. (1972E) 163,012.

Rushden Northamptonshire, England. Town 11 m. (18 km.) ENE of Northampton. Industries inc. footwear manu. Pop. (1973E) 21,840.

Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic U.S.S.R. Largest of the constituent reps. containing over 76% of the total area and *c.* 55% of the total pop. The Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic consists of: (i) Territories: Altai, Khabarovsk, Krasnodar, Krasnoyarsk, Primorye, Stavropol. (ii) Regions: Amur, Archangel, Astrakhan, Belgorod, Briansk, Chelyabinsk, Chita, Gorki, Irkutsk, Ivanovo, Kaluga, Kalinin, Kaliningrad, Kamchatka, Kemerovo, Kirov, Kostroma, Kuibyshev, Kurgan, Kursk, Leningrad, Lipetsk, Magadan, Moscow, Murmansk, Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Orel, Orenburg, Penza, Perm, Pskov, Rostov, Ryazan, Sakhalin, Saratov, Smolensk, Sverdlovsk, Tambov, Tomsk, Tula, Tyumen, Ulyanovsk, Vladimir, Volgograd, Vologda, Voronezh, Yaroslavl. (iii) Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics: Bashkir, Buryat, Checheno-Ingush, Chuvash, Daghestan, Kabardino-Balkar, Kalmyk, Karelian, Komi, Mari, Mordovian, North Ossetia, Tatar, Tuva, Udmurt, Yakut.

(iv) Autonomous Regions: Adygei, Karachayevo-Cherkess, Gorno-Altai, Jewish, Khakass. (v) National Areas: Aginsky, Buryat, Chukot, Evenki, Khanty-Mansi, Komi-Permyak, Koryak, Nenetz, Taimyr (Dolgano-Nenetz), Ust-Ordynsky Buryat, Yamalo-Nenetz. Area, 6,501,500 sq. m. (16,838,900 sq. km.). Cap. Moscow; Leningrad is the second cap. The rep. produces *c.* 70% of the total industrial and agric. output of the U.S.S.R. The republic has a variety of climates (ranging from arctic to subtropical) and geographical conditions (tundra, forest lands, steppes and rich agricultural soil). It also contains great mineral resources: iron ore in the Urals, the Kerch Peninsula and Siberia; coal in the Kuznetz Basin, Eastern Siberia, Urals and the sub-Moscow Basin; oil in the Urals, Azov–Black Sea area and Bashkiria. It also has abundant deposits of gold, platinum, copper, zinc, lead, tin and rare metals. Pop. (1978E) 136.5m.

Rustavi Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 20 m. (32 km.). SSE of Tiflis on Kura R. The main industries are iron and steel milling and manu. metal products. Industry is based on coal from Tkibuli and Tkvarcheli, ore from Dashkesan. Pop. (1973E) 111,000.

Rustenburg Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town 60 m. (96 km.) W of Pretoria near the Magaliesberg mountains. Commercial centre of a farming and mining area, handling cotton, fruit, tobacco, chrome, platinum and nickel. Industries inc. tobacco processing. Pop. (1970E) 44,200.

Rutba Iraq. Staging post on the desert routes from Baghdad to Damascus, in W central Iraq, in the Syrian desert. Service industries on a small scale.

Rutherglen Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Former burgh of Lanarkshire now part of Glasgow.

Ruthin Clwyd, Wales. Town 18 m. (29 km.) WNW of Wrexham sit. on Clwyd R. Market town for a farming area. Pop. (1973E) 4,780.

Rutland England. Former English county now part of Leicestershire.

Rutland Vermont, U.S.A. City, 53 m. (85 km.) N of Bennington on Otter Creek. Railway centre and winter sports resort sit. between the Green and Taconic Mountains. Industries inc. marble cutting, food processing, manu. machinery, tools, scales, cement products, clothing, timber products. Pop. (1970C) 19,293.

Ruvu Eastern Province, Tanzania. Town 40 m. (64 km.) W of Dar-es-Salaam on Ruvu R., where it is called Kingani R. Trading centre for sisal, cotton, rice.

Ruvuma River Mozambique/Tanzania. Rises in S Tanzania, E of L. Nyasa and flows 500 m. (800 km.) E to form the Mozambique/Tanzania border, entering the Indian Ocean just S of Mtwara, Tanzania.

Ruwe Katanga, Zaïre. Village 5 m. (8 km.) NE of Kolwezi. Mining centre for gold, copper, palladium-platinum metals.

Ruyigi Burundi. Village 22 m. (35 km.) E of Kitega near the Tanzania border. Customs point and trading centre for coffee, cattle. Industries inc. manu. bricks and tiles.

Ruzyne Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. Village 5 m. (8 km.) W of Prague. Site of Prague municipal airport.

Ruwenzori Zaïre/Uganda. Mountain massif extending 70 m. (112 km.) on the borders of Zaïre and Uganda, between L. Albert and L. Idi Amin Dada, rising to Mount Stanley, 16,794 ft. (5,119 metres) a.s.l. with equatorial forests at the foot, and snowfields and glaciers among the peaks.

Rwanda Rep. bounded N by Uganda, E by Tanzania, S by Burundi and W by Zaïre. From the 16th century to 1959 the Tutsi kingdom of Rwanda shared the history of Burundi. In 1959 an uprising of the Hutu destroyed the Tutsi feudal hierarchy and led to the departure of the Mwami Kigeri V. A republic was proclaimed by the Parmehutu in 1961. Area, 10,169 sq. m. (26,338 sq. km.). Cap. Kigali. Plateau at 4,000–6,000 ft. (1,219–1,829 metres) a.s.l. Subsistence agriculture dominates. Staple food crops are beans, cassava, maize, sweet

potatoes, peas, groundnuts and sorghum. The main cash crop is *aravica* coffee as in Burundi. Tea and pyrethrum are also produced on a limited scale. There is a pilot rice-growing project. There is no general industrial development apart from mining. About 3,500 tons of cassiterite were produced in 1970. There are 4 hydro-electric installations and a large modern brewery. Methane gas is abundant under Lake Kivu. Pop. (1978C) 4.82m.

Ryazan Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 130 m. (208 km.) SE of Moscow on S bank of Oka R. Industries mainly serve the surrounding agric. area. Pop. (1974E) 405,000.

Rybachi Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 20 m. (32 km.) NE of Zelenogradsk on the lagoon inland of Courland Spit on the Baltic coast near the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Rep. border. Resort and fishing port.

Rybinsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 170 m. (274 km.) NE of Moscow, at SE end of Rybinsk Reservoir on Volga R. Linked to Leningrad by the Moriinsk Canal. Industries inc. shipbuilding, wire, matches etc. Important trade in timber, grain and petroleum. Pop. (1974E) 230,000.

Rybinsk Reservoir Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. L. 170 m. (274 km.) NE of Moscow fed by Rs. Maloga, Chagoda, Suda, Sheksna and Volga.

Ryburg Aargau, Switzerland. Village 11 m (18 km.) E of Basel near Rhine R. The main industry is salt mining. Hydro-electric station.

Rydal Cumbria, England. Village sit. at SE end of Rydal Water L. and 45 m. (72 km.) S of Carlisle.

Ryde Isle of Wight, England. Town 7 m. (11 km.) SW of Portsmouth sit. on NE coast of the Isle of Wight. Seaside resort. Pop. (1973E) 23,170.

Rye East Sussex, England. Town in SE sit. near the English Channel coast and on Rother R. Pop. (1977E) 4,490.

Ryukyu Islands Japan. Islands in the East China Sea extending SW to NE off the E coast of Taiwan. Area, 848 sq. m. (2,196 sq. km.). The main island is Okinawa. Mainly agric. and fishing is of increasing importance. Some light industry has been estab. Pop. (1970E) 945,111.

Rzeszów Poland. Town 88 m. (141 km.) E of Kraków. Industries inc. aeronautical and agric. engineering. Pop. (1970E) 82,200.

Rzhev Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 70 m. (112 km.) SW of Kalinin on S bank of Volga R. Industries inc. agric. engineering, paper, distilling. Pop. (1970E) 49,000.

S

Saale River Federal Republic of Germany/German Democratic Republic. Rises in the Fichtelgebirge in Bavaria and flows *c.* 265 m. (424 km.) N past Jena and Halle to join R. Elbe 25 m. (40 km.) SE of Magdeburg. Navigable confluence with R. Elbe 120 m. (192 km.) to Naumburg.

Saalfeld Gera, German Democratic Republic. Town 27 m. (43 km.) SW of Jena on Saale R., sit. iron-mining area. Manu. textiles, machine tools, electrical equipment. Pop. (1973E) 33,560.

Saarbrücken Saarland, Federal Republic of Germany. Cap. of Saarland since 1919, sit. on Saar R. where it forms frontier between France and F.R.G. Industrial centre of coalmining area. Industries inc. iron and steel, cement, machinery, manu. of clothing, paper and printing. Ceded to Prussia from France 1815. Pop. (1971E) 127,500.

Saaremaa Estonia, U.S.S.R. Baltic island at mouth of Gulf of Riga. Area, 1,050 sq. m. (2,720 sq. km.). Chief town Kuresaare. Low-lying. Main occupations farming and fishing.

Saarland Federal Republic of Germany. Province of Federal Rep. bordered W by Luxembourg, SW and S by France. Area, 991 sq. m. (2,567 sq. km.). Cap. Saarbrücken (*see* above). Important coalfield with iron and steel industries. Possession disputed between France and Germany 1919 until integration in Federal Rep. 1959. Pop. (1972E) 1,118,569.

Saarlouis Saarland, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 13 m. (21 km.) NW of Saarbrücken on Saar R. Sit. in coalmining area. Manu. steel, glass and pottery. Named from Louis XIV under whom it was founded before cession to Prussia 1815.

Saar River France/Federal Republic of Germany. Rises in the Vosges and flows 149 m. (238 km.) N through Moselle and Saarland to join Moselle R. 6 m. (10 km.) SW of Trier. Navigable from confluence with Moselle R. to Sarreguemines in Moselle dept.

Saba Netherlands Antilles, West Indies. Island 16 m. (26 km.) NW of St. Eustatius in the NW Leeward Islands. Area, 5 sq. m. (13 sq. km.). Chief town Bottom. A single extinct volcano, with settlements in the crater. Main occupations fishing, lace making, small farming. Pop. (1972E) 971.

Sabadell Barcelona, Spain. Town 11 m. (18 km.) N of Barcelona. Manu. centre with important textile industry. Pop. (1970C) 159,408.

Sabah Malaysia. State of the Federation of Malaysia, formerly N. Borneo. Bounded W by Sarawak, S by Kalimantan, Indonesia. Area, 29,388 sq. m. (76,115 sq. km.). Cap. Kota Kinabalu. Mountainous with highest peak in Borneo, Mount Kinabalu, 13,455 ft. (4,101 metres) a.s.l., in N. Hot and very humid with heavy rain. Chief products timber, rubber, copra. Pop. (1970C) 655,295.

Sabaragamuwa Sri Lanka. Division of central Sri Lanka bounded E by Walawe Ganga R. Area, 1,893 sq. m. (4,903 sq. km.). Cap. Ratnapura. Extends E and S into the hills. Agric. area with important mines for precious and semi-precious stones, at Ratnapura and Pelmadulla, iron ore, at Balangoda, and graphite. Pop. (1963C) 1,124,543.

Sabinas Coahuila, Mexico. Town 160 m. (256 km.) NW of Monterrey on the Inter American Highway. Railway junction and distribution centre for a silver, lead and gold mining area. Industries inc. coke ovens. Pop. (1970E) 20,500.

Sabine Hills Italy. Range in the Apennines NE of Rome extending SE from lower Salto R. The highest point is Monte Pellecchia, 4,488 ft. (1,368 metres) a.s.l.

Sabine River Texas/Louisiana, U.S.A. Rises in NE Texas and flows 500 m. (800 km.) SE and then S, from Loganport onwards forming the boundary of Texas and Louisiana. Discharges through the Sabine L. into the Gulf of Mexico. A canal system links it with Mississippi R. at New Orleans.

Sable Island Nova Scotia, Canada. Island in the Atlantic 180 m. (288 km.) ESE of Halifax. Area, 20 m. (32 km.) long by 1 m. (1.5 km.) wide. It is exposed and is a gradually shrinking part of a large sandbank and the cause of many shipwrecks. 2 lighthouses.

Sabunchi Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 7 m. (11 km.) NE of Baku on the central Apsheron Peninsula of the W Caspian coast. The main industry is oil.

Sabya Asir, Saudi Arabia. Town 60 m. (97 km.) S of Abha, centre of the Tihama district with a port (W) at Qizan on the Red Sea.

Sacatepéquez Guatemala. Dept. of S central Guatemala. Area, 180 sq. m. (466 sq. km.). Chief towns Antigua (cap.), Sumpango, Ciudad Vieja, Santa Maria. Highland area drained by Guacalate R., rising to Agua and Fuego volcanoes. Farming area producing maize, coffee, beans, fodder, livestock. Pop. (1972E) 96,875.

Sackville New Brunswick, Canada. Town 24 m. (38 km.) SE of Moncton in an area of reclaimed coastal marshes. Industries inc. woodworking, printing; manu. leather, paper and plastic products, stoves and machinery. Pop. (1971E) 3,176.

Sacramento California, U.S.A. State cap. sit. on Sacramento R. Industries are mainly food processing and railway engineering. Pop. (1970C) 254,413.

Sacramento River California, U.S.A. Rises in the Klamath Mountains and runs 390 m. (624 km.) S through the N half of the Great Central Valley to enter San Francisco Bay. The Shosta and Keswick dams are important for irrigation and hydroelectric power. Chief tribs. are Rs. McCloud, Pit, Feather and American.

Sá de Bandeira *see* **Lubango**

Safaniyah Hasa, Saudi Arabia. Oilfield in the (Persian) Gulf off Cape Ras Safaniyah, 12 m. (19 km.) SE of Ras Misha'ab.

Saffron Walden Essex, England. Anc. market town in a rural area. Pop. (1973E) 10,370.

Safi Morocco. Town on the Atlantic coast. Important port for fishing and exporting phosphates which come by rail from Youssoufia mines. Industries inc. sardine canning, boatbuilding, manu. chemical fertilizers, sulphuric acid. Pop. (1973E) 129,000.

Sagaing Sagaing, Burma. Town 10 m. (16 km.) SW of Mandalay on Irrawaddy R. Divisional and district cap. and trading centre for cotton, sesame, salt, fruit. Pop. (1975E) 15,500.

Sagamihara Honshū, Japan. Town 15 m. (24 km.) WNW of Yokohama. Centre of a farming and forested area, producing rice and mulberry. The main industry is sericulture. Pop. (1973C) 309,000.

Sagar Kharnataka, India. Town 40 m. (64 km.) WNW of Shimoga. Trading centre for rice, timber, betel nuts. The main industry is tile making. Pop. (1971C) 154,811.

Saginaw Michigan, U.S.A. City on Saginaw R. 15 m. (24 km.) above its mouth on L. Huron, and 10 m. (16 km.) SSW of Bay City. Commercial centre for agric. area. Manu. inc. machinery, tools, furniture, paper. Pop. (1970C) 90,603.

Saginaw River Michigan, U.S.A. Rises near Pontiac in E Michigan, and flows 22 m. (35 km.) NW and then NNE past Saginaw into Saginaw Bay, an arm of L. Huron.

Saguenay River Quebec, Canada. Leaves L. St. John, whence its furthest headstream is the Peribonca R., through the Grande Décharge and Petite Décharge which then join. Flows 475 m. (760 km.) ESE to enter St. Lawrence R. near Tadoussac. There are important hydroelectric projects on the Grande Décharge. Widens below Chicoutimi to 2 m. (3 km.).

Sagunto Valencia, Spain. Town 16 m. (26 km.) NNE of Valencia. Manu. iron and steel, hardware and tiles. Exports iron ore.

Sahara North Africa. The largest desert in the world, extending from the Atlantic coast of Spanish Sahara to the Red Sea coast of Egypt and Sudan. Area, *c.* 3m. sq. m. (*c.* 7.7m. sq. km.). Bounded N by Atlas Mountains in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, and by Mediterranean Sea in Libya and Egypt, and taking in the Libyan and Nubian Deserts. Mainly plateau at 1,000 ft. (305 metres) a.s.l. with highest points in the Ahaggar, Aïr and Tibesti highlands, and depressions b.s.l. in NE Algeria and Tunisia. Annual rainfall irregular, under 10 in. (25 cm.). Temp. ranges from 100°F+ (38°C) by day to near-freezing at night. Types of ground: shifting dunes, hard rock, loose boulders. Cultivation is only possible in oases. Motor routes run from Béchar in Algeria to Ségou in Mali and into Benin, and from Laghouat and Touggourt in Algeria to Kano in Nigeria. Sparse, nomadic population.

Saharanpur Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 95 m. (152 km.) NNE of Delhi on the railway line between Amritsar, Meerut and Delhi. Industries inc. railway engineering, paper-milling, cigarette and hosiery manu. Trading centre for grain and sugar-cane. Pop. (1971C) 225,698.

Sahel Africa. Six sub-Sahara countries of Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta.

Saida Lebanon. (Sidon.) Town on Mediterranean coast 25 m. (40 km.) SSW of Beirut. Oil pipeline terminal. Main industry refining oil from Saudi Arabia. Exports citrus fruit. Pop. (1975E) 33,500.

Saigon Vietnam (Ho Chi Minh City). City sit. on Saigon R., 34 m. (54 km.) from its mouth on the S. China Sea. Since 1932, joint administration with Cholon to the SW. Two cities together make the country's main industrial centre. Industries inc. rice milling, brewing, distilling, manu. of rubber products, textiles and soap. Pop. (1970E) 2.2m.

St. Albans Hertfordshire, England. Town sit. on Ver R., with important abbey and Roman site. Market town with some industries inc. printing, and light engineering. Pop. (1978E) 66,180.

St. Andrews Scotland. Fife Region. City on North Sea coast. Market town and resort, with the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, headquarters of Golf. University founded 1411. Pop. (1978E) 13,300.

St. Asaph Clwyd, Wales. (Llanelwy). Village 5 m. (8 km.) SSE of Rhyl. Episcopal seat in rural area. Pop. (1973E) 2,238.

St. Augustine Florida, U.S.A. City on Atlantic coast. Resort. Oldest city in the U.S.A. founded by Pedro Menéndez de Avilés in 1565. Pop. (1970C) 12,352.

St. Austell Cornwall, England. Town 12 m. (19 km.) ENE of Truro. Main industry china clay extraction. Pop. (1973E) 32,710 with Fowey.

Saint Barthélemy Guadeloupe, West Indies. Island 125 m. (200 km.) NW of Guadeloupe of which it is a depend. Area, 9½ sq. m. (25 sq. km.). Chief town Gustavia. Hilly, rising to 990 ft. (302 metres) a.s.l. Produces cotton, fruit, livestock, fish and salt, all in small quantities. Pop. (1975E) 2,500.

St. Bernard Passes France/Switzerland/Italy. (i) Great St. Bernard, alpine pass at 8,100 ft. (2,469 metres) a.s.l. on the Swiss-Italian border between Martigny and Aosta. Famous hospice founded 1050 by St. Bernard of Menthon. A road tunnel was opened in 1964. (ii) Little St. Bernard, alpine pass at 7,178 ft. (2,188 metres) a.s.l. on the Franco-Italian border between Bourg St. Maurice and Aosta. Hospice also founded by St. Bernard of Menthon.

St. Boniface Manitoba, Canada. Town opposite Winnipeg on Red R. Main industries meat packing, flour milling, oil refining, manu. paint and soap. Centre of French-Canadian culture. Pop. (1972E) 46,661.

St. Brieuc Côtes-du-Nord, France. Cap. of dept. sit. on R. Gouët near its mouth on English Channel. Manu. hosiery and furniture. Pop. (1975C) 56,282.

St. Catharine's Ontario, Canada. Town 33 m. (53 km.) ESE of Hamilton. Centre of a fruit-growing region. Industries inc. engineering, fruit and vegetable canning, manu. electrical equipment, motor-car parts. Pop. (1976C) 121,657.

St. Charles Missouri, U.S.A. Town 15 m. (24 km.) NW of St. Louis on N bank of Missouri R. Centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. sawmilling; manu. steel dies, railway stock, diesel engines, metal products, footwear. Deposits of sand, coal and gravel nearby. Noted as the first permanent white settlement on the Missouri R., made by French traders, 1769 A.D. Pop. (1970C) 31,834.

St. Clair, Lake Canada/U.S.A. L. on the border between SE Ontario, Can., and NE Michigan, U.S.A. Area, 432 sq. m. (1,119 sq. km.). Fed from L. Huron by St. Clair R., which has a deepened shipping channel, and drained by Detroit R. into L. Erie.

St. Clair Shores Michigan, U.S.A. Town 12 m. (19 km.) NE of Detroit, on W shore of L. St. Clair. L. resort. Pop. (1970C) 88,093.

St. Cloud Hauts-de-Seine, France. Suburb of Paris 6 m. (10 km.) W of the city centre. Industry, Sèvres porcelain factory. Pop. (1975C) 28,350.

St. Cloud Minnesota, U.S.A. City in centre of state on Mississippi R. Commercial centre of an agric. region. Industries inc. vegetable canning, railway engineering, granite quarrying. Pop. (1970C) 39,691.

St. Croix West Indies. Island in the U.S. Virgin Islands. Area, 82 sq. m. (212 sq. km.). Cap. Christiansted. Tourist centre. Main occupations cattle rearing, growing sugar-cane, vegetables, distilling rum. Pop. (1970E) 32,000.

St. David's Dyfed, Wales. Village 16 m. (26 km.) NW of Milford Haven on St. Bride's Bay. Episcopal seat with 12th cent. cathedral. Pop. (1971C) 1,690.

St Denis Seine-et-Denis, France. Town forming N suburb of Paris 6 m. (10 km.) from the city centre, on Seine R. Industries inc. railway engineering, manu. barges, boilers, diesel engines, chemicals, glass, pottery. Has an anc. abbey with tombs of French Kings. Pop. (1975C) 96,759.

St. Denis Réunion. Town 10 m. (16 km.) ENE of Pointe-des-Galets on N coast. Cap., commercial and processing centre for an agric. area. Industries inc. food canning, manu. cigarettes. Pop. (1972E) 85,992.

St. Dizier Haute-Marne, France. Town in NE France on Marne R. Manu. nails, wire, tools, hardware. Pop. (1975C) 39,815.

St. Elias Mountains Canada/U.S.A. Range extending S *c.* 200 m. (320 km.) from Mount Logan (19,850 ft./6,050 metres a.s.l., the highest peak in Can.) and Mount Elias, 18,008 ft. (5,489 metres) a.s.l., along the borders between Alaska and Yukon/Brit. Columbia to Mount Fairweather, 15,320 ft (4,670 metres) a.s.l. The flow of ice from the range forms the largest non-polar icefield which inc. the Malaspine Glacier, 1,500 sq. m. (3,885 sq. km.).

Saintes, Les West Indies. Arch. of small islands between Dominica and Guadeloupe. Area, 5½ sq. m. (14 sq. km.). Principal islands Terre-de-Bas and Terre-de-Haut. Main occupations stock-rearing, fishing.

St. Étienne Loire, France. Town sit. on Furens R. in SE France. Industrial centre of coalmining area, manu. iron and steel, machinery, armaments, silk and rayon goods, glass and pottery. The School of Mines is famous. Pop. (1975C) 221,776.

St. Francis River Missouri/Arkansas, U.S.A. Rises in SE Missouri and flows S for 470 m. (752 km.) through NE Arkansas to join Mississippi R. 50 m. (80 km.) SW of Memphis.

St. Gallen Switzerland. (i) Canton of NE Switz., bordered by canton of Thurgau and L. Constance to N and Austria and Liechtenstein to E. Area, 777 sq. m. (2,012 sq. km.). Cap. St. Gallen. Mountainous in S, industrial in N and E. Manu. muslin, lace, confectionery. Pop. (1978E) 383,400. (ii) Town of same name and cap. of (i). Manu. cotton, chemicals, confectionery. Pop. (1978E) 75,400.

Saint George's Grenada, West Indies. Town on SW coast and 90 m. (144 km.) N of Port of Spain, Trinidad. Cap. and port with a landlocked harbour. Industries inc. sugar refining, manu. rum. Exports cacao, nutmeg, mace. Pop. (1973E) 6,313.

St. George's Channel British Isles. Channel linking the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea between SW Wales and SE Ireland. Narrowest point 46 m. (74 km.) wide.

St. Germain-en-Laye Yvelines, France. Town forming outer suburb of Paris 12 m. (19 km.) WNW of the city centre, on Seine R. Residential town and resort for the forest of St. Germain. Manu. hosiery, confectionery, musical instruments. Pop. (1975C) 40,471.

St. Gotthard Pass Switzerland. Alpine pass between cantons of Uri and Ticino in the Lepontine Alps. 6,916 ft. (2,108 metres) a.s.l. The St. Gotthard Railway Tunnel beneath it extends 9¼ m. (15 km.).

St. Helena South Atlantic. Island sit. 1,200 m. (1,920 km.) W of Angola. Area, 47 sq. m. (122 sq. km.). Cap. Jamestown. Volcanic and mountainous. Chief occupation flax growing. Manu. rope and twine. Famous for the exile of Napoleon I, 1815–21. Pop. (1976E) 5,147.

St. Helier Jersey, United Kingdom. Town on St. Aubyn's Bay on S coast. Chief town of Jersey. Holiday resort and market for horticultural area. Pop. (1971C) 26,460.

St. Hyacinthe Quebec, Canada. Town 32 m. (51 km.) ENE of Montreal on Yamaska R. Industrial centre, manu. woollen goods, footwear, furniture. Pop. (1971C) 24,562.

St. Ives Cambridgeshire, England. Town 5 m. (8 km.) E of Huntingdon on Great Ouse R. Market town for agric. area. Pop. (1973E) 9,020.

St. Ives Cornwall, England. Town sit. on Atlantic coast. Industries fishing and tourism. Pop. (1973E) 9,760.

St. Jean Quebec, Canada. Town 20 m. (32 km.) SE of Montreal on Richelieu R. Manu. textiles, paper, sewing machines. Pop. (1971E) 32,863.

St. Jean de Luz Basses-Pyrénées, France. Town 12 m. (19 km.) SW of Bayonne on the Bay of Biscay. Industry fishing. Popular resort. Pop. (1968C) 11,035.

Saint John New Brunswick, Canada. City at mouth of St. John R. on the Bay of Fundy. Industries oil and sugar refining, dock yards; manu. cotton goods, bricks and tiles, wood pulp and paper. Exports timber, grain, minerals and is an important sea-port, ice-free in winter. Pop. (1976C) 82,976.

Saint John United States Virgin Islands, West Indies. Island 80 m. (128 km.) E of San Juan, Puerto Rico. Area, 19 sq. m. (49 sq. km.). Cap. Cruz Bay. Hilly, with an indented coastline and good harbours. Mainly a stock farming area, also producing bay leaves. Pop. (1971E) 1,729.

St. John, Lake Quebec, Canada. L. in SE Quebec. Area, 375 sq. m. (971 sq. km.). Fed by R. Peribonca, Mistassibi, Mistassini and Ashuapmuchuan and drained by Saguenay R. into St. Lawrence R.

St. John River Canada/U.S.A. Rises with headstreams in NE Maine, U.S.A. and S Quebec, Can. Flows 418 m. (669 km.) NE and then E to form frontier between U.S.A. and Canada, then SE through New Brunswick to enter the Bay of Fundy at St. John (*see* above). Navigable from its mouth to Fredericton. Strong tides in the Bay of Fundy cause the Reversing Falls near St. John.

Saint Johns Antigua, West Indies. Town on NW coast. Cap. and port in a sheltered bay, which processes and exports rum, cotton and sugar. Resort. Pop. (1975E) 14,000.

St. John's Newfoundland, Canada. Town and cap. of province, sit. on E coast of the Avalon peninsula. Industries fishing, fish processing; manu. fishing equipment, marine engines, textiles, footwear. Pop. (1971C) 131,814.'

St. John's Wood Greater London, England. Residential district and NW sub-

urb of London 3½ m. (6 km.) from city centre (Hyde Park Corner). Famous for Lord's Cricket Ground, headquarters of the M.C.C.

St. Joseph Michigan, U.S.A. City 30 m. (48 km.) NNW of South Bend, Indiana, and on SE shore of L. Michigan. Commercial centre of fruit-growing area. Pop. (1970C) 11,042.

St. Joseph Missouri, U.S.A. City 48 m. (77 km.) NNW of Kansas City on Missouri R. Commercial centre for livestock; industries meat-packing, flour milling. R. port and important railway centre. Pop. (1970C) 72,691.

St. Joseph River Michigan/Indiana, U.S.A. Rises in S Michigan, flows 210 m. (336 km.) W, with a curve S, into N Indiana, and enters L. Michigan between St. Joseph and Benton Harbor.

St Just (St. Just-in-Penwith) Cornwall, England. Town 7 m. (11 km.) W of Penzance. Market town for rural area. Pop. (1973E) 3,560.

St. Kilda Scotland. Highland Region. Island in the Outer Hebrides, 40 m. (64 km.) WNW of N. Uist. Area, 3 m. (5 km.) by 2 m. (3 km.). Bird sanctuary. The pop. were evacuated at their own request in 1930.

St. Kitts (St. Christopher) West Indies. Island in the Leeward Islands group 65 m. (104 km.) NW of Antigua. Area, 68 sq. m. (176 sq. km.). Cap. Basseterre. Volcanic and mountainous, rising to Mount Misery 3,792 ft. (1,156 metres) a.s.l. Chief occupation sugar-cane cultivation. Pop. (1970C) 34,227.

St. Laurent Quebec, Canada. Town 6 m. (10 km.) W of Montreal on Montreal Island. Industry engineering; manu. chemicals, textiles. Pop. (1976C) 62,826.

St. Lawrence River and Seaway Canada/U.S.A. Greatest commercial waterway in Can. and one of the greatest in the world. Leaves the NE end of L. Ontario and flows 750 m. (1,200 km.) NE to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, forming the E end of the Seaway by which ocean-going vessels can reach the W end of L. Superior. The first 114 m. (182 km.) form the border between Canada and U.S.A., after which it flows through Quebec. Main tribs. are Rs. Ottawa, St. Maurice, Saguenay, Chaudière and Richelieu. Below Quebec it forms a tidal estuary from 3 m. (5 km.) to 70 m. (112 km.) wide. The Seaway was opened in 1959 after narrow channels had been widened and others newly cut to avoid the 8 rapids between L. Ontario and Montreal. The whole seaway is 2,480 m. (3,968 km.) long.

St. Louis Senegal. Town sit. on Senegal R. estuary. Manu. textiles; exports, hides, skins, groundnuts. Cap. of Senegal until replaced by Dakar in 1958. Pop. (1976C) 88,000.

St. Louis Missouri, U.S.A. City 10 m. (16 km.) downstream from confluence of Missouri R. and Mississippi R. Major centre of commerce and communications. Trades in fur pelts, grain, timber, livestock, wool. Industries oil refining, brewing, meat packing; manu. aircraft, motor vehicles, machinery, electrical equipment, chemicals. Has 19 m. (30 km.) R. frontage. Pop. (1970C)) 622,236.

St. Louis Park Minnesota, U.S.A. Town immediately SW of Minneapolis. Residential. Manu. metal goods. Pop. (1970C) 48,883.

St. Lucia West Indies. Independent country (from 1979) sit. 30 m. (48 km.) S of Martinique. Area, 238 sq. m. (616 sq. km.). Cap. Castries. Volcanic and mountainous rising to Mount Gimie, 3,145 ft. (958 metres) a.s.l. Chief occupation, cultivating bananas, sugar, coconuts. Pop. (1970E) 101,000.

St. Malo Ille-et-Vilaine, France. Town at mouth of Rance R. on the Eng. Channel. Industries fishing, tourism. Trade, mainly with Eng., in fruit, vegetables, dairy produce. Pop. (1975C) 46,270

St. Martin (Sint Maarten) West Indies. Island in Leeward Islands group 42 m. (67 km.). NW of St. Kitts. Area, 33 sq. m. (85 sq. km). The N, 20 sq. m. (52 sq. km.) is a French depend. of Guadeloupe; the S, part of the Neth. Antilles. Little cultivable land. Chief occupation extracting sea-salt. Pop. (1970E) 5,061.

St. Marylebone Greater London, England. District of central London to N of Oxford Street. Bounded to N by Regent's Park.

St. Maur-des-Fossés Val-de-Marne, France. Suburb of Paris 8 m. (13 km.) SE of the city centre. Manu. hosiery, furniture, toys, electrical equipment. Pop. (1975C) 81,117.

St. Maurice River Quebec, Canada. Rises in S Quebec, flows 325 m. (520 km.) through the Gouin Reservoir SE and then S to join St. Lawrence R. at Trois Rivières. Important for floating timber and hydroelectric power. Flows through many industrial developments inc. pulp and paper mills, plastics, chemical and aluminium plants. Main tribs. R. Trenche and Vermilion.

St. Mawes Cornwall, England. Town 2 m. (3 km) E of Falmouth at the entrance to Carrick Roads. Industries fishing and tourism. Pop. (1973E) 1,438.

St. Michael's Mount • Cornwall, England. Island in Mount's Bay ½ m. (1 km). from Marazion, with which it is connected by a natural causeway at low tide, and 2½ m. (4 km.) from Penzance by sea. Surmounted by a castle and chapel.

St. Moritz Graubünden, Switzerland. Resort consisting of village and neighbouring spa sit. on L. St. Moritz in SE Switz. Industry tourism, esp. winter sports. Pop. (1975E) 7,000.

St. Nazaire Loire-Atlantique, France. Town sit. at mouth of Loire R. Industries shipyards; manu. steel, fertilizers, marine engineering, brewing, vegetable canning. Sea port for Nantes. Pop. (1975C) 69,769.

St. Neots Cambridgeshire, England. Town 8 m. (13 km.) SSW of Huntingdon on Ouse R. Market town for an agric. area. Industries brewing, plastics, packaging, clothing and paper-making. Pop. (1977E) 20,300.

St. Nicolas *see* **Sint Niklaas**

St. Omer Pas-de-Calais, France. Town 23 m. (37 km.) SE of Calais, sit on Aa R. Market centre for horticultural area. Industries sugar refining, brewing; manu. hosiery and soap. Pop. (1968C) 19,957.

Saintonge France. Region on W coast N of Gironde estuary. Cap. Saintes. Industries farming and viticulture, esp. for cognac.

St. Ouen Val-d'Oise, France. Suburb of Paris 4 m. (6 km.) NNW of the city centre. Industry railway engineering; manu. chemicals, machine tools. Pop. (1975C) 43,695.

St. Pancras Greater London, England. District of London 1½ m. (2½ km.) N of city centre. Industries centred on 3 important railway termini at Euston, St. Pancras, King's Cross.

St. Paul Minnesota, U.S.A. State cap. adjoining Minneapolis at confluence of Minnesota R. and Mississippi R. With Minneapolis, commercial and industrial centre for large agric. area. Trade in livestock. Industries motor-car assembly, oil refining, meat packing, food processing, brewing, printing and publishing; manu. electrical equipment, chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 309,714.

St. Paul Island Indian Ocean. Island at lat. 39°S, long. 78°E, forming part of the French Southern and Antarctic Territories. Area, 3 sq. m. (8 sq. km.). Volcanic. Uninhabited.

St. Peter Port Guernsey, United Kingdom. Town on E coast and chief town of Guernsey. Market for horticultural area. Industry tourism. Exports tomatoes, vegetables. Pop. (1971C) 15,245.

St. Petersburg Florida, U.S.A. City sit. on Tampa Bay, an arm of the Gulf of Mex. Main industry tourism esp. for winter season. Pop. (1970C) 216,232.

St. Pierre Martinique, West Indies. Town 10 m. (16 km.) NW of Fort de France on W coast at the foot of Mount Pelée. Industry distilling rum, The chief town until its destruction by an eruption of Mount Pelée in 1902. Pop. (1975E) 5,500

St. Pierre and Miquelon N. Atlantic Ocean. Island group off S coast of Newfoundland, Canada, forming a French

overseas department. Area, 93.5 sq. m. (242 sq. km.): area of St. Pierre group 10 sq. m. (26 sq. km.); area of Miquelon group 83 sq. m. (215 sq. km.). Cap. St. Pierre. Main occupation cod fishing. Pop. (1976E) 6,100

St. Pölten Lower Austria, Austria. Town 33 m. (53 km.) W of Vienna. Industrial centre and railway junction. Manu. textiles, machinery. Pop. (1971C) 50,144.

St. Quentin Aisne, France. Town in NE sit. on Somme R. Industry mainly textiles, esp. curtains, muslin. Also manu. chemicals, machinery. Pop. (1975C) 69,153.

St. Tropez Var, France. Town 28 m. (45 km.) SW of Cannes on the Riviera. Industries tourism and fishing. Pop. (1968C) 6,151.

St. Vincent West Indies. Island in the Windward Islands group, 77 m. (123 km.) NE of Grenada. Area, 150 sq. m. (388 sq. km.). Cap. Kingstown. Volcanic and mountainous (inc. Soufrière). Chief occupations growing bananas, arrowroot, starch, sea-island cotton. Pop. (1972C) 100,000.

St. Vincent, Cape Faro, Portugal. Headland at SW tip of Portugal, with cliffs 175 ft. (53 metres) a.s.l. There is a lighthouse on the cliff-top.

St. Vincent, Gulf South Australia, Australia. Inlet of the Southern Ocean E of the Yorke Peninsula. Length *c.* 95 m. (152 km.) and greatest width 40 m. (64 km.)

Saipan Marianas Islands, West Pacific. Island 150 m. (240 km.) NNE of Guam. Area, 47 sq. m. (122 sq. km.). Volcanic limestone, rising to extinct Mount Tapotchan, 1,554 ft. (474 metres) a.s.l. Main products sugar, coffee, copra, manganese, and phosphates. Pop. (1971E) 10,500.

Sakai Honshū, Japan. Town immediately S of Osaka sit. on Osaka Bay. Manu. chemicals, fertilizers, machinery, aluminium products and hosiery. The harbour is silted up and no longer important. Pop. (1970C) 594,000.

Sakarya River Turkey. Rises 18 m. (29 km.) NNE of Afyonkarahisar in W Turkey and flows 490 m (784 km.) in great curves E, NW and N past Osmaneli Geyve and Adapazari to enter the Black Sea at Karasu.

Sakhalin Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Island off E Siberia in the Sea of Okhotsk, forming part of Khabarovsk Territory. Area, 29,700 sq. m. (76,923 sq. km.). Chief town Aleksandrovsk. Central valley runs N to S and is flanked by parallel mountain ranges. Mainly tundra and forest. Chief occupations fishing, growing rye, oats, potatoes and other vegetables. Pop. (1970E) 600,000.

Sakkara Egypt. Village 15 m. (24 km.) SW of Cairo. Principal necropolis of anc. Memphis, together with Giza, and famous for step pyramids.

Salado River Argentina. Rises near General La Madrid and flows 450 m. (720 km.) NE and then E through Buenos Aires province on a shallow course, to enter the Río de la Plata estuary.

Salado (Chadileufú, Desaguedero) River Argentina. Rises in the Andes Mountains as Desaguedero R. and flows 850 m. (1,360 km.) SSE to form the boundary between Mendoza and San Luis provinces. It disappears in the marshes of La Pampa and re-emerges as Chadileufú R. which joins Colorado R. *c.* 50 m. (80 km.) upstream of Río Colorado.

Salado (Juramento) River Argentina. Rises in the Andes Mountains as Juramento R. and flows 1,250 m. (2,000 km.) SE through Salta, Santiago del Estero and Santa Fé provinces to join Paraná R. at Santa Fé.

Salalah Dhofar, Oman. Cap. of Dhofar, port and trading centre, with an additional new port at Raysut.

Salamanca Spain. (i) Province bordered N by the province of Zamora and W by Portugal. Area, 4,754 sq. m. (12,313 sq. km.). Mountain plateau. Main occupation farming. Pop. (1970C) 371,607. (ii) City of same name and cap. of (i) sit. on Tormes R. Important rail and road centre. Industries tanning, brewing, flour

milling, manu. chemicals. Outstanding in historical and architectural interest. Pop. (1970C) 125,220.

Salamis Greece. Island in the Saronik Gulf, an arm of the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Attica and W of Athens. Area, 36 sq. m. (93 sq. km.). Main occupations tourism, fishing. Pop. (1971E)) 18,364.

Salcedo Espaillat, Dominican Republic. Town 6 m. (10 km.). E of Moca. Centre of an agric. area producing maize, coffee, cacao.

Salcombe Devon, England. Town 17 m. (27 km.). SW of Dartmouth sit. on an inlet. Industries tourism and fishing. Pop. (1978E) 2,500.

Saldanha Bay Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Inlet of the S. Atlantic Ocean 60 m. (96 km.) NNW of Cape Town. Industry fish canning. There is a naval training base.

Sale Victoria, Australia. Town 115 m. (184 km.). E of Melbourne. Market centre for dairy-farming area, trade in grain and livestock. Industries flour and woollen mills, dairy produce and bacon factories. Linked by canal to the Gippsland L. and through it to Bass Strait. Pop. (1977E) 12,111.

Sale Greater Manchester, England. Town forming suburb of Manchester 5 m. (8 km.) SW of the city centre. Residential. Pop. (1977E) 59,000.

Salé Morocco. Town and port immediately NE of Rabat on the Atlantic coast. Industries fish canning, manu. carpets, pottery. Pop. (1971E) 155,557.

Salem Tamil Nadu, India. Town sit. 170 m. (272 km.) SW of Madras. Railway junction. Industries textiles, esp. cotton. Pop. (1971C)) 308,303.

Salem Massachusetts, U.S.A. City 15 m. (24 km.) NE of Boston on Massachusetts Bay. Industries textiles, manu. footwear, electric lamps. One of the oldest towns in New England. Pop. (1970C) 40,556.

Salem Oregon, U.S.A. State cap. sit. in NW Oregon on Willamette R. Industries flour milling, fruit and vegetable canning, meat packing, manu. metal goods, paper. Pop. (1970C) 68,296.

Salerno Campania, Italy. Town and port sit. on Gulf of Salerno. Cap. of Salerno province. Industries electrical engineering, tomato canning, flour milling, tanning, textiles. Pop. (1971C) 154,721.

Salford Greater Manchester, England. Metropolitan district of Greater Manchester sit. on Irwell R. Industries electrical engineering, textiles; manu. textile machinery, chemicals, clothing, tyres. Important docks on the Manchester Ship Canal. Pop. (1973E) 125,330.

Salgótarján Pest, Hungary. Town 55 m. (88 km.) NE of Budapest. Chief town of Nógrad county. Centre of a coal-mining area. Industries iron and steel, manu. machinery. Pop. (1970C) 37,000.

Salina Kansas, U.S.A. City 85 m. (136 km.) NNW of Wichita on Smoky Hill R. Commercial centre for agric. region. Industries flour milling, manu. agric. machinery, cement, bricks, tiles. Pop. (1970C) 37,714.

Salinas California, U.S.A. City 46 m. (74 km.) SSE of San José. Market centre for cattle-rearing and horticultural area. Industry sugar-beet refining. Pop. (1970C) 445,779.

Salisbury Wiltshire, England. Town sit. at confluence of Avon R. and Wylye R. Market centre for agric. area. Industries include light engineering and tourism. Pop. (1973E) 35,460.

Salisbury Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. Cap. and centre of gold-mining and agric. area. Trade in tobacco. Industries tobacco processing and packing, brewing, flour milling, sugar refining; manu. clothing, furniture, fertilizers. Pop. (1977E) 610,000.

Salisbury Plain Wiltshire, England. Undulating chalk downs. Area, 200 sq. m. (518 sq. km.). Used as a military training ground. Important prehistoric sites, inc. Stonehenge.

Salop England. Under 1974 reorganization the county (formerly Shropshire)

consists of the districts of Oswestry, N Shropshire, Shrewsbury, Wrekin, S Shropshire and Bridgnorth. Area, 1,347 sq. m. (3,490 sq. km.). Bounded N by Cheshire, E by Staffordshire, S by Hereford and Worcester and W by Powys and Clwyd. County town, Shrewsbury, other towns inc. Dawley, Bridgnorth, Ellesmere, Telford. Coal and iron are mined but the county is chiefly agric. although industry is being attracted to the new towns. Pop. (1977E) 370,700.

Salta Salta, Argentina. Cap. of province of same name, sit. in NW. Commercial centre of an agric. region. Trades in tobacco, livestock, agric. produce. Industries meat packing, flour milling, tanning. Sit. on the narrow gauge Transandine Railway to Antofagasta in Chile. Pop. (1970C) 176,216.

Saltash Cornwall, England. Town 4 m. (6 km.) NW of Plymouth on estuary of Tamar R. Port and market town. Industry tourism. Has Brunel's Royal Albert Railway Bridge and the Tamar Suspension Bridge over the estuary. Pop. (1973E) 10,730.

Saltburn Cleveland, England. Dormitory town for Teesside sit. 12 m. (19 km.) E of Middlesbrough on North Sea coast. Industry tourism. Pop. (1976E) 5,786.

Saltcoats Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town 13 m. (21 km.) NNW of Ayr on Firth of Clyde. Industry tourism. Pop. (1977E) 14,861.

Saltillo Coahuila, Mexico. Cap. of state of same name sit. in NE Mexico. Commercial centre of a mining area. Industries inc. textiles, clothing, ceramics. Pop. (1970C) 191,800.

Salt Lake City Utah, U.S.A. State cap. sit. on Jordan R. Communications centre. Industries oil refining, copper smelting and refining; manu. textiles, metal goods, food products. Centre for the Mormon religion. Pop. (1970C) 175,885.

Salto Salto, Uruguay. Cap. of dept. of same name sit. on Uruguay R. Commercial centre for a stock-rearing and fruit growing area. Industries flour milling, meat packing. R. port at head of navigation on Uruguay R. Pop. (1970E) 176,250.

Salvador, El *see* **El Salvador**

Salvador Bahia, Brazil. State cap. sit. on a peninsula between Todos Santos Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. Industries sugar refining, flour milling; manu. cigars, cigarettes, textiles, cement. Sea port exporting cocoa, sugar, tobacco. Pop. (1975E) 1,237,373.

Salween River South East Asia. Rises in the Tanglha Range in E Tibet, China, and flows 1,750 m. (2,800 km.) first SE through a deep gorge, then S through Yunnan province, China, into Burma. It cuts a gorge through the Shan plateau and enters the Gulf of Martaban near Moulmein. Course frequently impeded by rapids. Navigable for 70 m. (112 km.) from the mouth.

Salzach River Austria. Rises in the Hohe Tauern, and flows 130 m. (208 km.) E and N through Federal state of Salzburg and past Salzburg city to join Inn R.

Salzburg Austria. (i) Federal state bordered by Federal Republic of Germany to NW. Area, 2,762 sq. m. (7,154 sq. km.). Mountainous, containing the Hohe Tauern and part of the Niedere Tauern in the S. Industries cattle farming, commercial forestry, tourism, salt mining. Pop. (1971C) 401,766. (ii) Cap. of state of same name, sit. on Salzach R. Industries tourism, brewing, manu. metal goods, textiles. Outstanding architectural interest. Pop. (1971C) 128,845.

Salzgitter Lower Saxony, Federal Republic of Germany. District forming part of Watenstedt-Salzgitter city, 15 m. (24 km.) SW of Brunswick which consists of 7 industrial districts incorporated in 1942. The main industry is mining iron and potash. Pop. (1970E) 118,000.

Salzkammergut Upper Austria, Austria. Region in the E Alps of N Austria. Area, *c.* 900 sq. m. (*c.* 2,331 sq. km.). Mountainous, rising to Dachstein, 9,830 ft. (2,996 metres) a.s.l. Inc. many Ls. Chief occupations tourism, stock rearing, forestry.

Samaná Samaná, Dominican Republic. Town 60 m. (96 km.) NE of Santo Domingo on the S coast of Samaná penin-

sula. Port and provincial cap. Trade in timber, cacao, coconuts, rice. Resort. Pop. (1970E) 54,000.

Samar Philippines. Island separated from Luzon to N by the San Bernardino Strait. Area, 5,181 sq. m. (13,419 sq. km.). Cap. Catbalogan. Mountainous and forested, with frequent typhoons. Chief occupation growing rice, coconuts, abacá. Pop. (1975E) 1m.

Samaria Israel. Region bounded W by the Plain of Sharon, E by the Jordan valley. Hilly area rising to Mount Ebal, 3,084 ft. (940 metres) a.s.l. Chief town Nablus.

Samarinda Kalimantan, Indonesia. Town 260 m. (416 km.) NE of Banjermasin on Mahakam R. delta. Port handling coal, timber, rattan, skins, rubber, guttapercha. Pop. (1970E) 22,000.

Samarkand Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. City in the Zeravshan valley and sit. on the Trans-Caspian Railway. Cap. of the Samarkand region. Trading centre of a fertile area. Industries brewing, distilling, flour milling, tobacco processing; manu. textiles, chemicals, clothing, footwear. Outstanding historical interest. Pop. (1974E) 293,000.

Samarska Luka Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Region within the ox-bow of the Volga R. W of Kuybyshev. Area, 390 sq. m. (1,010 sq. km.). Agric. lowland on the R. rises to forested mountains in the centre. Chief product petroleum, with extracting centre at Zhigulevsk; also asphalt, dolomite, limestone.

Sambre River France/Belgium. Rises in the Aisne Dept. of NE France, and flows 118 m. (189 km.) ENE past Maubeuge into Belgium, and then past Charleroi to join R. Meuse at Namur. Navigable from Namur to Laudrecies. Linked by canal with Oise R. and Charleroi-Brussels canal.

Samoa South Pacific Ocean. Group of islands 450 m. (720 km.) ENE of Fiji, forming Western Samoa and American Samoa. (i) W. Samoa. Independent state within the commonwealth consisting of Savai'i and Upolu islands, two smaller islands, Manono and Apolima, and uninhabited islets. Area, 1,097 sq. m. (2,841 sq. km.). Cap. Apia, sit. on Upolu. Volcanic and mountainous. Chief occupations farming and fishing. Chief exports copra, bananas, cocoa. Pop. (1976C) 151,275. (ii) American Samoa, consisting of Tutuila and some smaller islands. Area, 76 sq. m. (197 sq. km.). Cap. Pago Pago. Volcanic and mountainous. Forest covers *c.* 50% of land area. Chief occupations farming and fishing. Industry fish canning, esp. tuna. Pop. (1970C) 27,769.

Samos Greece. Island in the Aegean Sea *c.* 2 m. (3 km.) off the W coast of Turkey. Area, 190 sq. m. (492 sq. km.). Cap. Lamin Vatheos. Mountainous but fertile. Industry farming, esp. vines, olives, tobacco, citrus fruits, and fishing. Pop. (1971E) 33,000.

Samothrace Greece. Island in NE Aegean Sea 27 m. (43 km.) SSW of Alexandroúpolis. Area, 70 sq. m. (181 sq. km.). Mountainous, rising to Fengári, 5,249 ft. (1,601 metres) a.s.l., the highest peak in the Aegean islands. Chief occupations goat farming, sponge fishing. Pop. (1971E) 3,000.

Samsö Island Denmark. Island in the Kattegat between Jutland and Zealand. Area, 43 sq. m. (111 sq. km.). Industry mainly farming.

Samsun Samsun, Turkey. Town sit. on the Black Sea. Cap. of province of same name. Port and trading centre for tobacco growing region. Industry tobacco processing. Pop. (1970C) 134,272.

San'a Yemen Arab Republic. Cap. sit. in mountainous area at 7,500 ft. (2,286 metres) a.s.l. Handicraft industries inc. weaving and jewellery-making. Has important royal and religious buildings. Pop. (1978E) 130,000.

Sanandaj (formerly Sinneh), Kurdistán, Iran. Town sit. on the road to Mosul. Manu. woodwork and carpets. Pop. (1971E) 58,000.

San Andrés y Providencia Islands Colombia. Two Caribbean islands respectively 120 m. (192 km.). and 150 m. (240 km.) off the coast of Nicaragua. Area, 21 sq. m. (54 sq. km.). Chief occupation

cultivating coconuts, oranges. Pop. (1970E) 8,000.

San Angelo Texas, U.S.A. City in central Texas sit. on Concho R. Market centre for a ranching and farming area. Important trade in wool and mohair. Industries cotton ginning, oil refining, meat packing. Pop. (1970C) 63,884.

San Antonio Chile. Town and port 37 m. (59 km.) S of Valparaiso on Pacific coast, serving an agric. hinterland. Industry tourism. Pop. (1970E) 60,826.

San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A. City in S central Texas. Tourist centre. Commercial and communications centre for ranching area. Trade in cattle, wool, cotton. Industries meat packing, oil refining, food processing, brewing. Pop. (1970C) 654,153.

San Bernardino California, U.S.A. City sit. 50 m. (80 km.) E of Los Angeles in the San Bernardino valley. Packing and marketing centre for citrus fruits. Industry railway engineering, manu. cement, food products. Pop. (1970C) 104,251.

San Bruno California, U.S.A. City 10 m. (16 km.) S of San Francisco. Industry printing. San Francisco International Airport sit. here. Pop. (1970C) 36,254.

San Buenaventura California, U.S.A. City 62 m. (99 km.) WNW of Los Angeles on Pacific coast. Market centre for an agric. and oil-producing region. Industry food processing. Exports oil.

San Carlos Costa Rica. R. rising 10 m. (16 km.) NW of San Ramón in the Aguacate mountains and flowing 70 m. (112 km.) NNE past Muelle de San Carlos to enter San Juan R. ENE of San Juan del Norte. Navigable in the lower and middle course.

San Carlos Negros Occidental, Philippines. Town 35 m. (56 km.) ESE of Bacolod on Tañon Strait opposite Refugio Island. Ferry port for Toledo, Cebu Island. Industries inc. sugar milling; sawmilling. Exports sugar, tobacco. Pop. (1970E) 90,000.

San Carlos Cojedes, Venezuela. Town 130 m. (208 km.) WSW of Caracas on Tirgua R., sometimes called San Carlos R. State cap. and trading and processing centre for an agric. area. Industries inc. manu. dairy products, rice milling, sawmilling. Pop. (1971E) 21,000.

San Cristóbal San Cristóbal, Dominican Republic. Town 15 m. (24 km.) WSW of Santo Domingo. Provincial cap. and trading centre for an agric. area, handling rice, coffee, vegetables, fruit, sugar. Arsenal manu. small arms and ammunition. Pop. (1971E) 324,500.

San Cristóbal Táchira, Venezuela. State cap. sit. 200 m. (320 km.) S of Maracaibo. Commercial centre of a coffee growing region. Industries tanning, distilling. Manu. cement. Pop. (1971C) 152,239.

Sancti Spíritus Cuba. Town 156 m. (250 km.) ESE of Matanzas. Commercial centre for an agric. region. Trade in sugar-cane, tobacco, cattle. Industry tanning, manu. cigars, dairy products. Pop. (1970C) 57,703.

Sandakan Sabah, Malaysia. Town sit. on E coast. Industries sawmilling, fishing. Sea port exporting rubber, timber. Pop. (1970C) 42,000.

Sandbach Cheshire, England. Market town 5 m. (8 km.) NE of Crewe. Manu. salt, chemicals, lorries. Pop. (1978E) 15,100.

Sandefjord Vestfold, Norway. Town 12 m. (19 km.) SSW of Tonsberg at the head of a small fjord near the mouth of Oslo Fjord. The main industry is deep-sea fishing, esp. whale; also processing and manu. whale by-products. Pop. (1973E) 32,894.

San Diego California, U.S.A. City on San Diego Bay, 15 m. (24 km.) N of border with Mexico. Industries tuna fishing and canning, fruit and vegetable processing, shipbuilding, aircraft building, tourism. Port, exporting agric. produce and canned fish from a natural harbour. Important naval base. Pop. (1970C) 696,769.

Sandnes Rogaland, Norway. Town 8 m. (13 km.) S of Stavanger at the head of Gands Fjord. Industrial town manu.

metal products, bicycles, marine equipment, bricks, furniture, clothing and ceramics. Pop. (1973E) 32,263.

Sandown-Shanklin Isle of Wight, England. Towns on the E coast *c.* 10 m. (16 km.) S of Portsmouth. Industry tourism. Pop. (1971C) 15,807.

Sandusky Ohio, U.S.A. City 50 m. (80 km.) W of Cleveland sit. on L. Erie. Industry tourism, manu. paper products, toys, crayons. Pop. (1970C) 32,674.

Sandviken Gävleborg, Sweden. Town sit. 13 m. (21 km.) from coast of Gulf of Bothnia. Industry steel. Pop. (1975C) 43,330.

Sandwell West Midlands, England. metropolitan district of W. Midlands. Pop. (1974E) 320,100.

Sandwich Kent, England. Town sit. 11 m. (18 km.) E of Canterbury on R. Stour. Industries inc. electrical engineering, pharmaceuticals and tourism. Pop. (1973E) 4,420.

San Felipe Aconcagua, Chile. Town 45 m. (72 km.) N of Santiago. Cap. of province in central Chile. Commercial centre of agric. and mining area. Industry mining. Pop. (1970E) 30,047.

San Felipe Yaracuy, Venezuela. Town 125 m. (200 km.) W of Caracas on the Barquisimeto–Peurto Cabello road. State cap., railway terminus and market for timber, cacao, coffee, cotton, sugarcane, rice, fruit. Industries inc. sugar refining. Pop. (1970E) 29,274.

San Felipe de Peurto Plata *see* **Puerto Plata**

San Fernando Argentina. Town forming NW suburb of Buenos Aires on Río de la Plata. Industry fish canning; manu. footwear and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 113,249.

San Fernando Colchagua, Chile. Town sit. 80 m. (128 km.) S of Santiago. Cap. of province. Market town for agric. area. Trade in cereals, wine, fruit. Pop. (1970E) 42,324.

San Fernando Cádiz, Spain. Town and port sit. 8 m. (13 km.) SE of Cádiz on the Isla de León. Industries distilling, tanning, processing salt. Pop. (1970C) 60,187.

San Fernando Trinidad. Town sit. 30 m. (48 km.) S of Port of Spain on the Gulf of Paria. Industry sugar refining. Sea port exporting petroleum products and sugar. Pop. (1970C) 36,879.

San Fernando Apure, Venezuela. Town 185 m. (296 km.) S of Caracas on Apure R. State cap. Port for R. steamers, trading in cattle. Industries inc. meat canning. Airport. Pop. (1971E) 39,000.

San Francisco California, U.S.A. City sit. on a peninsula on the Pacific coast. Commercial, financial and industrial centre. Industries shipbuilding, oil refining, food processing, sugar refining, printing and publishing, tourism; manu. clothing and furniture. Sea port exporting iron and steel products, oil, canned foods and cereals, from fine land-locked harbour. Pop. (1970C) 715,674.

Sangihe Islands Indonesia. Group of islands NNE of Celebes. Area, 314 sq. m. (813 sq. km.). Cap. Tahuna. Chief products sago, nutmeg, copra.

Sangli Maharashtra, India. Town 185 m. (296 km.) SSE of Bombay on Kistna R. Railway terminus and market for agric. produce. Industries inc. cotton and oilseed milling, processing coffee, peanuts, dairy produce; manu. agric. implements. Pop. (1971C) 115,052.

Sangre de Cristo Mountains U.S.A. Range of Rocky Mountains extending 210 m. (336 km.) N and S through S Colorado and N New Mexico and rising to Blanca Peak, 14,317 ft. (4,364 metres) a.s.l.

San Ignacio de Velasco Velasco, Bolivia. Town 170 m. (272 km.) NE of Santa Cruz. Provincial cap. Centre of the rubber trade.

San Joaquin River U.S.A. Rises in the Sierra Nevada, flows 320 m. (512 km.) SW and then NNW through the S half of the California central valley, to join Sacremento R. E of Suisun Bay. Its course lies through one of the most fertile regions of the U.S.A.

San José San José, Costa Rica. Cap. of Costa Rica and of San José province, sit. on central plateau. Commercial centre. Industries coffee and cacao processing, flour milling, fruit and vegetable canning. Pop. (1970E) 200,235.

San José Escuintla, Guatemala. Town 26 m. (42 km.) S of Escuintla on the Pacific. Rail terminus and port shipping coffee, timber, sugar. Also called Puerto de San José. Pop. (1970E) 5,571.

San José Uruguay. (i) Dept. of S Uruguay on Río de la Plata, bounded E by Santa Lucia R. Area, 2,688 sq. m. (6,962 sq. km.). Stock farming and agric. area producing cattle, sheep, wheat, maize, flax, fruit. Pop. (1971E) 80,000. (ii) Town 50 m. (80 km.) NW of Montevideo on San José R. Dept. cap. and commercial centre. Industries inc. flour milling. Pop. (1971E) 27,500.

San José California, U.S.A. City 15 m. (24 km.) from San Francisco Bay in the Santa Clara valley. Centre of a fruit-growing area. Industries fruit canning and packing, meat packing, brewing; manu. electrical equipment, aircraft parts. Pop. (1970C) 445,779.

San Juan San Juan, Argentina. Town in W central Argentina. Cap. of province. Commercial centre of a wine growing region irrigated by San Juan R. Trades in wine, meat, dried fruit and dairy produce. Pop. (1970C) 217,514.

San Juan Puerto Rico, U.S.A. Cap. of Puerto Rico, sit. on NE coast. Industries sugar refining, rum distilling, brewing; manu. cigars, cigarettes. Sea port exporting coffee, sugar and tobacco to U.S.A. Pop. (1970C) 452,749.

San Juan del Sur Rivas, Nicaragua. Town 14 m (22 km.) S of Rivas on the Pacific. Railway terminus and port handling coffee, livestock and sugar. Resort. Cable station. Pop. (1970E) 4,223.

San Juan River Nicaragua. Leaves L. Nicaragua and flows 120 m. (192 km.) ESE to form E half of the Nicaragua/Costa Rica border. It enters the Caribbean Sea at S end of San Juan del Norte Bay.

San Juan River Colorado/Utah, U.S.A. Rises in San Juan Mountains of SW Colorado and flows 400 m. (640 km.) W to join Colorado R. at the entrance to L. Powell, Utah. Its meandering course through the Colorado plateau has incised deep, twisted canyons called the Goosenecks. Unnavigable, but used for irrigation.

San Leandoro California, U.S.A. City immediately SE of Oakland, on San Francisco Bay. Industries food processing; manu. tractors, electrical equipment. Pop. (1970C) 68,698.

Sanlúca de Barrameda Cádiz, Spain. Town sit. 17 m. (27 km.) N of Cádiz on estuary of Guadalquivir R. Industries flour milling, distilling, tourism. Sea port exporting manzanilla wine. Pop. (1970E) 41,000.

San Luis San Luis, Argentina. Town immediately S of the Sierra de San Luis. Centre of a quarrying and farming area. Trade in grain, wine, livestock. Pop. (1970C) 50,771.

San Luis Potosi Mexico. (i) State in central Mex. Area, 24,417 sq. m. (63,240 sq. km.). Mountainous region crossed by the Sierra Madre Oriental. A silver-mining region, arid in N and fertile in SE where coffee and tobacco, are grown on irrigated land. Industries smelting and refining metal. Pop. (1970C) 1,281,996. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. at 6,158 ft. (1,877 metres) a.s.l. Centre of commerce and communications. Industries smelting, refining silver and arsenic; manu. textiles, clothing , footwear, brushes, ropes. Special architectural interest. Pop. (1970C) 274,300.

San Marcos Guatemala. (i) Dept. of SW Guatemala on Mexican border. Area, 1,464 sq. m. (3,792 sq. km.). Chief towns San Marcos, San Pedro. Coastal plain on a short Pacific coastline rises to highlands inc. Tacaná and Tajumulco volcanoes. Drained by Suchiate and Naranjo Rs. Agric. area with stock farming in the highlands. Main industries textiles, salt working. Pop. (1972E) 422,501. (ii) Town 20 m. (32 km.) WNW of Quezaltenango at 8,136 ft. (2,408 metres) a.s.l. Dept. cap. and market centre for a coffee growing area. With the adjoining town of

San Pedro, on the Inter-American Highway, sometimes called La Unión. Pop. (1972E) 7,000.

San Marino (i) Independent rep. surrounded by Italy and near coast of Adriatic Sea. Area, 24 sq. m. (62 sq. km.). Main occupations agric., stock rearing. Industries textiles, quarrying, wine-making, pottery-making. Pop. (1974E) 19,168. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. on Mount Titano. Market centre for an agric. area.

San Martin Peru. Dept. of N Peru. Area, 17,452 sq. m. (45,201 sq. km.). Chief towns Moyobamba (cap.), Tarapoto. Traversed by ridges of the E Andes N to S it slopes E, to the R. Amazon basin. Humid, tropical climate with fertile agric. valleys and extensive forest. Chief products sugar-cane, cocoa, rice, maize, cacao, coffee, tobacco, yucca, fruit, timber, balata, rubber, vanilla. Industries inc. distilling alcohol, manu. straw hats. Pop. (1970E) 224, 310.

San Mateo California, U.S.A. City sit. 15 m. (24 km.) S of San Francisco on San Francisco Bay. Centre of a horticultural district. Residential. Pop. (1970C) 78,991.

San Miguel San Miguel, El Salvador. Cap. of San Miguel dept. sit. 70 m. (112 km.) ESE of San Salvador at the foot of the volcano San Miguel. Trades in cereals, cotton, sisal etc. Industries flour milling, manu. cotton goods, rope. Pop. (1971E) 110,966.

San Nicolás Buenos Aires, Argentina. Town on Paraná R. Industries steelmaking, generating hydroelectric power. R. port trading in wool, hides and grain. Pop. (1970C) 64,730.

San Pablo Luzon, Philippines. Town sit. 47 m. (75 km.) SSE of Manila. Commercial centre trading in rice and copra. Pop. (1970E) 105,517.

San Pedro Paraguay. (i) Dept. of central Paraguay bounded W by Paraguay R. Area, 7,723 sq. m. (20,003 sq. km.). Chief towns San Pedro, Rosario, Hacurubí del Rosario, Antequera. Low-lying forest and marsh rising E towards the Brazilian plateau. Humid subtropical climate. Main products maté, oranges, timber. Pop. (1972E) 137,517. (ii) Town 90 m. (144 km.) NNE Asunción. Dept. cap. and trading centre. Industries inc. sawmilling. Pop. (1972E) 3,900.

San Pedro de Macoris Dominican Republic. Town 40 m. (64 km.) E of Santo Domingo on the Caribbean Sea. Cap. of province of same name. Industries sugar and flour milling, tanning; manu. clothing and soap. Port exporting sugar and molasses. Pop. (1975E) 61,994.

San Pedro Sula Cortés, Honduras. Cap. of dept. sit. 105 m. (168 km.) NW of Tegucigalpa. Commercial centre of an agric. region. Industries flour milling, tanning, brewing; manu. soap, furniture, cigarettes. Pop. (1970E) 160,000.

Sanquhar Scotland. Dumfries and Galloway Region. Town sit. 26 m. (42 km.) NW of Dumfries on Nith R. Industries inc. carpet and knitwear manu., aluminium extrusions and fireworks. It is a special development area. Pop. (1973E) 2,182.

San Rafael Mendoza, Argentina. Town and commercial centre of an irrigated area growing vines, cereals and fruit. Industries meat packing, wine-making, fruit processing. Pop. (1970C) 58,237.

San Remo Liguria, Italy. Town sit. on the Riviera di Ponente, and near the border with France. Tourist centre. Trades in fruit, flowers, olives. Pop. (1971E) 63,000.

San Salvador (Watling or Watling's Island) Bahamas. Island in the central Bahamas. Area, 60 sq. m. (155 sq. km.). Chief occupation farming. Pop. (1970C) 776.

San Salvador El Salvador. Cap. of El Salvador sit. below San Salvador dormant volcano. Chief commercial and industrial centre. Industry milling flour and packing meat; manu. textiles, clothing, cigars and cigarettes, soap. Has suffered frequent earthquakes. Pop. (1971E) 368,419.

San Sebastián Guipúzcoa, Spain. Town and cap. of province, sit. at mouth of Urumea R. on the Bay of Biscay. Coastal resort. Industries fishing, manu. soap,

cement, glass, paper. Pop. (1970C) 165,829.

San Severo Puglia, Italy. Town in SE Italy. Centre of a farming and wine growing area. Industries brick making, making wine, olive oil and pasta. Pop. (1971E) 50,000.

Santa Ana Santa Ana, El Salvador. Cap. of dept. sit. 32 m. (51 km.) NW of San Salvador. Industries coffee processing, sugar milling, brewing; manu. textiles, leather goods and cigars. Pop. (1970E) 162,937.

Santa Ana California, U.S.A. City 28 m. (45 km.) SE of Los Angeles at foot of Santa Ana Mountains. Industries fruit packing and canning, sugar beet processing. Pop. (1970C) 156,601.

Santa Bárbara Honduras. (i) Dept. of W Honduras on Guatemala border. Area, 2,864 sq. m. (7,418 sq. km.). Chief towns Santa Bárbara, Naranjito, Colinas, Trinidad. Mountainous agric. area, producing coffee, sugar-cane, tobacco, maize, beans, livestock, with some lumbering. Pop. (1973E) 240,399. (ii) Town 45 m. (72 km.) SSW of San Pedro Sula. Dept. cap. and trading centre. Industries inc. manu. hats. Pop. (1970E) 14,000.

Santa Barbara California, U.S.A. City sit. 87 m. (139 km.) WNW of Los Angeles on Pacific coast. Tourist centre in a fruit and flower growing district. Pop. (1970C) 70,215.

Santa Barbara Islands California, U.S.A. Group of 8 islands, and other uninhabited islets, off Pacific coast extending *c.* 150 m. (240 km.) between Santa Barbara and San Diego. Main islands, San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Anacapa, Santa Catalina, San Clemente, San Nicolas, Santa Barbara. Santa Catalina is a tourist resort.

Santa Catarina Brazil. State in S Braz. on Atlantic coast. Area, 36,455 sq. m. (94,418 sq. km.). Cap. Florianópolis. Narrow coastal lowlands with the Serra do Mar to the W and forest to the N. Chief occupation maize growing and pig rearing; some coalmining in the SE. Pop. (1970C) 2,930,411.

Santa Clara Las Villas, Cuba. Cap. of province sit. 160 m. (256 km.) ESE of Havana. Centre of commerce and communications in an agric. region, trading in coffee, sugar-cane and tobacco. Manu. cigars and leather goods. Pop. (1970C) 131,504.

Santa Clara California, U.S.A. City immediately NW of San José. Industry fruit packing and canning; manu. machinery, chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 87,717.

Santa Cruz Argentina. National territory in Patagonia bounded N by Deseado R., S by Strait of Magellan, E by Atlantic, W by Andes. Area, 94,186 sq. m. (243,943 sq. km.). Cap. Río Gallegos. Drained by Río Chico, Santa Cruz, Coyle and Gallegos Rs. Sheep-farming area with a dry, cold climate. Minerals inc. kaolin, platinum, coal, iron, salt, manganese. Main occupations farming, mining, wool processing, lumbering. Industries inc. flour milling, meat packing, fisheries. Pop. (1970C) 84,000.

Santa Cruz Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Cap. of dept. of same name in central Bolivia. Commercial centre trading in rice and sugar-cane. Industries sugar milling, tanning, distilling. Expanded greatly since being linked in 1953 with Cochabamba by road, and with Corumbá, Brazil, and Aguaray, Argentina, by rail. Pop. (1970E) 124,900.

Santa Cruz California U.S.A. City sit. 60 m. (96 km.) SSE of San Francisco on Monterey Bay. Holiday resort. Industries fishing, fish canning, manu. cement. Pop. (1970C) 32,076.

Santa Cruz de Tenerife Canary Islands. (i) Spanish province of the Canary Islands in the N Atlantic Ocean, comprising four W islands of Tenerife, Gomera, Palma and Hierro. Area, 1,238 sq. m. (3,206 sq. km.). Chief occupation agric. and tourism. Pop. (1970C) 590,514. (ii) Cap. of province of same name, sit. on E coast of Tenerife. Important harbour and fuelling station. Industries tourism, oil refining. Pop. (1970C) 151,361.

Santa Cruz River Argentina. Rises in L. Argentino and flows 200 m. (320 km.) E through Patagonia to Atlantic Ocean.

Santa Fé Santa Fé, Argentina. Town sit. on Salado (Juramento) R. Market centre of a grain and stock farming area. Industries tanning, flour milling, manu. dairy produce. Pop. (1970C) 244,655.

Santa Fé New Mexico, U.S.A. State cap. sit. in N central New Mex. at 7,000 ft. (2,134 metres) a.s.l. Commercial and communications centre. Exceptional historic interest. Pop. (1970C) 41,167.

Santa Isabel *see* **Malabo**

Santa Maria Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Town sit. in S Brazil. Railway and market centre of agric. region. Industries railway engineering, brewing, tanning. Pop. (1970E) 121,000.

Santa Marta Magdalena, Colombia. Cap. of dept. sit. on Caribbean coast at Cape de la Aguia. Port exporting bananas, coffee, hides. Pop. (1974E) 183,200.

Santa Monica California, U.S.A. City 15 m. (24 km.) W of Los Angeles on Santa Monica Bay. Residential town and resort. Manu. aircraft, plastics, cosmetics. Pop. (1970C) 88,289.

Santander Colombia. Dept. of N central Colombia bounded W by Magdalena R. Area, 12,382 sq. m. (32,069 sq. km.). Chief towns Bucaramanga (cap.), Socovro, Piedecuesta, San Gil, Barrancabermeja. R-side lowlands rise to foothills of the Cordillera Oriental; climate varies with altitiude. Agric. area with forests on the mountain slopes. Main products, coffee, cacao, tobacco, sugar, rubber, cinchona, balsam, timber. The chief mineral is petroleum, at the Barrancabermeja oilfield. Pop. (1974E) 1,249,000.

Santander Spain. (i) Province on Bay of Biscay, bordered E by the Basque provinces. Area, 2,402 sq. m. (6,221 sq. km.). Crossed W to E by the Cantabrian Mountains rising to the Picos de Europa, 8,600 ft. (2,621 metres) a.s.l. in W. Main occupations mining for iron, zinc, lead; fishing, stock rearing. Pop. (1970C) 467,138. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. on an inlet on the Bay of Biscay. Resort. Industries shipbuilding, oil refining, tanning. Manu. chemicals, cables, machinery. Port exporting minerals, wine and wheat. Mostly destroyed by fire 1941 and rebuilt. Pop. (1970C) 149,704.

Santarém Ribatejo, Portugal. Town 45 m. (72 km.) NE of Lisbon on lower Tagus R. Commercial centre of an agric. area, noted for raising horses and fighting bulls, viticulture, rice and tomato production, trading in olive oil, wine, fruit, grain, cork. Industries inc. manu. alcohol and fertilizers. Pop. (1970C) 16,850.

Santa Rosa La Pampa, Argentina. town 180 m. (288 km.) NW of Bahía Blanca. Cap. of La Pampa and of Santa Rosa dept. Agric. trading and meat packing centre. Pop. (1970C) 33,649.

Santa Rosa California, U.S.A. City 50 m. (80 km.) NNW of San Francisco. Market centre of a fruit-growing area. Industries fruit processing and wine-making. Pop. (1970C) 50,006.

Santa Tecla (Nueva San Salvador) La Libertad, El Salvador. Cap. of dept sit. 7 m. (11 km.) W of San Salvador at 3,000 ft. (914 metres) a.s.l. Commercial centre of a coffee growing and stock rearing district. Founded to replace San Salvador as cap. when the latter was destroyed by earthquake in 1854, but San Salvador was rebuilt and reinstated. Pop. (1971E) 55,718.

Santee River South Carolina, U.S.A. Formed by confluence of Rs. Congarce and Wateree in SE Carolina and flowing 143 m. (229 km.) SE to the Atlantic. Forms part of a big hydroelectric and waterway development; the Santee Dam forms L. Marion, 40 m. (64 km.) long, up to 12 m. (19 km.) wide.

Santiago Chile. Cap. of Chile sit. on Mapocho R. Manu. textiles, clothing, footwear, chemicals, metal goods and food products, producing about half the national output. Pop. (1972E) 1,759,087.

Santiago de Compostela La Coruña, Spain. City sit. in NW Spain. Trading centre of a farming area, dealing in wool, cereals, fruit. Industries brewing, distilling; manu. linen, soap, paper, matches. The most famous place of pilgrimage in Spain; claims the tomb of St. James, Spanish patron saint. Pop. (1970C) 70,893.

Santiago de Cuba Oriente, Cuba. Town 480 m. (768 km.) ESE of Havana and sit. on S coast. Industries sugar milling, tanning, rum-distilling, brewing; manu. cigars, soap, perfumes. Sea port on a narrow 5 m. (8 km.) channel, exporting tobacco products, sugar, rum and mineral ores. Pop. (1970C) 275,970.

Santiago del Estero Santiago del Estero, Argentina. Cap. of province of same name sit. 90 m. (144 km.) SSE of Tucumán on Dulce R. Commercial centre of agric. area, trading in cotton, cereals and livestock. Industries flour milling, tanning; manu. textiles. Pop. (1970C) 105,127.

Santiago de los Caballeros Dominican Republic. Town 90 m. (144 km.) NW of Santo Domingo. Commercial centre of an agric. area trading in coffee, rice, tobacco. Industries coffee and rice milling; manu. tobacco products, furniture, pottery. Pop. (1975E) 209,179.

Santo Domingo Dominican Republic. Cap. of Dominican Republic sit. on coast. Industries distilling, brewing, tanning, manu. soap. Sea port exporting sugar, cacao, coffee. Largely rebuilt after a hurricane in 1930. Re-named Ciudad Trujillo 1936–61; reverted to its former name on Pres. Trujillo's assassination. Pop. (1975E) inc. Santo Domingo de Guzman, 922,528.

Santos São Paulo, Brazil. Town sit. on Atlantic coast. Sea port for São Paulo city with which it is linked by rail and road over the Serra do Mar. The world's leading coffee port, also exporting sugar, fruit, cotton. Pop. (1975E) 395,721.

San Vicente El Salvador. Town 38 m. (61 km.) ESE of San Salvador at foot of volcano San Vicente. Market centre of an agric. area. Trade in coffee, sugar-cane, tobacco. Industries textiles, manu. leather goods. Pop. (1970E) 44,204.

São Francisco River Brazil. Rises in the Serra da Canastra in SW Minas Gerais state and flows 2,000 m. (3,200 km.) NNE and then E, forming the boundaries between Bahia and Pernambuco and between Alagôas and Sergipe states. Enters Atlantic 55 m. (88 km.) NE of Aracajú. Navigable only by small vessels in the middle course.

São Luís Maranhão, Brazil. State cap. sit. 300 m. (480 km.) ESE of Belém on São Luís island. Industries cotton, sugar refining, distilling. Sea port exporting cotton, hides, skins, babassu oil. Pop. (1975E) 330,311.

São Miguel Azores, Atlantic. Largest of the Azores islands 50 m. (80 km.) N of Santa Maria in E group. Area, 288 sq. m. (746 sq. km.). Chief towns Ponta Delgada (cap.), Ribeira Grande, Vila Franca do Campo. Mountainous volcanic ridges separated by central lowland, with Pico da Vara (E) rising to 3,625 ft. (1,105 metres) a.s.l. Mild climate and fertile soil, producing fruit, tea, vines, tobacco, cereals, vegetables, livestock. Tourism is important. Pop. (1970C) 149,000.

Saône-et-Loire France. Dept. in E central France. Bordered on W by R. Loire and extending across R. Saône E into Bresse. Area, 3,331 sq. m. (8,627 sq. km.). Cap. Mâcon. Agric., esp. viticulture, with coalmining and iron and steel industries in the SE. Pop. (1975C) 569,810.

Saône River France. Rises in Monts Faucilles, in the Vosges, flows 280 m. (448 km.) SSW past Chalon-sur-Sâone, Mâcon and Villefranche to enter Rhône R. at Lyons. Main tribs. Rs. Doubs and Ognon. Connected by canals with Rs. Moselle, Marne, Loire, Seine, Meuse and Rhine.

São Paulo Brazil. (i) State in SE Braz. on Atlantic coast. Area, 95,453 sq. m. (247,223 sq. km.). Table-land with a small coastal strip, adequate rainfall and equable climate; the most highly developed state in Braz., and main coffee producing area. Beef-cattle ranching also of great importance. Industries mainly centre on the cap. Pop. (1970C) 17,958,693. (ii) Cap. of (i) 33 m. (53 km.) NW of its port, Santos and sit. at 2,700 ft. (823 metres) a.s.l. Industries textiles, clothing, manu. paper, chemicals, metal goods, cars, machinery. Pop. (1975E) 7,198,608.

São Tomé e Principe Gulf of Guinea. Independent republic formerly Portuguese province sit. 180 m. (288 km.) and 125 m. (200 km.) respectively off W African coast. Area, 372 sq. m. (963 sq.

km.). Cap. São Tomé. Chief occupations growing coconuts and coffee. Pop. (1976E) 82,750.

Saoura Oued, Aïn-Sefra, Algeria. Saharan wadi watering a chain of oases along W edge of the Great Western Erg. Chief oases Béni-Abbès, Adrar.

Sapele Bendel, Nigeria. Town 28 m. (45 km.) N of Warri on Benin R. at the head of navigation. Main industries inc. sawmilling; manu. plywood. Pop. (1971E) 74,000.

Sapporo Hokkaido, Japan. Town 95 m. (152 km.) NNE of Hakodate. Cap. of Hokkaido prefecture. Industries flour milling, brewing, sawmilling; manu. agric. machinery. Pop. (1970C) 1,010,000.

Sarajevo Bosnia and Herzegovina, Yugoslavia. Cap. of Federal unit sit. on Miljacka R. Commercial centre. Industries flour milling, brewing, engineering; manu. chemicals, carpets, pottery, tobacco products. Centre of the Moslem faith in Yugoslavia. Pop. (1971C) 244,045.

Sarandë Albania. Town 50 m. (80 km.) SE of Valona on Ionian Sea. Port and commercial centre. Naval base.

Saransk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Mordovian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, sit. 155 m. (248 km.) SSE of Gorky. Centre of an agric. area. Industries processing grain, hemp, sugar-beet, dairy produce; manu. agric. machinery, electrical equipment. Pop. (1974E) 223,000.

Sarapul Udmurt Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 142 m. (227 km.) SW of Perm on Kama R. Trading centre for grain and timber. Manu. leather, footwear, rope, machine tools. Pop. (1970E) 97,020.

Sarasota Florida, U.S.A. City sit. 45 m. (72 km.) S of Tampa on Sarasota Bay. Winter resort and port exporting citrus fruit and vegetables. Pop. (1970C) 40,237.

Saratoga Springs New York, U.S.A. City sit. 30 m. (48 km.) N of Albany. Resort with mineral springs. Pop. (1970C) 18,845.

Saratov Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Saratov Region sit. on Volga R. Industries oil refining, natural gas, flour milling, sawmilling; manu. agric. machinery, diesel engines, railway rolling stock. Pop. (1974E) 820,000.

Sarawak Malaysia. Part of E Malaysia bounded NE by Brunei and Sabah, E and S by Kalimantan, Indonesia. Area, 48,250 sq. m. (124,970 sq. km.). Cap. Kuching. Low-lying coastlands with mountainous and forested hinterland. Mainly agric., chief products rubber, timber, pepper, sago. Chief towns Kuching and Sibu. Pop. (1970C) 975,918.

Sardegna (Sardinia) Italy. Island and administrative Region in Mediterranean, separated from Corsica by the Strait of Bonifacio. Area, 9,196 sq. m. (23,817 sq. km.). Cap. Cagliari. Mountainous, rising to the Monti del Gennargentu, 6,017 ft. (1,834 metres) a.s.l. Hot dry summers, annual rainfall 15–25 ins. (38–63 cm.) in lowlands, higher in the mountains. Fertile Campidano plain is agric. centre for cereals, grapes, olives, sheep and goats. Mining area, esp. for zinc and lead. Chief towns Cagliari, Sassari, Igleias. Pop. (1975E) 1,552,854.

Sardinia *see* **Sardegna**

Sari Second Province, Iran. Town 20 m. (32 km.) E of Babul on Tajan R. near Caspian Sea. Centre of an agric. area growing rice, sugar-cane, oranges.

Sariwon Hwanghae, North Korea. Town 35 m. (56 km.) S of Pyongyang. Railway junction and commercial centre for an agric. area. Industries inc. silk reeling, flour milling, cotton ginning.

Sark Channel Islands, United Kingdom. Island 6 m. (10 km.) E of Guernsey in the English Channel. Area, 2 sq. m. (5 sq. km.). Consists of Great Sark and Little Sark, joined by an isthmus. Main occupations farming, fishing, tourism. Chief harbour is Maseline Jetty. Motor traffic, except tractors, forbidden. Pop. (1970C) 584.

Sarnia Ontario, Canada. Town sit. 160 m. (256 km.) SW of Toronto on St. Clair R. immediately opposite Port Huron, Michigan, U.S.A. Industries oil refining and associated petro-chemical industries, supplied by the Alberta oilfields. Natural gas pipeline to Toronto and Montreal. Pop. (1976C) 54,859.

Sarobi Kábul, Afghánistán. Village 32 m. (51 km.) E of Kábul on Kábul R. There is a hydroelectric power station.

Sarthe France. Dept. in W France. Area, 2,411 sq. m. (6,244 sq. km.). Cap., Le Mans. Drained by Rs. Sarthe, Huisne and Loir, low-lying and agric. Produces cereals, apples, pears, cider, hemp. Chief towns Le Mans and La Flèche. Pop. (1975C) 490,385.

Sarthe River France. Rises in Perche hills and flows 177 m. (283 km.) SW and S past Alençon and Le Mans to join Mayenne R. above Angers. Together they form Maine R.

Sasebo Kyūshū, Japan. Town 33 m. (53 km.) NNW of Nagasaki on NW coast. Industries shipbuilding, engineering. Naval station and sea port exporting coal. Pop. (1970C) 248,000.

Saskatchewan Canada. Central province bounded on S by Montana and North Dakota, U.S.A. Area, 251,700 sq. m. (651,900 sq. km.). Cap. Regina. Forest, lake and swamp in N, open prairie in S, gradually rising to 4,546 ft. (1,386 metres) a.s.l. in SW. Winters long and cold, summers short and hot. Annual rainfall 10–15 ins. (25–38 cm.). Large wheat producer. Chief minerals petroleum in SW, uranium in NW and copper. Important towns Regina and Saskatoon. Pop. (1976C) 921,323.

Saskatchewan River Canada. Formed by union of N. and S. Saskatchewan R. N. Saskatchewan rises near Mount Saskatchewan in the Rocky Mountains and flows 760 m. (1,216 km.) E through SW Alberta, past Edmonton and Prince Albert. The S. Saskatchewan is formed from Bow and Oldman Rs. in S Alberta, and flows 865 m. (1,384 km.) E and NE past Saskatoon to join N. Saskatchewan 30 m. (48 km.) E of Prince Albert. The combined R. flows 370 m. (592 km.) E into the NW end of L. Winnipeg.

Saskatoon Saskatchewan, Canada. City sit. on S. Saskatchewan R. Distribution centre for agric. area. Industries flour milling, meat packing, brewing, oil refining. Pop. (1976C) 132,291.

Sassandra Ivory Coast. Town 145 m. (232 km.) W of Abidjan at mouth of Sassandra R. on Gulf of Guinea. Port handling cacao, coffee, rubber, fruit, timber, palm oil and kernels. Industries inc. fishing, sawmilling. Pop. (1975E) 8,500.

Sassari Sardegna, Italy. Town near N coast. Cap. of Sassari province. Manu. cheese, olive oil and pasta. Pop. (1971C) 107,294.

Satara Maharashtra, India. Town 115 m. (184 km.) SE of Bombay. District cap., route and trading centre for grain and millet. Industries inc. manu. plastics, metal products, with engineering nearby. Pop. (1970E) 66,500.

Satpura Range Maharashtra/Madhya Pradesh, India. Range of hills at 2,000–4,000 ft. (610–1,219 metres) a.s.l. between Narmada R. and Tapti R. extending *c.* 600 m. (960 km.) partly along the Maharashtra/Madhya Pradesh border, and then through S Madhya Pradesh.

Satu Mare Satu Mare, Romania. Cap. of district of same name sit. 285 m. (456 km.) NW of Bucharest, on Someş R. Trading centre of agric. area. Manu. textiles, machinery, toys, furniture. Pop. (1972E) 84,182.

Saudi Arabia Kingdom occupying most of the peninsula of Arabia. Area, 927,000 sq. m. (2,401,000 sq. km.). The kingdom has been welded together from Hejaz, Nejd, Asir and Al-Hassa. Caps. Riyadh (political) and Mecca (religious). The country is mainly desert. Some agric. is carried on in SW and in oases where dates, fruit, wheat and barley are grown. Oil is the main source of wealth. Pop. (1976E) 9.16m.

Saugor Madhya Pradesh, India. Town 222 m. (355 km.) SSE of Agra and sit. in the Vindhya Hills at 1,700 ft. (518 metres) a.s.l. Trading centre for an agric. area, with trade in wheat, cotton and oilseeds. Pop. (1970E) 119,000.

Sault Ste. Marie Ontario, Canada. City sit. on St. Mary's R. between L. Superior and L. Huron, and directly opposite Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, U.S.A. Industries railway engineering; manu. steel, wood pulp, paper. Holiday resort. Pop. (1976C) 79,090.

Sault Ste. Marie Michigan, U.S.A. City sit. opposite Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Canada, on St. Mary's R. Industries textiles, manu. carbide, leather goods. Hunting and fishing resort. Pop. (1970C) 15,136.

Saumur Maine-et-Loire, France. Town sit. in NW France at confluence of Loire and Thouet Rs. and on an island of the Loire R. Market town in a white-wine producing district. Manu. brandy, liqueurs, leather goods, rosaries. Pop. (1975C) 34,191.

Sauternes Gironde, France. Village 24 m. (38 km.) SSE of Bordeaux. Centre of a white-wine producing district.

Savannah Georgia, U.S.A. City sit. 18 m. (29 km.) from mouth of Savannah R. Industries shipbuilding, sugar refining, pulp and paper milling; manu. cottonseed oil, fertilizers, chemicals. Resort and port exporting naval stores and raw cotton. Pop. (1970C) 118,349.

Savannah River Georgia/South Carolina, U.S.A. Formed by union of Tugaloo R. and Seneca R. on the Georgia/S. Carolina border and flowing 314 m. (502 km.) SE down the border past Augusta and Savannah to the Atlantic. Used for hydroelectric power. Navigable for barges below Augusta.

Savannakhet Savannakhet, Laos. Town on Mekong R. where it forms the Thai frontier. Provincial cap. The main industry is sericulture. Pop. (1970E) 36,000.

Savé Benin. Town 100 m. (160 km.) N of Porto-Novo. Trading centre on the Niger road.

Save River Yugoslavia. Rises in the Karawanken Alps and flows 580 m. (928 km.) ESE through Slovenia and Croatia to form part of the Croatia/Bosnia border, and joins Danube R. at Belgrade. Main tribs. Rs. Una, Vrbas, Bosna and Drina. Navigable below Sisak.

Savoie France. Dept. of SW France forming S part of former Duchy of Savoy. Bounded E and SE by Italy. Area, 2,389 sq. m. (6,187 sq. km.). Cap. Chambéry. Mountainous, with the Savoy Alps rising to Mont Pourri, 12,428 ft. (3,788 metres) a.s.l. Chief products dairy produce and wine. Metallurgical and chemical industries. Chief towns Chambéry and Aix-les-Bains. Pop. (1975C) 305,118.

Savona Liguria, Italy. Town and port on Gulf of Genoa. Cap. of Savona province. Industries iron and steel, manu. pottery, glass, bricks. Exports glass and pottery. Pop. (1971E) 80,516.

Savu Islands Indonesia. Group of islands in the Lesser Sundas between Sumba and Timor. Area, 231 sq. m. (598 sq. km.). Main island, Savu. Chief products copra, rice, tobacco.

Sayan Mountains Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Two mountain ranges in extreme S of U.S.S.R. The Eastern Sayan Mountains extend SE from Yenisei R. to the Mongolian border, rising to Munku Sardyk, 11,457 ft. (3,492 metres) a.s.l.; the Western Sayan Mountains extend ENE from the Altai Mountains, rising to 9,000 ft. (2,743 metres) a.s.l. and join the E range. Gold, silver, lead and coal are found as well as timber.

Scafell Cumbria, England. Mountain mass in the Lake District of NW, consisting of Scafell Pike, 3,210 ft. (978 metres) a.s.l., the highest English peak, and three other peaks.

Scandinavia Geographically, a peninsula in NW Europe comprising Norway, Sweden and Denmark; bounded N by Arctic Ocean, W by Norwegian Sea, E by Baltic Sea and Gulf of Bothnia. Culturally, Scandinavia inc. Iceland and the Faroes. Finland is often included.

Scapa Flow Orkney islands, Scotland. Area of sea almost enclosed by islands, bounded N by Mainland, E by Burray and Ronaldsay, W and SW by Hoy, S by Flotta and Swona. Area, 50 sq. m. (129 sq. km.). Historically important as a naval base.

Scarborough North Yorkshire, England. Town in NE England sit. on North Sea coast, with 2 bays and an intervening headland. Seaside resort and residential town. Industry fishing, tourism. Pop. (1973E) 43,300.

Schaffhausen Switzerland. (i) Canton in N Switzerland to N of R. Rhine and bounded, except in SE, by Federal Republic of Germany. Area, 115 sq. m. (298 sq. km.). Commercial forest on a large scale; hydroelectric power from the Rhine falls. Industry mainly in the cap. Pop. (1978E) 68,800. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. 25 m. (40 km.) NNE of Zürich on N bank of R. Rhine. Industries powered by the Rhine falls, textiles, manu. metal goods, armaments. Pop. (1978E) 32,400.

Schaumberg-Lippe Federal Republic of Germany. District of Lower Saxony between Hanover and North Rhine-Westphalia. Area, 131 sq. m. (339 sq. km.). Chief town Bückeburg, sit. 6 m. (10 km.) ESE of Minden. Chief occupation agric. with coalmining in the Bückeburg region. Formerly a principality.

Schefferville Quebec, Canada. Town in centre of Labrador Peninsula in NE Quebec. Centre of an iron ore region, founded recently to develop iron industry and transport ore to Sept-Isles by rail. Pop. (1971E) 3,300.

Scheldt River France/Belgium/Netherlands. Rises in Aisne dept., NE France. Flows 270 m. (432 km.) NNE past Valenciennes into Belgium, and then past Ghent and Antwerp into the Netherlands. Its estuary once had two branches, E and W, dividing Beveland and Walcheren islands from the mainland, to which they are now joined, and the E and W Scheldt are linked by canal. A 3 m. (5 km.) bridge crosses E Scheldt linking N. Beveland and Schouwen. Main trib. Lys R.

Schenectady New York, U.S.A. City, sit. 15 m. (24 km.) NW of Albany on Mohawk R. Manu. electrical equipment and locomotives. Pop. (1970C) 77,859.

Scheveningen Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Town forming suburb of The Hague, 2 m. (3 km.) NW of the city centre. Industries fishing and tourism. Pop. (1971E) 20,000.

Schiedam Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Town sit. 3 m. (5 km.) W of Rotterdam on Rhine R. Industries shipyards, chemical works; manu. gin, glass, bottles, crates, corks. R. port. Pop. (1974E) 79,831.

Schleswig Schleswig-Holstein, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. 27 m. (43 km.) NW of Kiel at W end of Schlei inlet on the Baltic Sea. Industries tanning, flour milling and fishing; manu. chemicals and leather goods. Pop. (1971E) 32,100.

Schleswig-Holstein Federal Republic of Germany. Province in the N bounded N by Denmark and sit. mainly on the Jutland peninsula. Area, 6,045 sq. m. (15,657 sq. km.). Cap. Kiel. Low-lying, drained by Rs. Elbe and Eide and crossed by Kiel canal, linking Elbe estuary with the Baltic Sea. Mainly agric. esp. rye, wheat, potatoes, cattle, pigs. Chief towns and sea ports Kiel, Lübeck and Flensburg, where industry is concentrated. Industries shipbuilding, manu. machinery, food products, electrical equipment. Pop. (1972E) 2,563,775.

Schönebeck Magdeburg, German Democratic Republic. Town sit. 9 m. (14 km.) SSE of Magdeburg on Elbe R. Industries salt processing, manu. chemicals, explosives, machinery. Pop. (1973E) 45,729.

Schuylkill River Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Rises in SE Pennsylvania and flows 130 m. (208 km.) SE through anthracite mining area, past Reading to join Delaware R. at Philadelphia. Navigable from the confluence for 100 m. (160 km.) by barges.

Schweinfurt Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany. Town in NW Bavaria. Manu. paints and dyes, ball bearings, machinery. Pop. (1971E) 57,800.

Schwerin Schwerin, German Democratic Republic. Cap. of district of same name in NW, sit. on SW shore of L. Schwerin. Industries pharmaceuticals, manu. furniture, cigarettes, soap. Pop. (1973E) 101,975.

Schwyz Switzerland. (i) Canton in central Switzerland bordering Ls. Zürich, Luzern and Zug. Area, 351 sq. m. (909

sq. km.). Mountainous with extensive cattle-pasture and forest. Pop. (1978E) 92,700. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. 15 m. (24 km.) E of Lüzern at the foot of Gross Mythen, 6,240 ft. (1,902 metres) a.s.l. Industry tourism. Pop. (1978E) 12,100.

Sciacca Sicilia, Italy. Town 45 m. (72 km.) SSW of Palermo. Tourist centre and port on SW coast, with sulphur springs.

Scilly Isles England. Group of about 140 islands and islets WSW of Land's End. Area, 6 sq. m. (15½ sq. km.). Town, Hugh Town. Five inhabited islands: St. Mary's, Tresco, St. Martin's, St. Agnes, Bryher. Industry horticulture and tourism. Pop. (1974E) 2,000.

Scoresby Sound Greenland. Deep inlet on the E coast *c.* 250 m. (400 km.) NNW of Iceland. Length *c.* 200 m. (320 km.). Many fjords receiving glaciers from the interior ice-cap.

Scotland United Kingdom. The N part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and N Ireland, bounded W and N by Atlantic Ocean, E by North Sea, S by England (across the Cheviot Hills from Solway (W) to Berwick (E)). Area, 30,410 sq. m. (78,762 sq. km.). Chief cities Edinburgh (cap.), Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee. The Regions and Districts of Scotland from 1975 are Borders (Tweedale, Ettrick and Lauderdale, Berwickshire, Roxburgh); Central (Stirling, Clackmannan, Falkirk); Dumfries and Galloway (Merrick, Stewartry, Nithsdale, Annandale and Eskdale); Fife (North-East Fife, Kirkcaldy, Dunfermline); Grampian (Moray, Banff and Buchan, Gordon, Aberdeen City, Kincardine and Deeside); Highland (Caithness, Sutherland, Ross and Cromarty, Nairn, Inverness, Skye and Lochalsh, Lochaber, Badenoch and Strathspey); Lothian (West Lothian, Edinburgh City, Midlothian, East Lothian); Strathclyde (Argyll, Dumbarton, Clydebank, Bearsden and Milngavie, Bishopbriggs and Kirkintilloch, Cumbernauld, Monklands, Glasgow City, Renfrew, Inver-Clyde, Cunninghame, Kilmarnock and Loudon, Eastwood, East Kilbride, Hamilton, Motherwell, Lanark, Cumnock and Doon Valley, Kyle and Carrick); Tayside (Angus, Perth and Kinross, Dundee City). Highland N and W, with a deeply indented coastline and numerous lochs and off-shore islands; main island groups are the Inner and Outer Hebrides, W; the Orkneys and the Shetlands, N. The highland area rises to the Cairngorm mountains and Ben Nevis (W), 4,406 ft. (1,343 metres) a.s.l. Mountain ranges rise from high moorland, used for rough grazing, and watered by many short, fast flowing Rs. which provide hydroelectric power. The area is bisected by a chain of Ls. along the Great Glen fault which extends SW to NE across the country from Loch Linnhe to Moray Firth. Central Scotland is agric. and industrial lowland sit. mainly in Forth and Clyde Rs. basins, with extensive coalfields and supporting *c.* 80% of the pop. S of it is a hilly region with stock farming predominant and agric. in the R. valleys, esp. Tweed R. The agric. areas cover *c.* 24% of the land, with *c.* 60% as rough grazing. The chief crops are oats, barley, potatoes, vegetables, with fruit growing (E). Sheep and cattle breeding are important, esp. Ayrshire, Shorthorn and Aberdeen Angus cattle. Forestry and lumbering are important in the highlands. The most important minerals are coal and petroleum. Industries are concentrated in the lowland cities and on the coast, and inc. mining, engineering, shipbuilding, esp. on R. Clyde, fishing esp. herring, textiles, chemicals, brewing and distilling. Aluminium is made in the highlands at water-powered plants. Trad. industries inc. spinning and weaving wool, metal working, quarrying and distilling. Pop. (1974E) 5,226,000.

Scranton Pennsylvania, U.S.A. City sit. 105 m. (168 km.) NNW of Philadelphia on Lackawanna R. Centre of anthracite mining region. Manu. textiles, clothing, metal goods, plastics. Pop. (1970C) 103,564.

Scunthorpe Humberside, England. Town sit. S of Humber estuary. Centre of iron-mining district. Industries iron and steel, engineering, manu. clothing. Pop. (1976E) 68,100.

Seaford East Sussex, England. Town sit. 8 m. (13 km.) W of Eastbourne on English Channel. Industry tourism. Pop. (1973E) 18,020.

Seaforth, Loch Outer Hebrides, Scotland. Inlet into SE coast of Lewis with

Harris. Length 15 m. (24 km.). Forms part of the Lewis/Harris boundary.

Seaham County Durham, England. Town sit. 6 m. (10 km.) S of Sunderland. Centre of a coalmining area. Pop. (1973E) 22,470.

Sea Islands U.S.A. Chain of islands in the Atlantic Ocean off S. Carolina/Georgia/Florida coasts, extending *c.* 160 m. (256 km.) NE to SW between the mouths of Rs. Santee and Saint John. Low-lying and sandy. Main occupation mixed farming. Formerly known for long-stapled 'Sea-Island' cotton.

Seaton Valley Northumberland, England. Group of villages 7 m. (11 km.) NNE of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, inc. Cramlington and Seaton Delaval. Industry coalmining. Pop. (1971C) 32,011.

Seattle Washington, U.S.A. State cap. sit. on an isthmus between Puget Sound and L. Washington. Commercial, financial and industrial centre of the Pacific NW. Industries shipbuilding, food canning; manu. aircraft. Sea port trading with Alaska and the Far East, exporting timber, fish, fruit. Pop. (1970C) 530,831.

Sebha Fezzan, Libya. Town 175m. (280 km.) SW of Hun at an oasis. Provincial cap. and communications centre. Airport. Industries inc. servicing motor caravans, small-engineering, flour milling, manu. ice. Pop. (1972E) 284,500.

Secunderabad Andhra Pradesh, India. Suburb of Hyderabad, immediately N of the city centre. Commercial centre and railway junction. Pop. (1971E) 94,500.

Sedan Ardennes, France. Town near border with Luxembourg, sit. on Meuse R. Manu. woollen goods, machinery, mirrors, chemicals. Pop. (1975C) 25,430.

Sedbergh Cumbria, England. Town sit. 11 m. (19 km.) E of Kendal. Market town for agric. and tourist area. Pop. (1973E) 2,219.

Ségou Mali. Town 125 m. (200 km.) ENE of Bamako on Niger R. Trading centre for agric. produce. Industries inc. cotton ginning, rug making. Pop. (1975E) 30,000.

Segovia Spain. (i) Province of central Spain, bounded SE by the Sierra de Guadarrama, rising to 8,100 ft. (2,469 metres) a.s.l. Area, 2,683 sq. m. (6,950 sq. km.). Mainly agric., esp. arable and sheep farming. Pop. (1970C) 162,770. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. 42 m. (67 km.) NW of Madrid on a ridge above Eresma R. Industries flour milling, tanning, manu. pottery. Pop. (1971E) 42,000.

Seinäjoki Vaasa, Finland. Town 45 m. (72 km.) SE of Vaasa. Railway junction serving a farming and lumbering area. Pop. (1972C) 21,226.

Seine-et-Marne France. Dept. in Paris Basin. Area, 2,290 sq. m. (5,931 sq. km.). Cap. Melun. Drained by Rs. Seine and Marne and their tribs. Fertile agric. area. Chief products wheat and cheeses. Chief towns Melun and Fontainebleau. Pop. (1975C) 755,762.

Seine-Maritime France. Dept. in E Normandy bounded N and NW by English Channel, S by Seine R. Area, 2,448 sq. m. (6,340 sq. km.). Cap. Rouen. Mainly agric., esp. for flax and dairy cattle. Industry concentrated in chief towns Rouen, Le Havre and Dieppe. Pop. (1975C) 1,172,743.

Seine River France. Rises on Plateau de Langres, in E central France, and flows 479 m. (766 km.) NW across Champagne, turning WSW below Troyes and again NW through Paris into Normandy, past Rouen and into the English Channel in an estuary between Le Havre and Honfleur. Navigable for ocean-going vessels to Rouen and for barges to Bar-sur-Seine. Linked by canal with Rs. Escant (Scheldt), Meuse, Rhine, Rhône and Loire. Main tribs. Rs. Aube, Marne, Oise and Yonne.

Seine-St. Denis France. Dept. NE of Paris. Area, 91 sq. m. (236 sq. km.). Cap. Bobigny. Pop. (1975C) 1,322,127.

Sekondi Western Region, Ghana. Cap. of Region and port, sit. on Gold Coast. Since 1946 a single municipality with Takoradi. Pop. (1970C) 161,071.

Selangor Peninsular Malaysia, Malaysia. State bordering on Strait of

Malacca. Area, 3,167 sq. m. (8,202 sq. km.). Cap. Kuala Lumpur. Chief products rubber and tin. Chief towns Kuala Lumpur and Port Swettenham. Pop. (1970C) 1,630,366.

Selby North Yorkshire, England. Town sit. on R. Ouse. Market town for a farming area and also centre for new coalfield development. Industries flour milling, beet-sugar refining, shipbuilding. Manu. oilcake, chemicals and paper. Pop. (1976E) 10,980.

Selenga River Mongolia/U.S.S.R. Rises in the Khangai Mountains of NW Mongolia, and flows 750 m. (1,200 km.) ENE to the Russian border near Altan Bulak, then N through Buryat. Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, past Ulan Ude into L. Baikal. Navigable along the Russian section in summer.

Selenicë Albania. Town 9 m. (14 km.) NE of Valona on lower Vijose R. Mining centre for bitumen, ozocerite.

Selkirk Scotland. Borders Region. County town sit. 35 m. (56 km.) SE of Edinburgh on Ettrick Water. Market town for agric. area. Manu. tweeds, woollen goods. Pop. (1973E) 5,634.

Selkirk Mountains British Columbia, Canada. Range in SE British Columbia, parallel to, and W of, Rocky Mountains. Extends 200 m. (320 km.) NNW to Columbia R., rising to Mount Sir Sandford, 11,590 ft. (3,533 metres) a.s.l.

Selkirkshire Scotland. Former county now part of Borders Region.

Selma Alabama, U.S.A. City sit. 40 m. (64 km.) W of Montgomery on Alabama R. Market centre of an agric. area. Industries food processing, sawmilling. Pop. (1973E) 27,379.

Selsey West Sussex, England. Town 7 m. (11 km.) S of Chichester on the English Channel. Industry tourism. Pop. (1976E) 6,850.

Semarang Java, Indonesia. City and port sit. on Java Sea. Cap. of central Java province. Industries shipbuilding, railway engineering; manu. textiles, electrical equipment. Exporting sugar, copra, kapok, tobacco. Pop. (1971C) 633,000.

Semipalatinsk Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. Town sit. on Irtysh R. Cap. of Semipalatinsk region. Industries meat packing, flour milling, tanning. Pop. (1973E) 265,000.

Semmering Pass Austria. Alpine pass sit. between Lower Austria and Styria and 23 m. (37 km.) SW of Weiner Neustadt at 3,215 ft. (980 metres) a.s.l.

Semnan Iran. Town sit. 105 m. (168 km.) E of Tehran at foot of Elburz Mountains. Commercial centre of tobacco growing area. Industry rug making.

Sendai Honshū, Japan. City sit. in NE Honshū. Cap. of Miyagi prefecture. Industry food processing; manu. metal goods, textiles and pottery. Pop. (1970C) 545,000.

Senegal Independent Rep. of the French Community bounded N by Mauritania across Senegal R., E by Mali, S by Guinea and Portuguese Guinea, and W by Atlantic. Surrounds Gambia on three sides. Area, 76,104 sq. m. (197,109 sq. km.). Cap. Dakar. Mainly savannah; chief crops maize, millet, groundnuts. Industries processing food-stuffs and groundnut oil. Pop. (1973E) 7.3m.

Senegal River West Africa. Rises in the Fouta Djallon highlands in N Guinea (as Bafing R.), flows 1,050 m. (1,680 km.) NW into Mali, is joined by Falémé R., and forms the Mauritania–Senegal frontier, flowing W to enter the Atlantic below St. Louis, Senegal. Navigable July–Oct. up to Kayes in Mali.

Senigallia Marche, Italy. Town sit. 17 m. (27 km.) WNW of Ancona on Adriatic coast. Industry manu. pasta. Port and resort. Pop. (1971E) 38,000.

Senlis Oise, France. Town sit. 27 m. (43 km.) NNE of Paris. Market town and tourist resort. Manu. furniture, rubber products. Pop. (1968C) 11,169.

Sennar Sudan. Town sit. on W bank of Blue Nile R. Market centre for agric. area. Railway junction. The Sennar dam is important for irrigation.

Sens Yonne, France. Town sit. in N central France on Yonne R. Market town

for agric. area, trading in wine, grain, timber. Industries tanning, flour milling, manu. footwear, brushes. Pop. (1975C) 27,930.

Senta Vojvodina, Yugoslavia. Town sit. 47 m. (75 km.) NE of Sombar on Tisza R. Railway junction. Industry flour milling. Pop. (1971C) 24,714.

Seoni Madhya Pradesh, India. Town 39 m. (62 km.) E of Chhindwara. Industries inc. manu. essential oils, shellac; sawmilling, distilling. Pop. (1971E) 38,500.

Seoul South Korea. Cap. of S. Korea sit. in Han R. valley. Industries tanning, flour milling, railway engineering; manu. textiles. Pop. (1970C) 5,509,993.

Sept-Îles Quebec, Canada. Town sit. on N shore of St. Lawrence estuary. Industry shipping, esp. iron ore from Schefferville. Pop. (1971E) 24,320.

Sequoia National Park California, U.S.A. Park on W slopes of the Sierra Nevada extending N to S from Upper Kings R. to Upper Tule R. Area, 602 sq. m. (1,559 sq. km.). Estab. to preserve groves of sequoia trees.

Seraing Liège, Belgium. Town sit. 3 m. (5 km.) SW of Liège on Meuse R. Industries coalmining, steel; manu. locomotives, machinery, glass. Pop. (1972E) 40,693.

Serampore West Bengal, India. Town sit. 12 m. (19 km.) NNW of Calcutta on Hooghly R. Industries jute and cotton milling. Pop. (1971E) 102,000.

Serbia Yugoslavia. Constituent rep. of Yugoslavia, bounded N by Hungary, E by Romania and Bulgaria, and SW by Albania. Inc. the autonomous province of Vojvodina and the autonomous region of Kosovo-Metohija. Area, 34,107 sq. m. (88,337 sq. km.). Cap. Belgrade. Chief towns Belgrade, Niš, Kragujevac, Leskovac. Mountainous and mainly agric. Chief products wheat, maize, wine. Chief minerals copper and antimony. Pop. (1971C) 5,254,720.

Seremban Peninsular Malaysia, Malaysia. Town sit. 45 m. (72 km.) SE of Kuala Lumpur. Cap. of Negri Sembilan state. Centre of a tin and rubber producing area. Pop. (1970C) 79,915.

Sergipe Brazil. State in NE Brazil on Atlantic coast. Area. 8,490 sq. m. (21,990 sq. km.). Cap. Aracajú. Low coastlands rising to a plateau. Mainly agric., esp. cattle-rearing inland. Chief products sugar-cane, coconuts, beef, rice. Industry processing food-stuffs. Pop. (1970C) 911,251.

Seria Brunei. Town sit. 55 m. (88 km.) SW of Brunei city on N coast. Centre of an important oilfield. Industries oil processing and shipping.

Seringapatam Karnataka, India. Town sit. 64 m. (102 km.) SW of Bangalore on an island in Cauvery R. Market town in an agric. area. Historic importance.

Serov Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 190 m. (304 km.) N of Sverdlovsk in the Sverdlovsk Region. Manu. metal goods, esp. special steels. Important metallurgical centre. Pop. (1974E) 100,000.

Serowe Botswana. Town sit. in E central Botswana. Cap. of the Bamangwato Tribe. Market town for an agric. area. Pop. (1971C) 43,186.

Serpukhov Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 60 m. (96 km.) S of Moscow at confluence of Rs. Oka and Nara. Commercial centre of agric. area trading in grain and timber. Industries textiles, sawmilling, metalworking. Pop. (1974E) 130,000.

Serres Greece. (i) *Nome* in Macedonia, bounded N by Bulgaria. Area, 1,566 sq. m. (4,056 sq. km.). Mainly a plain drained by Struma R. Chief products cotton, tobacco, cereals. Industry textiles; manu. tobacco products. Pop. (1971C) 202,898. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. 43 m. (69 km.) NE of Thessaloníki. Commercial centre of fertile agric. plain. Manu. cotton goods, tobacco products. Pop. (1971C) 39,897.

Sète Hérault, France. Town and port sit. on Gulf of Lions in the Mediterranean. Industries fishing, oil refining, distilling, chemicals; manu. cement, wine

casks. Exporting wine, petroleum products. Terminus of the Canal du Midi. Pop. (1975C) 40,179.

Sétif Algeria. Town sit. 70 m. (112 km.) WSW of Constantine at 3,500 ft. (1,067 metres) a.s.l. Market town in agric. area, esp. for grain and livestock. Industry flour milling. Pop. (1975E) 88,000.

Settat Casablanca, Morocco. Town 40 m. (64 km.) S of Casablanca. Commercial centre trading in wheat, skins, leather, wool, fruit and vegetables. Industries inc. flour milling, manu. soap, fruit preserves. Pop. (1971E) 42,500.

Settle North Yorkshire, England. Town sit. 30 m. (48 km.) WSW of Ripon on Ribble R. Market town and tourist centre in a limestone-hill district. Industries inc. paper making and quarrying. Pop. (1973E) 2,307.

Setúbal Setúbal, Portugal. (i) District S of the estuary of the R. Tagus and one of the main manu. areas of Portugal. Area 1,989 sq. m. (5,152 sq. km.). Pop. (1970C) 471,491. (ii) Town and port sit. 18 m. (29 km.) SE of Lisbon on N shore of the Bay of Setúbal. Industries fishing, sardine canning, boatbuilding; manu. fertilizers, cement. Exporting oranges, grapes, wine, salt. Pop. (1970E) 49,670.

Sevastopol Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town on SW point of the Crimea peninsula. Industries shipbuilding, fish processing, tanning, flour milling, tourism. Naval base and sea port. Pop. (1974E) 259,000.

Sevenoaks Kent, England. Town 22 m. (35 km.) SE of London. Residential and market town. Pop. (1973E) 18,160.

Severn River Wales/England. Rises on Plynlimmon in central Wales, flows 210 m. (336 km.) at first NE and then on a semi-circular course across the English border into Salop, past Shrewsbury, Worcester and Gloucester to enter the Bristol Channel. Main tribs. Rs. Vyrnwy, Stour, Teme and Warwickshire Avon. R. Wye and Bristol Avon join it at its estuary mouth. Subject to a high bore which may travel as far as Tewkesbury. Navigable for small vessels up to Gloucester with the aid of the Gloucester and Berkeley canal from Sharpness. Bridged between Aust and Beachley.

Sevilla Spain. (i) Province in SW, separated from the Atlantic by Huelva and Cádiz provinces. Area, 5,408 sq. m. (14,007 sq. km.). Drained by Guadalquivir R. Mainly agric. Chief products olive oil, grapes, cereals. Industry textiles, manu. pottery, pharmaceuticals. Pop. (1970C) 1,327,190. (ii) Cap. of (i) 54 m. (86 km.) from mouth of Guadalquivir R. Industry textiles, manu. pottery, soap, pharmaceuticals. R. port exporting wine, olives, olive oil, citrus fruits, cork. Special historic and architectural interest. Pop. (1970C) 548,072.

Sèvres Hauts-de-Seine, France. Suburb of Paris 6 m. (10 km.) WSW of city centre, on Seine R. Manu. porcelain. Pop. (1975C) 21,296.

Seward Alaska, U.S.A. Town and port sit. on the Gulf of Alaska. Communications and supply centre for the interior and for visiting hunters and fishermen. Pop. (1970E) 1,587.

Seychelles Indian Ocean. Republic, within the Commonwealth, consisting of a group of 85 islands and islets 600 m. (960 km.) NE of the Malagasy Rep. Area, 156 sq. m. (404 sq. km.). Cap. Victoria, on Mahé, the largest island, area, 56 sq. m. (145 sq. km.). The other islands are Praslin, La Digue and Silhouette. Main occupations farming and fishing. Chief products copra and cinnamon. Pop. (1977E) 62,000.

Sfax Tunisia. City and port sit. on N shore of the Gulf of Gabès. Industries fishing, esp. for sponge and octopus. Manu. olive oil, soap. Exporting olive oil, phosphates, sponges. Pop. (1975C) 171,297.

Shaanxi *see* **Shensi**

Shaba Zaïre. Region of S Zaïre. Important mining region, esp. for copper, manganese, zinc, cobalt and industrial diamonds. Pop. (1970C) 2.7m.

Shabani Gwelo, Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. Town and rail terminus 95 m. (152 km.) E of Bulawayo. Asbestos mining centre consisting of 2 townships. Shabani Mine

and Birthday Mine; New Shabani. Pop. (1977E) 20,000.

Shadwell Greater London, England. District in boro. of Tower Hamlets, on N bank of R. Thames.

Shaftesbury Dorset, England. Town sit. 18 m. (29 km.) WSW of Salisbury. Market town in an agric. area. There are light industries. Pop. (1978E) 6,000.

Shah Alam Selangor, Malaysia. Cap of Selangor.

Shahjahanpur Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 125 m. (200 km.) NE of Agra. Market trading in grain, sugar-cane. Industry sugar milling. Pop. (1971C) 144,058.

Shaikh Othman Southern Yemen. Village 7 m. (11 km.) NNW of Crater. Trading centre and caravan-route terminus. Industries inc. dyeing, weaving, distilling, pottery. Pop. (1971E) 56,000.

Shaker Heights Ohio, U.S.A. City immediately SE of Cleveland and forming a residential suburb. Pop. (1973E) 36,306.

Shakhty Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 40 m. (64 km.) NE of Rostov in Donets Basin, Rostov Region. Important coal-mining centre. Manu. clothing, furniture, machinery. Pop. (1974E) 217,000.

Shandong *see* **Shantung**

Shanghai China. City sit. on Hwang-Po R., 14 m. (22 km.) from its confluence with Yangtse R. estuary. Industrial centre for the populous Yangtse valley hinterland. Industries textiles, shipbuilding, rice milling, tanning, engineering; manu. chemicals, paper, matches. The most important sea port and largest city in China. Pop. 7m.

Shanklin *see* **Sandown-Shanklin**

Shannon River Irish Republic. Rises on Cuilcagh Mountain in County Cavan, and flows 240 m. (384 km.) S through Loughs Allen, Boderg, Forbes, Ree and Derg to Limerick, then W into an estuary 60 m. (96 km.) long, to enter the Atlantic between Loop Head, to N, and Kerry Head, to S. Serves a hydroelectric power station 3 m. (5 km.) N of Limerick. Chief tribs. R. Suck, Brosna, Little Brosna and Deel. Navigable.

Shansi (Shanxi) China. Inland province of N China, bounded N by Inner Mongolia, across the Great Wall. Area, 60,395 sq. m. (156,420 sq. km.). Cap. Taiyuan. Mountainous. Drained by R. Hwang-ho and Fen-ho. Chief occupation farming, esp. wheat, millet. Coal deposits are extensive, with important mines at Tatung in N. Chief towns Taiyuan, Tatung, Yangchuan. Pop. (1970E) 20m.

Shan State Burma. State of E Burma bounded E by China, SE by Laos and Thailand. Area, 58,000 sq. m. (150,220 sq. km.). Mainly plateau, at an average height of 2,000–4,000 ft. (610–1,219 metres) a.s.l., cut N to S by the Gorge of the Salween R. Pop. (1973E) 1m.

Shantung (Shandong) China. Province of E China on the Yellow Sea coast. Area, 59,174 sq. m. (153,260 sq. km.). Cap. Tsinan. Mountainous in the centre and on the Shantung peninsula, with serious oil erosion following deforestation. Fertile plain in N, watered by lower Hwang-ho R. Chief crops millet, wheat, kaoliang and groundnuts. Large deposits of iron ore and coal. Chief towns Tsinan, Tsingtao. Pop. (1970E) 57 m.

Shanxi *see* **Shansi**

Shari River Central African Empire/Chad. Rises in N Central Afr. Emp. and flows 1,400 m. (2,240 km.). NW into Chad, past Fort Archambault and Bousso to cross into W Cameroon below N'djamena, and enters L. Chad by a delta.

Sharjah United Arab Emirates. Town and port sit. 8 m. (13 km.) NE of Dubai on the (Persian) Gulf. Chief town of the Sheikhdom of Sharja and Kalba. Industries include fishing. Pop. (1976E) 88,188.

Sharon Israel. Plain in W Israel bounded W by the Mediterranean and E by the Samaria hills, extending N to S between Haifa and Tel Aviv. Fertile agric. area. Chief occupations mixed farming, poultry farming, fruit and vine cultivation.

Sharqiya Egypt. Province of Lower Egypt bounded E by the Suez Canal. Area, 1,908 sq. m. (4,942 sq. km.). Chief towns Zagazig (cap.), Bilbeis. Agric. areas produce cotton, cereals, dates. The main industry is cotton ginning.

Shasi China. Town sit. 120 m. (192 km.) WSW of Wuhan on Yangtse R. Industries textiles, flour milling. R. port shipping cotton and grain. Pop. (1975E) 120,000.

Shatt-al-Arab Iraq. R. formed by union of Tigris and Euphrates R. below Al Qurnah; it flows 120 m. (192 km.) SE past Basra and Abu al Khasib to form the boundary between Iraq and Iran, and enters N end of the (Persian) Gulf.

Shawiningan Quebec, Canada. Town sit. 18 m. (29 km.) NW of Trois Rivières on St. Maurice R. Industries—powered by hydroelectric plant—textiles, chemicals, aluminium; manu. wood pulp and paper. Pop. (1971E) 28,000.

Sheboygan Wisconsin, U.S.A. City sit. 50 m. (80 km.) N of Milwaukee at mouth of Sheboygan R. on L. Michigan. Centre of a dairy farming region, trading in cheese. Manu. footwear, furniture, knitwear. Pop. (1970C) 48,484.

Sheerness Kent, England. Town and port sit. on NW coast of the Isle of Sheppey. Industries tourism and steel manu. Pop. (1978E) 16,000.

Sheffield South Yorkshire, England. Metropolitan district of South Yorkshire sit. on R. Don. Industries iron and steel, esp. special steels for cutlery, armour plate, rails, etc. Manu. cutlery, machinery, tools, silverware, glassware, optical instruments, food products. Pop. (1977E) 547,400.

Sheksna River U.S.S.R. Rises in L. Beloye in W Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, and flows 100 m. (160 km.) S to the Rybinsk Reservoir, forming part of the Mariinsk canal system.

Shellharbour New South Wales, Australia. Town sit. 15 m. (24 km.) S of Wollongong. Centre of a coalmining district. Pop. (1971E) 31,000.

Shenandoah National Park Virginia, U.S.A. Park in N Virginia, in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Area, 302 sq. m. (782 sq. km.). Heavily forested, rising to Hawksbill Mountain, 4,049 ft. (1,234 metres) a.s.l.

Shenandoah River Virginia/West Virginia, U.S.A. Formed by union of N. Fork and S. Fork R. and flows 55 m. (88 km.) NE through Virginia, enters W. Virginia briefly SSE of Charles Town and joins Potomac R. near Harper's Ferry.

Shendi Northern Province, Sudan. Town 100 m. (160 km.) NNE of Ed Damer on Nile R. Industries inc. manu. cotton goods, dyeing, metal working.

Shensi (Shaanxi) China. Province in E central China bounded N by Inner Mongolia, and E by Hwang-ho R. Area, 75,580 sq. m. (195,752 sq. km.). Cap. Sian. Chief towns Sian, Sienyang, Tungchuan Tali, Paoki, Hanchung, Ankang. Mountainous, rising to the Tsin Ling Shan range in the S. Chief products wheat, millet, cotton, fruits. Large coal deposits. Pop. (1970E) 21m.

Shenyang Liaoning, China. Cap. of province sit. on Hun-ho R. in Manchuria. Commerical and communications centre for the NE, trading in grain, soy beans. Industries textiles, engineering, chemicals; manu. paper, matches. Pop. (1970E) 3m.

Shepparton Victoria, Australia. Town sit. 100 m. (160 km.) NNE of Melbourne on Goulburn R. Centre of an irrigated agric. area trading in wheat, wool, dairy produce and wine. Industries fruit canning, meat packing. Pop. (1977E) 25,848.

Sheppey, Isle of England. Island in Thames estuary off N coast of Kent and separated from it by the Swale channel. Area, 10 m. (16 km.) long and up to 4 m. (6 km.) wide. Low-lying and fertile; chief products sheep, cereals and vegetables. Chief towns Sheerness and Queenborough.

Shepshed Leicestershire, England. Town 10 m. (16 km.) NNE of Leicester. Manu. hosiery. Pop. (1976E) 9,287.

Shepton Mallet Somerset, England. Town sit. 16 m. (26 km.) SSW of Bath serving an agric. area. Industries inc. perry and cider-making, manu. footwear and agric. machinery. Pop. (1973E) 5,910.

Sherborne Dorset, England. Town sit. 5 m. (8 km.) E of Yeovil on Yeo R. Market town for an agric. area. Industries glove-making, glass fibres, engineering. Pop. (1976E) 7,800.

Sherbrooke Quebec, Canada. Town sit. on St. Francis R. midway between St. Lawrence R. and border with U.S.A. Commercial centre for a dairy-farming region. Industry textiles, manu. mining machinery, clothing, hosiery, leather goods. Pop. (1976C) 75,137.

Sheringham Norfolk, England. Town sit. 4 m. (6 km.) WNW of Cromer on North Sea coast. Industries fishing, esp. lobsters, and tourism. Pop. (1973E) 4,940.

's Hertogenbosch Noord-Brabant, Netherlands. Town sit. 30 m. (48 km.) SSE of Utrecht at confluence of R. Dommel and Aa. Cap. of Province. Industries, manu. bicycles and tobacco products. Pop. (1974E) 84,579.

Sherwood Forest Nottinghamshire, England. Anc. hunting ground between Nottingham and Worksop, area, *c.* 1,000 acres (405 hectares) originally, now only small tracts remain.

Shetland Islands Scotland. Arch. of over 100 islands and islets NE of Orkney islands. Area, 551 sq. m. (1,427 sq. km.). The largest islands are Mainland, Yell and Unst, forming the county of Zetland. County town Lerwick. Bleak and infertile. Chief occupations stock rearing, fishing and fish curing, and knitting. Important oil deposits off-shore. Pop. (1974E) 18,445.

Shiberghan Mazar-i-Sharif, Afghánistán. Town 80 m. (128 km.) W of Mazar-i-Sharif on Andkhui road and Sar-i-Pul R. Centre of an irrigated oasis.

Shibin el Kôm Menûfiya, Egypt. Town sit. 35 m. (56 km.) NW of Cairo on Nile delta. Cap. of governorate. Centre of an agric. area trading in cereals and cotton. Industries textiles, manu. tobacco products. Pop. (1971E) 76,000.

Shigatse China. Town in Tibet, China, N of border with Sikkim. Commercial centre. Pop. (1975E) 26,000.

Shihkiachwang China. Town sit. 165 m. (264 km.) SW of Peking. Commercial and communications centre. Industries railway engineering, textiles; manu. machinery.

Shikarpur Sind, Pakistan. Town 174 m. (278 km.) SW of Quetta. Trading centre for grain and precious stones. Industries engineering, flour and rice milling; manu. cotton goods and carpets. Pop. (1971E) 66,000.

Shikoku Japan. Smallest of the four main islands, lying S of Honshū and E of Kyūshū. Area, 7,248 sq. m. (18,772 sq. km.). Chief towns Matsuyama, Takamatsu. Interior mountainous and forested. Chief lowland crops rice, tobacco, soya beans. Pop. (1970E) 3.9 m.

Shildon County Durham, England. Town sit. 2 m. (3 km.) SSE of Bishop Auckland. Industries coalmining, railway engineering. Pop. (1978E) 16,669.

Shillelagh Wicklow, Irish Republic. Village sit. 42 m. (67 km.) SSW of Dublin on Shillelagh R., in an anc. oak forest. Origin of the trad. cudgel which was made first of oak, later of blackthorn.

Shillong Meghalaya, India. State cap. sit. 310 m. (496 km.) NE of Calcutta at 4,978 ft. (1,517 metres) a.s.l. in the Khasi Hills. Commercial centre trading in rice, cotton and fruit. Industry tourism. Pop. (1971E) 74,000.

Shimizu Honshū, Japan. Town 7 m. (11 km.) NE of Shizuoka on NW Suruga Bay in a rice growing area. Port handling tea, oranges. Pop. (1970E) 235,000.

Shimoga Karnataka, India. Town on Tunga R. Industries cotton ginning, rice milling. Pop. (1971E) 102,703.

Shimonoseki Honshū, Japan. Town sit. 155 m. (248 km.) NW of Bangalore in extreme SW of Honshū, connected with Kitakyushu by tunnels under the

Shimonoseki Strait. Industries shipbuilding, engineering, metal working, fishing and fish processing; manu. textiles and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 258,000.

Shipka Pass Bulgaria. Pass through the Balkan Mountains between Kazanluk and Gabrovo, at 4,166 ft. (1,270 metres) a.s.l., and *c.* 95 m. (152 km.) W of Sofia.

Shipley West Yorkshire, England. Town sit. 3 m. (5 km.) NNW of Bradford on R. Aire. Industry engineering; manu. woollen and worsted goods. Pop. (1973E) 28,640.

Shiraz Iran. Town in SW Iran sit. at 4,875 ft. (1,486 metres) a.s.l. Commercial centre of an agric. area, trading in cereals, sugar-beet and grapes. Industries textiles, sugar, fertilizers, cement; manu. carpets. Pop. (1976C) 414,408.

Shire Highlands Malawi. Uplands in S Malawi extending E from Shire R. and rising to 5,800 ft. (1,768 metres) a.s.l. Important for tobacco and tea cultivation.

Shire River Malawi/Mozambique. Flows from L. Malawi 370 m. (592 km.) S with rapids and cataracts, inc. Murchison Falls, on its middle course. It enters Mozambique near Port Herald and joins Zambesi R. near Vila Fontes.

Shizuoka Honshu, Japan. Town sit. 90 m. (144 km.) SW of Tōkyō. Cap. of prefecture of same name. Commercial centre of a tea-growing area. Industries tea processing and packing; manu. chemicals, machinery. Pop. (1970C) 416,000.

Shkodër (Scutari) Albania. Town in NW Albania sit. at SE end of L. Shkodër on Bojana R. Trading centre for wool, grain and tobacco. Industries textiles and cement.

Shkodër, Lake Albania/Yugoslavia. L. on the Yugoslavia/Albania border. Area, 135 sq. m. (350 sq. km.). Fed by Morača R. and formerly an inlet of the Adriatic, now separated from the sea by an alluvial isthmus. Drained by Bojana R.

Shoa Ethiopia. Province of central Ethiopia bounded NW by Blue Nile R. and SW by Omu R. Area, *c.* 30,400 sq. m. (*c* 78,736 sq. km.). Chief towns Addis Ababa (cap.), Addis Alam, Ankober, Awash, Debra Birchan, Fiche. Mountainous, drained by Awash R. Agric. and stock rearing area. Chief products coffee, hides, beeswax. Pop. (1972E) 5,369,500.

Shoeburyness Essex, England. Suburb of Southend-on-Sea on N shore of Thames estuary. Residential. Pop. (1973E) 8,735.

Sholapur Maharashtra, India. Town sit. 225 m. (360 km.) SE of Bombay. Railway centre. Industry cotton; manu. carpets, glass, leather goods. Pop. (1971C) 398,122.

Shoreditch Greater London, England. District in NE of City. Industries printing and furniture making.

Shoreham-by-Sea West Sussex, England. Town sit. 6 m. (10 km.) W of Brighton near mouth of Adur R. Residential town. Pop. (1975E) 20,260.

Shreveport Louisiana, U.S.A. City sit. in NW of state on Red R. Centre of an oil and natural gas region. Industries oil refining, railway engineering; manu. cotton goods and timber products. Pop. (1970C) 182,064.

Shrewsbury Salop, England. Town sit. on Severn R. Market town for an agric. area. Industries engineering, malting, horticulture. Pop. (1973E) 56,120.

Shumen Bulgaria. Town sit. 50 m. (80 km.) from Varna in NE Bulgaria. Provincial cap. Centre of grain and wine trade. Industries inc. metal, leather and woodworking. Pop. (1972E) 79,134.

Sialkot Pakistan. Town sit. 65 m. (104 km.) NNE of Lahore. Trading centre for grain and sugar-cane. Industry textiles; manu. sports goods, leather goods and carpets. Pop. (1972E) 204,000.

Sian Shensi, China. Cap. of province in E central China, sit. in Wei-ho valley. Communications and commercial centre. Industries flour milling and tanning; manu. iron and steel, textiles, chemicals and cement. Pop. (1970E) 1.5m.

Siangtan China. Town in SE China sit. on Siang R. Trading centre for tea, oil,

rice. Industry textiles; manu. cement and electrical equipment.

Šibenik Croatia, Yugoslavia. Town sit. on Adriatic coast. Industries textiles and chemicals. Sea port, exporting timber and bauxite. Pop. (1971E) 30,100.

Siberia Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Region extending W and E from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, and N and S from the Arctic Ocean to the Central Asian mountain ranges. Area, *c.* 5.2m. sq. m. (*c.* 13.5m. sq. km.). Plains in W drained by R. Ob and Yenisei, and bounded S by the Altai and Sanai mountain ranges. The central area is a plateau, bounded E by Lena R. The E is mountainous. All R. except Amur flow into the Arctic Ocean and are frozen for most of the year. The climate is continental. Verkhoyansk in E Siberia has a mean Jan. temp. of −59°F. (−50°C.) Chief occupations of the N are timber felling, fur-trapping and fishing. In S and SW where agric. is concentrated, cereal growing, cattle and sheep farming occur. Coal, oil, gold and iron ore exist in large quantities. Important industries are concentrated in the Kuznetsk coal basin and adjoining industrial region centred on Sverdlovsk and Chelyabinsk in the Ural Mountains. Other chief towns Novosibirsk, Omsk and Vladivostock on the Trans-Siberian railway.

Sibi Baluchistan, Pakistan. Town 65 m. (104 km.) SE of Quetta on the N Kachhi plain. District cap. and terminus of the road from Quetta through the Bolan Pass. Pop. (1971E) 13,500.

Sibiu Sibiu, Romania. Cap. of district of same name sit. 135 m (216 km.) NW of Bucharest. Industries textiles, tanning, brewing and distilling; manu. electrical equipment, machinery and paper. Pop. (1972E) 124,426.

Sibu Sarawak, Malaysia. Town sit. 115 m. (184 km.) NE of Kuching on Rajang R. Commercial centre trading in rubber, sago and rice. R. port accessible to large steamers. Pop. (1970C) 50,635.

Sichuan *see* **Szechwan**.

Sicily Italy. Island forming an autonomous region of Italy in the Mediterranean, SW of Calabria on the mainland. The region inc. the small islands of Pantelleria, Ostica and the Lipari and Egadi islands. Area, 9,926 sq. m. (25,708 sq. km.). Cap. Palermo. Mountainous in N with ranges extending W to E across the main island, rising to the volcano of Mount Etna, 10,741 ft. (3,274 metres) a.s.l. Mainly agric. Chief products fruit, vines, olives, cereals and vegetables on the coastal plains. Sulphur and oil deposits. Industries centred on chief towns of Palermo, Catania and Messina. Pop. (1975E) 4,860,399.

Sidcup Greater London, England. District S of city. Residential area.

Sidi-bel-Abbès Oran, Algeria. Town sit. 30 m. (48 km.) S of Oran. Commercial centre trading in cereals, wine, olives and livestock. Industry flour milling; manu. cement and furniture. Former Headquarters of the French Foreign Legion. Pop. (1975E) 105,000.

Sidlaw Hills Scotland. Range rising to 1,492 ft. (455 metres) a.s.l.

Sidmouth Devon, England. Town sit. 13 m. (21 km.) ESE of Exeter at mouth of Sid R. in Lyme Bay. Market town. Industries tourism, fishing. Pop. (1973E) 11,890.

Sidra, Gulf of Libya. Inlet of the Mediterranean extending 275 m. (440 km.) from Benghazi to Misurata. Important for tunny and sponge fisheries. Sirte is chief port.

Siebengebirge North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Range of volcanic hills extending along E bank of R. Rhine S of Bonn, rising to Drachenfels, 1,067 ft. (325 metres) a.s.l. and Ölberg, 1,522 ft. (464 metres) a.s.l.

Siedlce Warsaw, Poland. Town sit. 55 m. (88 km.) E of Warsaw. Industry cement; manu. glass, soap and leather. Pop. (1970E) 39,000.

Siegburg North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. 6 m (10 km.) ENE of Bonn on Sieg R. Manu. chemicals, machinery and furniture. Pop. (1971E) 33,500.

Siegen North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. 45 m. (72 km.) ENE of Bonn on Sieg R., in an iron-mining area. Industries iron and steel. Pop. (1971E) 57,400.

Siena, Toscana, Italy. Town in central Italy. Cap. of Siena province. Commercial centre of an agric. region. Industry tourism. Exceptional historic and architectural interest. Pop. (1971E) 69,000.

Sierra de Guadarrama Spain. Range in central Spain extending *c.* 110 m. (176 km.) SW to NE along the border between Madrid and Segovia provinces, rising to 8,100 ft. (2,469 metres) a.s.l. Developed for timber and as a winter resort.

Sierra de Guadeloupe Spain. Range in W Spain extending 30 m. (48 km.) SW to NE through Cáceres province between Rs. Tagus and Guadiana. Rises to 4,734 ft. (1,454 metres) a.s.l.

Sierra Leone Independent state in the Commonwealth bounded N and E by Guinea, SE by Liberia and SW by the Atlantic. Area, 27,925 sq. m. (72,326 sq. km.). Cap. Freetown. Flat coastlands rising to plateau inland with peaks over 6,000 ft. (1,829 metres) a.s.l. Hot and humid, rainfall (Freetown) 150 ins (375 centimetres). annually, but with dustladen Sahara winds in the dry season. Chief crops rice, palm kernels and timber. Important resources of diamonds and iron ore. Chief occupations fishing, farming and mining. Industries mining and sawmilling. Pop. (1974E) 3m.

Sierra Madre Mexico. Mountain system extending 1,500 m. (2,400 km.) SE from N frontier with U.S.A. in three main ranges enclosing the central Mexican plateau. The Sierra Madre Occidental runs parallel to the Gulf of California and Pacific coast; the Sierra Madre Oriental runs parallel to the Gulf of Mex.; the Sierra Madre del Sur in S Mex. follows the Pacific coast. The highest peak is Pico de Orizaba, 18,700 ft. (5,700 metres) a.s.l.

Sierra Morena Spain. Mountain range in S Spain between Rs. Guadiana and Guadalquivir. Forms a barrier between Andalusia and N Spain, at an average height of 2,500 ft. (762 metres) a.s.l. Has important minerals, esp. copper, lead, silver and mercury.

Sierra Nevada Spain. Mountain range in S Spain extending *c.* 60 m. (96 km.) W to E and rising to Mulhacén, 11,421 ft. (3,481 metres) a.s.l. Many summits have permanent snow.

Sierra Nevada California, U.S.A. Mountain range in E California extending 400 m. (640 km.) NW to SE and rising to Mount Whitney, 14,495 ft. (4,418 metres) a.s.l. Inc. three national parks. Yosemite, Sequoia and King's Canyon.

Sierra Pacaraima Brazil/Venezuela /Guyana. Mountain range forming watershed between R. Orinoco and Amazon basins, extending *c.* 385 m. (616 km.) along the frontiers between Brazil and Venezuela, and Brazil and Guyana. Rises to Mount Roraima, 9,219 ft. (2,810 metres) a.s.l.

Siirt Turkey. (i) Province of SE Turkey bounded S by Tigris R. Area, 4,383 sq. m. (11,352 sq. km.). Mountainous, infertile area. Pop. (1975C) 389,347. (ii) Town 95 m. (152 km.) E of Diyarbakir on Buhtan R. Provincial cap. Founded by the Armenian king, Tigranes. Pop. (1970C) 29,544.'

Sikhote Alin Range Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Mountain range in the Primorye and Khabarovsk territories, extending 750 m. (1,200 km.) along the Pacific coast from Vladivostok to Nikolayevsk. Rises to 6,000 ft. (1,829 metres) a.s.l. Forested, with mineral resources esp. coal, iron, lead and zinc.

Si-kiang River China. Rises in S Kweichow province as the Hungshuiho and flows 1,200 m. (1,920 km.) E and S through Kwangsi-Chuang Autonomous Region and Kwangtung province to enter S. China Sea by a delta above Macao. Main tribs. Rs. Siang, Kwei and Pei. Important commercial waterway.

Sikkim State of India on S slopes of the E Himalayas, bounded N and E by Tibet, China, SE by Bhután, S by India and W by Nepál. Area, 2,818 sq. m. (7,300 sq. km.). Cap. Gangtok. Mountainous, rising to Kanchenjunga, 18,168 ft. (5,530

metres) a.s.l. on the W border. Chief occupation farming; main crops rice, maize and fruits. Pop. (1971C) 208,609.

Silesia Region mainly in Poland, but partly in Czechoslovakia, in the Upper Oder basin, bounded S by the Sudeten Highlands. Important for coalfield in SE Polish Silesia. Metallurgical industries centred on Wroclaw, Katowice, Zabrze, Bytum, Chorzów, Gliwice, Sosnowice.

Silistra Ruse, Bulgaria. Town 65 m. (104 km.) ENE of Ruse on Danube R. opposite Calarasi, Romania. R. port and rail centre handling grain, wool, wine, fish. Industries inc. weaving, tanning, market gardening. Pop. (1970E) 38,500.

Silsden West Yorkshire, England. Town 4 m. (6 km.) NNW of Keighley. Industry textiles. Pop. (1973E) 5,650.

Silvassa Dadra and Nagar Hareli, India. Market town 13 m. (21 km.) SE of Damão. Seat of administration for the territory.

Simferopol Ukraine, U.S.S.R. City sit. 35 m. (50 km.) NE of Sevastopol on Salgir R. Cap. of Crimea region. Centre of a farming and horticultural area. Industries fruit and vegetable canning, flour milling, and tanning. Pop. (1974E) 275,000.

Simla Himachel Pradesh, India. State cap. in N India, and a hill-station sit. at 7,000 ft. (2,134 metres) a.s.l. Trading centre for grain and timber. Handicraft industries.

Simonstown Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town and port in extreme SW, on False Bay. Industries fishing, processing fish oil. Naval base. Pop. (1970E) 12,091.

Simplon Pass Valais, Switzerland. Alpine pass between the Pennine and Lepontine Alps, at 6,565 ft. (2,001 metres) a.s.l. on the road between Brig and Domodossola, Italy.

Sinai Egypt. Peninsula in NE Egypt bounded E by Israel and Gulf of Aqaba, S and W by Gulf of Suez and Suez Canal, N by Mediterranean. Area, 23,000 sq. m. (59,570 sq. km.). Chief town El Arish. Sand dunes in N, with central plateau rising to mountains in S. Highest point is Jebel Katrin, 8,652 ft. (2,637 metres) a.s.l. Barren, with some minerals in W, esp. manganese, iron and oil.

Sinaia Prahova, Romania. Town 37 m. (59 km.) NW of Ploesti at SE foot of the Bucegi Mountains. Resort at 2,953 ft. (900 metres) a.s.l. esp. for winter sports. Industries inc. manu. hardware, mosaics, plaster, cement. Former summer residence of the kings of Romania. Pop. (1971E) 12,000.

Sinaloa Mexico. State in NW Mexico between the Sierra Madre Occidental and the Pacific Ocean. Area, 22,582 sq. m. (58,487 sq. km.). Cap. Culiacán. Chief occupations mining, esp. for silver and gold, and agric. Chief towns Culiacán, Mazatlán. Pop. (1970C) 1,266,528.

Sind Pakistan. Province of SE Pakistan mainly comprising lower Indus R. valley. Area, 50,000 sq. m. (129,500 sq. km.). Cap. Karachi. Hilly in S and bounded by Thar Desert in E. Arid except for irrigated areas. Chief crops wheat, rice, cotton. Industry textiles. Chief towns Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Shirkapur.

Singapore Rep. at S end of the Malay peninsula forming an independent state within the Commonwealth. Area, 225 sq. m. (583 sq. km.). Cap. Singapore city. An island separated from the peninsula by the Johore Strait, crossed by a causeway. Hot and humid; many market gardens and plantations. Industries tin smelting, rubber processing, fruit canning and sawmilling. The city is a sea port exporting rubber, tin and copra. Pop. (1977) 2,308,200.

Sinhailien China. City sit. 263 m. (421 km.) E of Kaifeng. Commercial centre trading in cereals and cotton.

Sining China. Town sit. 120 m. (192 km.) WNW of Lanchow on Sining R. at 7,500 ft. (2,286 metres) a.s.l. Commercial centre trading in cereals, wool, salt and timber. Industries tanning and textiles.

Sinkiang-Uighur Autonomous Region China. Autonomous region in NW China bounded NE by Mongolia, NW and W by

U.S.S.R., S by Tibet and Kashmir. Area, 636,000 sq. m. (1,647,000 sq. km.). Cap. Urumchi. Crossed W to E by the Tien Shan, N of which is Dzungaria, and S the Tarim Basin which contains the Takla Makan desert. Scanty rainfall and extreme temps. make cultivation difficult and limited to oases and mountain valleys. Chief crops wheat, maize, cotton and fruit. Livestock reared by nomads in Dzungaria. Chief towns Kashgar, Yarkand and Khotan. Pop. (1970E) 8m.

Sinop Sinop, Turkey. Town 190 m. (304 km.) NE of Ankara on the Black Sea. Port exporting tobacco, fruit, timber. Flourished under the Cimmerians, 7th cent. B.C., and under the Romans and until the 13th cent. A.D. Anc. Sinope. Pop. (1970C) 15,096.

Sint Maarten *see* **St. Martin**

Sint Niklaas East Flanders, Belgium. Town sit. 12 m. (19 km.) WSW of Antwerp. Market town for agric. district of Waasland. Industry textiles; manu. carpets, bricks and pottery. Pop. (1972E) 49,423.

Sintra Lisboa, Portugal. Town sit. 14 m. (22 km.) WNW of Lisbon. Tourist centre in the Serra da Sintra. Pop. (1970E) 16,000.

Sinuiju North Korea. Town sit. on Yalu R. 165 m. (264 km.) NW of Wonsan. Commercial centre. Industry sawmilling; manu. paper and rayon. Pop. (1971E) 165,000.

Sion Valais, Switzerland. Cap. of canton sit. 42 m. (67 km.) SE of Lausanne on Rhône R. Trading centre for wine, fruit and vegetables. Industries printing and woodworking. Pop. (1978E) 23,400

Sioux City Iowa, U.S.A. City sit. 150 m. (240 km.) WNW of Des Moines on Missouri R. Trading centre for livestock and grain. Industries meat packing and flour milling; manu. dairy products and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 85,925.

Sioux Falls South Dakota, U.S.A. City sit. in SE of state, near Minnesota and Iowa borders on Big Sioux R. Hydroelectric power station. Industry meat packing; manu. biscuits and soap. Pop. (1970C) 72,488.

Siret River Romania/U.S.S.R. Rises in E slopes of the Carpathian Mountains in Ukraine, and flows 280 m. (448 km.) SSE, entering Romania SW of Chernovtsy to join R. Danube above Galati.

Sistan Iran/Afghánistán. Region and inland L. depression of E Iran and SW Afghánistán containing the Hamun-i-Helmand reed lagoon extending 70 m. (112 km.) at flood water. Helmand R., Khash Rud, Farah Rud and Harut R. drain into it: Shelagh R. drains it. Supports cereals and cotton between floods.

Sitapur Uttar Pradesh, India. Town sit. 55 m. (88 km.) NNW of Lucknow. Commercial centre trading in grain and oilseeds. Pop. (1971E) 67,000.

Sitka Alaska, U.S.A. Town in SE of state, sit. on W coast of Baranot Island in the Alexander Arch. Industries fishing, fish canning and sawmilling; manu. wood pulp. Sea port. Pop. (1970C) 3,370.

Sittard Limburg, Netherlands. Town sit. 14 m. (22 km.) NE of Maastricht. Market town in a coalmining area. Industry tanning. Pop. (1974E) 34,140.

Sittingbourne Kent, England. Town sit. 10 m. (16 km.) ENE of Maidstone. Market town in a fruit growing district. Industries inc. paper and packaging, brick making. Pop. (1978E) 33,250.

Sivas Sivas, Turkey. Cap. of province sit. 220 m. (352 km.) E of Ankara. Trading centre for agric. produce. Industries are textiles, carpet making. Pop. (1970C) 132,527.

Siwa Egypt. Oasis 295 m. (472 km.) WSW of Alexandria in the Libyan Desert, *c.* 100 ft. (30 metres) b.s.l. Cultivation of dates and olives.

Siwalik Range India/Nepal. Range of hills extending 1,000 m. (1,600 km.) WNW to ESE parallel to, and S of, the Himalayas. Stretches from Kashmir through Punjab and Uttar Pradesh into Nepal. Average height 2,000–3,500 ft. (610–1,067 metres) a.s.l.

Sjælland *see* **Zealand**

Skagerrak Denmark/Norway. Strait between Norway and Den. *c.* 80 m. (128

km.) wide, extending *c.* 170 m. (272 km.) SW to NE, and continuing S and SSE as the Kattegat, between Denmark and Sweden.

Skagway Alaska, U.S.A. City in SE of state, near border with Canada, sit. at head of Chilkoot Inlet on Lynn Canal. Railway terminus and port. Important during the Klondike gold rush. Pop. (1970E) 675.

Skaraborg Sweden. County of S Sweden between L. Väner and L. Vätter. Area, 3,269 sq. m. (8,467 sq. km.). Chief towns Mariestad (cap.), Lidköping, Falköping, Skara, Hjo, Tidaholm, Tkövde. Hilly area with many Ls. Agric. areas support cereals, beets and livestock; industries inc. textiles, paper making, lumbering, quarrying, metalworking. Pop. (1972E) 259,202.

Skeena River Canada, Rises in the Stikine Mountains, and flows 360 m. (576 km.) S and SW through British Columbia, and enters the Hecate Strait of the Pacific Ocean 15 m. (24 km.) SE of Prince Rupert.

Skegness Lincolnshire, England. Town sit. just N of the Wash on the North Sea coast. Industries tourism and light engineering. Pop. (1973E) 13,590.

Skellefte River Sweden. Rises in N Sweden near the Norwegian frontier. Flows 250 m. (400 km.) SE through L. Hornavan, Uddjaur and Storavan to the Gulf of Bothnia. Important for logging. Its port, Skellefteå, exports timber, tar and metallic ore.

Skelmersdale Lancashire, England. New town sit. 6 m. (10 km.) W of Wigan. Town created in 1961 as an overspill for Liverpool. Industries inc. engineering. Pop. (1971E) 30,582.

Skibbereen Cork, Irish Republic. Town in the SW on the Ilen R. Market town for an agric. area. Pop. (1974E) 2,028.

Skiddaw Cumbria, England. Mountain in the Lake District 3 m. (5 km.) N of Keswick. Height 3,054 ft. (928 metres) a.s.l.

Skien Telemark, Norway. Cap. of county in SE, sit. on Skien R. Industries tanning and sawmilling; manu. wood pulp and paper. Pop. (1973E) 46,037.

Skikda Algeria. Town sit. on the Mediterranean coast. Sea port exporting citrus fruits, vegetables and wine. Pop. (1970E) 61,000.

Skipton North Yorkshire, England. Town sit. 16 m. (26 km.) NW of Bradford. Market town for a farming area. Industry limestone quarrying, manu. textiles. Pop. (1973E) 12,560.

Skopje Macedonia, Yugoslavia. Cap. of Macedonia, sit. 200 m. (320 km.) SSE of Belgrade on Vardar R. Commercial and communications centre for an agric. area. Industries brewing, flour milling and wine making; manu. cement, carpets, tobacco products, iron and steel. Pop. (1971C) 312,091.

Skövde Skaraborg, Sweden. Town sit. 45 m. (72 km.) NNW of Jönköping. Industry chemicals, manu. cement. Pop. (1972E) 44,721.

Skye Scotland. Highland Region. Largest island of the Inner Hebrides. Area, 643 sq. m. (1,665 sq. km.). Chief town Portree. Hilly, deeply indented by sea lochs. The Cuillin Hills in S rise to 3,309 ft. (1,009 metres) a.s.l. Sheep and cattle farming; industry tourism. Pop. (1974E) 7,340.

Skyros Greece. Island in the North Sporades in the Aegean Sea. Area, 79 sq. m. (205 sq. km.). Mainly agric. Chief products wheat and olive oil.

Slave River Canada. Leaves NW end of L. Athabaska, and flows 260 m. (416 km.) through the NW Territories NNW to enter Great Slave L. Main trib. Peace R.

Slavonia Yugoslavia. Region of Croatia mainly sit. between Rs. Drava and Sava. Chief town Osijek. Low-lying and fertile. Chief occupation farming.

Slavyansk Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 60 m. (96 km.) NNW of Donetsk. Industry chemicals; manu. glass, porcelain and salt. Pop. (1970E) 124,000.

Sleaford Lincolnshire, England. Town sit. W of the Wash on Slea R. Market town for an agric. area. Industry agric. engineering. Pop. (1976E) 8,239.

Sligo Irish Republic. (i) County in Connacht bounded N by Atlantic Ocean. Area, 694 sq. m. (1,797 sq. km.). High ground in W, with the Ox Mountains rising to 1,778 ft. (542 metres) a.s.l. Chief occupation farming, esp. cattle farming and potato growing. Pop. (1971C) 50,275. (ii) County town of (i) sit. at mouth of Garavogue R. Industries brewing, flour milling, tanning and meat processing. Pop. (1971C) 14,080.

Sliven Sliven, Bulgaria. Cap. of province of same name, sit. 85 m. (136 km.) SW of Varna. Industries wine making, manu. carpets and woollen goods. Pop. (1972E) 88,260.

Slobozia Ialomita, Romania. Town 25 m. (40 km.) N of Calarasi on Ialomita R. Railway junction and cattle market. Industries inc. flour milling, manu. candles. Pop. (1970E) 15,000.

Slough Berkshire, England. Town sit. 19 m. (30 km.) W of central London. Industrial centre, manu. paints, plastics, food products, pharmaceuticals, aircraft and automobile parts, radio and television sets. Pop. (1975E) 102,800.

Slovakia Czechoslovakia. Region of E Czech., bounded N by Poland, E by U.S.S.R., S by Hungary. Cap. Bratislava. Mountainous, rising to 8,737 ft. (2,663 metres) a.s.l. in the High Tatra, in N, and sloping to Danube valley in S. Principal occupation farming.

Slovenia Yugoslavia. Constituent rep. in NW bounded N by Austria, NE by Hungary, W by Italy. Area, 7,796 sq. m. (20,192 sq. km.). Chief towns, Ljubljana (cap.), Maribor. Mountainous, with the Karawanken Mountains in N and the Julian Alps in NW rising to Triglav, 9,396 ft. (2,864 metres) a.s.l. Drained by Rs. Sava and Drava. Chief crops, cereals, potatoes, vegetables. Important for commercial forestry and cattle raising. Industries mining, esp. coal, lead and mercury. Pop. (1971C) 1,697,499.

Slupsk Koszalin, Poland. Town sit. near Baltic Sea coast on Slupia R. Industries chemicals, agric. engineering. Pop. (1974E) 73,500.

Slyudyanka Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 50 m. (80 km.) SSW of Irkutsk at SW end of L. Baikal, on the Trans-Siberian railway. Mining centre for mica, marble, quartz, with some metal-working.

Smethwick West Midlands, England. Town forming a suburb of Birmingham 3 m. (5 km.) W of city centre. Amalgamated with Oldbury and Rowley Regis to become Warley, Worcestershire, in 1960s but now West Midlands. Manu. glass and metal goods. Pop. (1971C) 68,390.

Smolensk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. City in W central U.S.S.R. sit. on Dnieper R. Cap. of Smolensk Region. Communications centre. Industries brewing, flour milling, sawmilling; manu. textiles, textile machinery, clothing, footwear and furniture. Pop. (1974E) 242,000.

Snake River U.S.A. Rises in Yellowstone National Park in NW Wyoming, and flows 1,038 m. (1,661 km.) S then W into Idaho. Flows E to W through Idaho past Idaho Falls and Twin Falls, turns N beyond Homedale, to form the N half of the Oregon/Idaho border, and the S end of the Washington/Idaho border. Turns NW at Clarkston and flows through Washington to join Columbia R. below Kennewick. Used for irrigation and hydroelectric power. Forms many canyons inc. Hells Canyon 100 m. (160 km.) long, greatest depth over 1 m. (1.6 km.).

Sneek Friesland, Netherlands. Town 13 m. (21 km.) SSW of Leeuwarden on Scharster-Rhine and Grouw canals. Market for dairy produce. Manu. shoes, bicycles, flour, tinplate, machinery. Pop. (1974E) 27,783.

Snowdon Gwynedd, Wales. Mountain consisting of 5 peaks, rising to 3,560 ft. (1,085 metres) a.s.l., the highest in England and Wales.

Snowy Mountains Australia. Range of Australian Alps mainly in New South Wales near the border with Victoria. Tableland at 3,000–6,000 ft.

(914–1,829 metres) a.s.l. rising to Mount Kosciusko 7,328 ft. (2,234 metres) a.s.l.

Snowy River New South Wales/ Victoria, Australia. Rises in Snowy Mountains and flows 260 m. (416 km.) S into Victoria and past Orbost into Bass Strait at Mario. Upper waters supply the Snowy Mountains hydroelectric scheme, feeding reservoirs from which they are diverted N through Tumur R. to Murrumbidgee R., and W to Murray R.

Sobat River Ethiopia/Sudan. Formed by union of Pibor R. and Baro R., flows 460 m. (736 km.) (from head of Baro R.) NW into Sudan to join White Nile R. *c.* 65 m. (104 km.) above Kodok. Navigable June–Dec. up to Gambela on Baro R. Flow retarded by swamps.

Sochi Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 110 m. (176 km.) SSE of Krasnodar on Black Sea coast. Manu. food and tobacco products. Leading seaside resort and spa. Pop. (1974E) 244,000.

Society Islands French Polynesia. Two groups of islands in S. Pacific Ocean, consisting of the Îles du Vent and the Îles sous le Vent. Îles du Vent: area, 455 sq. m. (1,178 sq. km.), main island Tahiti; cap. Papeete. Îles sous le Vent: area, 161 sq. m. (417 sq. km.), main islands Huahine, Raiatea. Chief occupations farming and fishing. Chief products phosphates, copra and vanilla.

Socna Tripolitania, Libya. Oasis 10 m. (16 km.) WSW of Hun on N slopes of the Geb-es-Soda at *c.* 820 ft. (250 metres) a.s.l.

Socotra Indian Ocean. Island lying 150 m. (240 km.) ENE of Cape Guardafui, Somalia. Part of the People's Democratic Rep. of Yemen. Area, 1,400 sq. m. (3,600 sq. km.). Chief town Tamrida. Barren plateau rising to 4,700 ft. (1,433 metres) a.s.l. with agric. coastlands and valleys. Chief occupation farming, esp. livestock, dates and gums.

Södermanland Sweden. County of E Sweden on the Baltic. Area, 2,340 sq. m. (6,060 sq. km.). Chief cities Nyköping (cap.), Eskilstuna, Katrineholm, Strängnäs, Torshälla, Oxelösund. Lowland fertile area with numerous Ls. Agric. areas produce grain, fruit, beef and dairy cattle. Industries inc. iron mining, paper milling, wood-working. Pop. (1975C) 251,996.

Södertälje Stockholm, Sweden. Town sit. on Södertälje canal between L. Mälar and the Baltic Sea. Industries textiles, chemicals; manu. matches. Pop. (1975C) 77,799.

Soest Utrecht, Netherlands. Town sit. 9 m. (14 km.) NE of Utrecht city. Centre of an agric. district. Manu. dairy products. Pop. (1974E) 38,324.

Soest North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. 28 m. (45 km.) E of Dortmund. Manu. electrical equipment, machinery and soap. Pop. (1971E) 40,200.

Sofia Bulgaria. Cap. of Bulgaria, sit. on the Belgrade–Istanbul railway. Industries textiles and chemicals; manu. machinery and electrical equipment. Pop. (1972E) 927,833.

Sofala Mozambique. Cap. of district and port sit. at mouth of R. Pungwe and Busi. It is linked by rail with Zaïre, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, and handles a large amount of their imports and exports. Pop. 55,000.

Sogne Fjord Sogn og Fjordane, Norway. Fjord penetrating almost to the Jotunheim Mountains, its mouth 46 m. (74 km.) N of Bergen. Length 110 m. (176 km.), longest and deepest fjord in Norway.

Sohag Sohag, Egypt. Cap. of governorate of same name, sit. on W bank of Nile R. Centre of an agric. area. Industries cotton ginning and pottery. Pop. (1971E) 84,000.

Sohar Batina, Oman. Town 125 m. (200 km.) NW of Muscat on the Gulf of Oman. Port shipping dates, hides, skins. Airfield.

Soho Greater London, England. District bounded W by Regent Street, E by Charing Cross Road. Area of foreign settlement, mainly restaurateurs.

Soissonais France. Region NE of Paris in the Paris Basin, traversed by Aisne R.

Agric. area. Chief products grain, sugar-beet and dairy produce.

Soissons Aisne, France. Town in NE sit. on Aisne R. Market town for an agric. area. Industry agric. engineering; manu. boilers and rubber products. Pop. (1975C) 32,112.

Sokolov Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. Town 11 m. (18 km.) WSW of Carlsbad on Ohre R. Lignite mining centre, also manu. leather, chemical products.

Sokoto Sokoto, Nigeria. Town in NW, sit. on Kebbi R. Commercial centre trading in rice and cotton. Pop. (1971E) 109,000.

Soldeu Andorra. Village at 5,987 ft. (1,825 metres) a.s.l. 9 m. (15 km.) NE of Andorra la Vella. Lumbering and iron mining are the main occupations.

Solent, The England. Channel forming an arm of the English Channel between the mainland and the Isle of Wight, *c.* 15 m. (24 km.) long. Main shipping route to Southampton and Portsmouth.

Solihull West Midlands, England. Town forming a suburb of SE Birmingham, residential with some industries. Birmingham Airport and the National Exhibition Centre within the borough's boundaries. Manu. cars, packaging, barges and machinery. Pop. (1977E) 198,300.

Solikamsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 115 m. (184 km.) N of Perm. Centre of a mining area. Manu. chemicals. Pop. (1970E) 85,000.

Solingen North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. 13 m. (21 km.) ESE of Düsseldorf. Industry agric. engineering, manu. mainly cutlery. Pop. (1971E) 176,900.

Solna Stockholm, Sweden. Town 4 m. (6 km.) NW of Stockholm. Industries inc. film-making, paper milling; manu. machinery, electrical goods, chocolate. Pop. (1976E) 52,841.

Sologne France. Region in SSW Paris Basin between Rs. Loire and Cher. Plain with marshes and forest. Chief products cereals and vegetables. Industries minor.

Sololá Guatemala. (i) Dept. of SW central Guatemala. Area, 410 sq. m. (1,062 sq. km.). Chief towns Sololá Panajachel, Atitlán, San Lucas. Highland area inc. Ls. Atitlán and Atitlán, Tolimán and San Pedro volcanoes. Agric. area with livestock farming, L. fisheries. Pop. (1972E) 127,018. (ii) Town 45 m. (72 km.) WNW of Guatemala city on the Inter-American Highway. Dept. cap. and trading centre. Industries inc. flour milling. Pop. (1970E) 3,957.

Solomon Islands South West Pacific. An independent country consisting of archipelago of volcanic islands SE of the Bismarck Arch. The main islands are Guadalcanal and Malaita. Area, 11,500 sq. m. (29,800 sq. km.). Cap. Honiara. Mountainous. Climate hot and humid. Chief occupations farming and fishing; chief products coconuts, bananas and sweet potatoes. Pop. (1976E) 196,823.

Solothurn Switzerland. (i) Canton in NW Switzerland. Area, 306 sq. m. (792 sq. km.). Crossed by the Jura Mountains in N and by fertile Aar R. valley in S. Agric. with industrial centre. Chief towns Solothurn, Olten, Grenchen. Pop. (1978E) 220,500. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. 25 m. (40 km.) S of Basel on Aar R. Industry textiles, manu. watches and precision instruments. Pop. (1978E) 15,800.

Solway Firth Scotland/England. Inlet of the Irish Sea separating Cumbria, England from Dumfries and Galloway Region, Scotland. Greatest width, 22 m. (35 km.). Rs. Esk and Eden drain into it at its head.

Somali Democratic Republic Bounded N by Gulf of Aden, E and S by Indian Ocean, SW by Kenya, W by Ethiopia. Area, 246,200 sq. m. (637,700 sq. km.). The Somali Republic came into being in 1960 as a result of the merger of the British Somaliland Protectorate and the Italian Trusteeship Territory of Somalia. Cap. Mogadishu. Coastal plains rise to internal plateau which reaches 7,900 ft. (2,408 metres) a.s.l. Hot and arid. Chief occupations nomadic stock farming, fishing and farming in irrigated plantations. Chief crops sugar-cane, maize, bananas

and durra. There are a number of small meat and fish canneries, a small leather tanning and footwear industry. Pop. (1976) 3.2m.

Sombor Yugoslavia. Town sit. near border with Hungary. Trading centre for an agric. area, esp. in grain and cattle. Industry flour milling; manu. dairy products. Pop. (1971C) 43,971.

Somerset England. County in SW bounded N by Bristol Channel and Avon, E by Wiltshire, S by Dorset and W by Devon. County town Taunton. Uplands in W and SW—Exmoor, the Quantock Hills and Blackdown Hills—separated by a plain from the Mendip Hills in the NE. Chief occupation farming, esp. cattle and sheep, cider orchards. Industry inc. agric. engineering and printing; manu. leather products, aircraft, paper and beverages. Chief towns Taunton, Bridgwater, Yeovil. Pop. (1974E) 400,400.

Somerville Massachussetts, U.S.A. City sit. immediately NW of Boston on Mystic R. Industries meat packing and textiles, manu. furniture and paper products. Pop. (1970C) 88,779.

Somme France. Dept. of N France on the English Channel. Area, 2,424 sq. m. (6,278 sq. km.). Chief towns Amiens (cap.), Abbeville. Crossed by Somme R. Low-lying, fertile farmland. Chief products wheat, vegetables, sugar-beet and cider apples. Industries include fertilizers and textiles. Pop. (1975C) 538,462.

Somme River France. Rises in the Aisne dept. in NE and flows 152 m. (243 km.) W past St. Quentin, Amiens and Abbeville to enter the English Channel by an estuary. Linked by canals with R. Oise and Scheldt.

Songkhla Songkhla, Thailand. Town 450 m. (720 km.) S of Bangkok on E coast of the Malay peninsula. Provincial cap. and port trading in rubber and copra. Industries inc. fishing, tin mining. Pop. (1975E) 42,500.

Sonora Mexico. State of NW Mexico bounded N by Arizona, U.S.A. and W by Gulf of California. Area, 70,484 sq. m. (182,554 sq. km.). Cap. Hermosillo. Mountainous except for a narrow coastal plain; traversed by the Sierra Madre Occidental. Mainly arid, drained and irrigated by Rs. Magdalena, Sonora, Yagui and Mayo. Main occupations farming and mining. Chief crops sugar-cane, wheat, alfalfa and rice. Chief mineral deposits copper, esp. N at Cananea, silver, gold, lead and zinc. Chief towns Hermosillo, Nogales, Cananea, Agua Prieta, Ciudad Obregón Navojoa. Pop. (1970C) 1,098,720.

Son River Madhya Pradesh/Bihar, India. Rises in NE Madhya Pradesh and flows 470 m. (752 km.) ENE across SE tip of Uttar Pradesh into Bihar, to join Ganges R. above Patna. Its course in Bihar is used for irrigation.

Sonsonate Sonsonate, El Salvador. Cap. of dept. of same name, sit. 36 m. (58 km.) W of San Salvador. Commercial centre for an agric. area, trading in hides, livestock and other agric. produce. Manu. cotton goods and tobacco products. Pop. (1970E) 45,634.

Sopot Gdańsk, Poland. Town sit. between Gdańsk and Gdynia on the Gulf of Gdańsk, forming part of a commercial and industrial conurbation. Pop. (1970E) 48,000.

Sopron Győr-Sopron, Hungary. Town in NW near the Austrian frontier. Industries chemicals, textiles and sugar-refining. Pop. (1978E) 54,565.

Soria Spain. (i) Province of NE Spain in the N Meseta plateau. Area, 3,977 sq. m. (10,300 sq. km.). Arid region crossed by Duero R. Chief occupation sheep farming. Chief towns Soria, Almazán. Pop. (1970C) 114,956. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. on Duero R. at 3,450 ft. (1,052 metres) a.s.l. and 66 m. (106 km.) W of Zaragoza. Industries flour milling and tanning, manu. tiles. Pop. (1971E) 25,000.

Soriano Uruguay. Dept. of SW Uruguay bounded W by Uruguay R. Area, 3,561 sq. m. (9,223 sq. km.). Chief cities Mercedes (cap.), Soriano, Santa Catalina. Agric., sheep, and cattle farming area. Main products wool, grain. Industries inc. flour milling. Pop. (1969E) 77,906.

Sorocaba São Paulo, Brazil. Town sit. W of São Paulo city. Trading centre for an agric. area, dealing in coffee, cotton and oranges. Industries railway engineering, textiles, chemicals, fruit packing. Pop. (1970E) 119,000.

Soroki Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 85 m. (136 km.) NNW of Kishinev on Dniester R. Industries inc. flour and oilseed milling, brewing, soap manu.

Sorrento Campania, Italy. Town sit. 25 m. (40 km.) SE of Naples on S shore of the Bay of Naples. Tourism is the main occupation. Pop. (1970E) 17,000.

Sorsogon Sorsogon, Philippines. Cap. of province of same name, sit. in SE Luzon. Sea port exporting Manila hemp and cotton. Pop. (1970E) 48,000.

Sortavala Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 120 m. (192 km.) W of Petrozavodsk on N shore of L. Ladoga. Resort and commercial centre. Industries inc. sawmilling, manu. woollens, furniture, felt, leather, beer, dairy produce.

Sør-Trøndelag Norway. County of central Norway bounded E by Sweden. Area, 7,268 sq. m. (18,824 sq. km.). Chief cities Trondheim (cap.), Orkanger, Lokken. Varied area of mountain, valleys and fjords, drained by Ganla and Orkla Rs., with numerous Ls. Main occupations farming, fishing, lumbering, mining. Main products barley, potatoes, cod, copper, chromite, sulphur. Pop. (1973E) 237,778.

Sosnowiec Katowice, Poland. Town in S central Poland, sit. in a coalmining area. Industries iron founding, chemicals, textiles and brick-making; manu. machinery. Pop. (1972E) 146,000.

Sound, The Denmark/Sweden. The most easterly strait linking the Kattegat with the Baltic, sit. between Zealand, Denmark and Sweden. Length *c.* 70 m. (112 km.), 3 m. (5 km.) wide at its narrowest.

Souris River Canada/U.S.A. Rises 14 m. (22 km.) N of Weyburn, Saskatchewan, flows 450 m. (720 km.) SE into N. Dakota, U.S.A., and turns N into Manitoba, Canada and then NE to join Assiniboine R. 21 m. (34 km.) below Brandon.

Sousse Tunisia. Town sit. on E coast on the Gulf of Hammamet. Industries olive processing and tourism. Sea port exporting olive oil and phosphates. Pop. (1975C) 69,530.

South Africa, Republic of Bounded E by Indian Ocean, W by Atlantic. Area, 440,355 sq. m. (1,140,519 sq. km.). Caps. Pretoria and Cape Town. Provinces Cape Province, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal. Chief cities Durban, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, Port Elizabeth. Narrow plains on the coast rise to mountain ranges which surround the extensive high plateaux covering most of the area. Plateaux areas are separated by ranges running roughly parallel to the coast, so that the land appears to rise in steps; the coastal range is at 500–600 ft. (152–183 metres) a.s.l., the plateau beyond at 1,500 ft. (457 metres) a.s.l.; the inner range is at 6,000–7,000 ft. (1,829–2,134 metres) a.s.l. and the plateau beyond at 2,000–3,000 ft. (610–914 metres) a.s.l. Beyond that is the range inc. the Nieuwveld, Sneeubergen and Drakensberg mountains, and the N is sit. on the High Veld plateau at 3,000–6,000 ft. (914–1,829 metres) a.s.l. The climate varies with altitude; in general the E coast is well watered and the climate becomes progressively drier to the W. Agric. areas produce tropical plants (E), cereals, sheep, dairy cattle, maize, citrus fruit, some cotton and tobacco, vines. The most important minerals are gold, silver, iron ore, iron pyrites, manganese, chrome, coal, copper, diamonds, phosphates, lime and limestone. The main mining centres are the Witwatersrand (gold), Kimberley (diamonds). Industries inc. food processing, canning and packing; manu. machinery, vehicles, paper, basic metals, metal products, chemicals, textiles. The fishing industry is important esp. whaling off Natal. Pop. (1976E) 26m. including South-West Africa.

South Hadley Massachusetts, U.S.A. Town 12 m. (19 km.) N of Springfield on Connecticut R. Industries inc. manu. bricks, paper, dairy products. Pop. (1970C) 17,033.

Southall Greater London, England. District 11 m. (18 km.) W of central London. Industries engineering, pharmaceuticals; manu. food products.

South America Continent in S of the W Hemisphere. Area, 6,872,000 sq. m. (17,798,500 sq. km.). Comprising the reps. of Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela; independent Commonwealth state Guyana; colonies Surinam (Dutch) and French Guiana. Chief neighbouring islands: Falkland Islands (Brit.), off Argentina, and Galápagos Islands, off Ecuador. The Andean mountains system extends N to S along the whole W coast, varying in depth from 25 m. (40 km.) in Chile to 400 m. (640 km.) in Bolivia. The W range is unbroken; the parallel inland ranges are broken by plateaux at 10,000–14,000 ft. (3,048–4,267 metres) a.s.l. The Andean peaks rise to Aconcagua, 23,081 ft. (7,135 metres) a.s.l., Chimborazo, 20,577 ft. (6,272 metres) a.s.l., Huascarán, 22,205 ft. (6,768 metres) a.s.l., and many others over 19,000 ft. (5,791 metres) a.s.l., numbers of them volcanic. To the E of the Andes is lowland extending N to S through the Orinoco basin, the Amazon basin and the Pampa-Chaco plain of Argentina. The E is highland, with the Guiana Highland (NE) and the Brazilian Highland which ends in steep escarpments dropping to the coastal plains. The principal Rs. are Amazon, Orinoco and La Plata systems. Pop. (1971E) 291m.

Southampton Hampshire, England. City sit. on a peninsula between estuaries of R. Test and Itchen and at head of Southampton Water. Industry marine engineering; manu. electrical equipment and cables. Sea port, and chief Brit. passenger port. Pop. (1973E) 212,020.

Southampton Island Northwest Territories, Canada. Island at entrance to Hudson Bay. Area, 16,936 sq. m. (43,864 sq. km.). Chief occupations hunting and fishing.

South Australia. State in central Southern Australia bounded N by Northern Territory, E by Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, S by Indian Ocean, W by Western Australia. Area, 380,070 sq. m. (984,380 sq. km.). Chief towns Adelaide (the cap.), Elizabeth, Port Pirie, Port Augusta, Whyalla and Port Lincoln. Plateau in W, swamps and salt flats inland, with an inland drainage area feeding L. Eyre, 39 ft. (12 metres) b.s.l. Rainfall in N and W light and erratic, about 10 ins. (25 cm.) annually; the centre is arid; there is grassland and woodland in the moister SE. S of 32° lat. is an agric. area for sheep, wheat, barley, fruit, vines and vegetables. Iron ore is found in the Middleback Range and low-grade coal at Leigh Creek. Industries iron smelting and shipbuilding at Whyalla, metal and chemical industries at Port Pirie, general industry centred on Adelaide. Pop. (1971C) 1,172,774.

South Bend Indiana, U.S.A. City sit. 75 m. (120 km.) ESE of Chicago on St. Joseph R. Industry agric. engineering; manu. cars, aircraft equipment, clothing and toys. Pop. (1970C) 125,580.

South Beveland Netherlands. Peninsula in Scheldt estuary. Area, 135 sq. m. (350 sq. km.). Chief occupation horticulture, esp. vegetables, red currants, raspberries. Crossed by S. Beveland ship canal. Chief town Goes.

South Carolina U.S.A. State in SW bounded by N. Carolina, E and SE by Atlantic Ocean, W by Georgia. Area, 31,055 sq. m. (80,432 sq. km.). Cap. Columbia. Low-lying coastal plain occupies two-thirds of the land, rising to the Blue Ridge Mountains in NE with the highest point, Sassafras Mountain, 3,560 ft. (1,085 metres) a.s.l. Drained by R. Savannah, Santee, Pee Dee and Edisto into the Atlantic. Sub-tropical climate, annual rainfall 45–50 ins. (112–125 cm.). Main occupation agric., esp. tobacco growing, cotton, maize and soya beans, and stock farming. Industries cotton milling and timber processing, centred on Columbia. Chief towns Columbia, Charleston, Greenville. Pop. (1970C) 2,590,516.

South Dakota U.S.A. State in N central U.S.A. in the Great Plains, bounded N by N. Dakota, S by Nebraska. Area, 77,047 sq. m. (199,552 sq. km.). Cap. Pierre. Mainly prairie, rising to the Black Hills in SW and Harney Peak, 7,242 ft. (2,207 metres) a.s.l. Drained by Missouri R. and

its tribs. Rs. Cheyenne, Grand, Morean, White and James. Continental climate; annual rainfall 15–25 ins. (38–63 cm.). Chief occupation farming, esp. stock-raising, maize, oats and wheat growing. Gold mining in the Black Hills. Other industries inc. agric. engineering, tanning and meat processing. Timber-based industries and printing also important. Chief towns Sioux Falls and Rapid City. Pop. (1970C) 666,257.

South Downs *see* **Downs**

Southend-on-Sea Essex, England. Town sit. on N shore of Thames R. estuary. Industry tourism, light engineering. Manu. electronic and electrical goods. Pop. (1977E) 155,300.

South Esk River *see* **Esk River, South**

Southern Alps New Zealand. Mountain range in W of South Island, extending 200 m. (320 km.) NE to SW. Average crest height over 8,000 ft. (2,438 metres) a.s.l. some peaks exceeding 10,000 ft. (3,048 metres) a.s.l. Central snowfields of Mount Cook, 12,349 ft. (3,764 metres) a.s.l., feed glaciers.

South Ijssellakepolders Netherlands. Polders reclaimed from the Zuider Zee (now Ijsselmeer) forming good agric. land. Area, 207 sq. m. (536 sq. km.).

South Yemen *see* **Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of**

South Foreland England. Chalk headland 3 m. (5 km.) ENE of Dover on E coast of Kent, with a lighthouse serving the Strait of Dover.

Southgate Greater London, England. District of N London, 9 m. (14 km.) from city centre. Residential.

South Gate California, U.S.A. City sit. 6 m. (10 km.) S of Los Angeles. Manu. chemicals, tyres, building materials and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 56,909.

South Georgia South Atlantic Ocean. Island *c.* 800 m. (1,280 km.) E of the Falkland Islands of which it is a depend. Area, 1,600 sq. m. (4,144 sq. km.). Mountainous, with snow-covered peaks and glaciers. In use as a base, at King Edward Point, for the British Antarctic Survey.

South Glamorgan Wales. A new county under 1974 re-organization sit. on coastal plain of S Wales and bounded on N by Mid Glamorgan, on W by Gwent and on S by Bristol Channel. County town and cap. of Wales, Cardiff. Other towns are Barry, Penarth and Cowbridge. Industries inc. steel manu., plastics, food processing, vehicle component manu. and light engineering. Agric is carried on in the Vale of Glamorgan. Pop. (1978E) 389,200.

South Holland Netherlands *see* **Zuid-Holland**

South Island New Zealand. Larger of the 2 main islands separated from North Island by Cook Strait. Area, 58,093 sq. m. (150,461 sq. km.). Mountainous W with ranges running SW to NE parallel to the coast, and spurs extending E between the E plains. Highest point Mount Cook, 12,349 ft. (3,764 metres) a.s.l. Chief cities Christchurch, Dunedin. Main products grain and livestocks (E), coal and gold (W). Pop. (1973E) 521,880.

South Korea *see* **Korea, North and South**

South Molton Devonshire, England. Town sit. 34 m. (54 km.) NW of Exeter. Market town for an agric. area. Light industry. Pop. (1978E) 3,000.

South Orkney Islands South Atlantic Ocean. Island group 450 m. (720 km.) SW of S. Georgia and part of British Antarctic Territory. Area, 240 sq. m. (622 sq. km.). Whaling base.

South Ossetian Autonomous Region Georgia, U.S.S.R. Autonomous region on S slopes of the Great Caucasus Mountains. Area, 1,505 sq. m. (3,898 sq. km.). Cap. Tskhinvali. Mountainous. Main occupations stock rearing and lumbering. Pop. (1970E) 100,000.

Southport Merseyside, England. Town in NW, sit. on the Irish Sea coast. Industries tourism and engineering; manu. hosiery, knitwear and confectionery. Pop. (1973E) 86,030.

South Sandwich Islands South Atlantic Ocean. Group of islands 450 m. (720 km.) ESE of S. Georgia, a depend. of the Falkland Islands. Area, 130 sq. m. (337 sq. km.). Volcanic. Uninhabited.

South San Francisco California, U.S.A. City sit. 9 m. (14 km.) S of San Francisco on San Francisco Bay. Industries inc. meat packing; manu. steel, paint and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 46,646.

South Shetland Islands South Atlantic Ocean. Group of islands off NW coast of Graham Land forming part of British Antarctic Territory. Area, 1,800 sq. m. (4,662 sq. km.). Deception Island is volcanic. Uninhabited.

South Shields Tyne and Wear, England. Town sit. opposite North Shields on R. Tyne estuary. Industries shipbuilding and marine engineering; manu. petrochemicals, paint and biscuits. Sea port. Pop. (1978E) 93,900.

South Suburban West Bengal, India. Town forming a SW suburb of Calham. Industry flour milling; manu. chemicals.

South Uist *see* **Uist, North and South**

Southwark Greater London, England. District on S bank of Thames R. Pop. (1974E) 241,700.

Southwell Nottinghamshire, England. Town sit. 12 m. (17 km.) NE of Nottingham. Industry animal food manu. Pop. (1976E) 5,970.

South West Africa (Namibia). U.N. trusteeship territory. Bounded on N by Angola, E by Botswana and Republic of South Africa. The territory (excluding Walvis Bay and certain islands) was proclaimed a German protectorate in 1884, but was surrendered to the Forces of the Union of South Africa in 1915 at Khorab. The administration was vested in the Government of the Union of South Africa by mandate of the League of Nations in 1920. In 1921 the Governor-General delegated certain of his functions to the Administrator of the Territory, who was assisted by an Advisory Council and, from 1925, by an Executive Committee and the Legislative Assembly. In 1971 the International Court of Justice ruled in an advisory opinion that the Republic of South Africa's presence in South West Africa was illegal. Area, 318,827 sq. m. (825,762 sq. km.). Chief town, Windhoek. South West Africa is essentially a stock-raising country, the scarcity of water and poor rainfall rendering agriculture, except in the northern and north-eastern portions, almost impossible. Generally speaking, the southern half is suited for the raising of small stock, while the central and northern portions are better fitted for cattle. The chief minerals found are diamonds. Pop. (1977E) 908,800.

Southwold Suffolk, England. Town sit. 11 m. (18 km.) SSW of Lowestoft on North Sea coast. Industry tourism. Pop. (1973E) 1,960.

South Yorkshire England. A metropolitan county under the 1974 reorganization. Bounded on N by West Yorkshire and North Yorkshire, E by Humberside, and S by Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. Chief towns, Sheffield, Rotherham, Doncaster, Barnsley. Pop. (1974E) 1,317,200.

Sovetsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 60 m. (96 km.) ENE of Kaliningrad on Neman R. in the Kaliningrad region. Trading centre for dairy produce. Manu. cheese, wood pulp, leather and soap. Pop. (1970E) 65,000.

Sowerby Bridge West Yorkshire, England. Town sit. 3 m. (5 km.) SW of Halifax on Calder R. Manu. textiles, carpets and chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 15,700.

Spa Liège, Belgium. Town sit. 12 m. (19 km.) S of Liège city. Health resort with mineral springs, giving its name to all others. Pop. (1972E) 9,557.

Spain Rep. occupying most of the Iberian peninsula, bounded N by Bay of Biscay and Pyrénées, S and E by Mediterranean, W by Portugal and Atlantic Ocean. Area, inc. the Balearic and Canary Islands, 194,945 sq. m. (504,908 sq. km.). Cap. Madrid. Mainly plateau crossed by mountain ranges. The Andalusian mountains occupy the S, the Cantabrian mountains the N, the Pyrénées the NE, surrounding a central plateau at an aver-

age height of 2,600 ft. (792 metres) a.s.l. which is ridged and furrowed by smaller ranges and depressions, and drained by Ebro R. SE to the Mediterranean, Guadalquivir and Guadiana Rs. S to the Mediterranean, Tagus and Duero Rs. W to the Atlantic. Agric. areas cover *c.* 1,600,000 hectares, mostly under vines; other important crops are wheat, barley, potatoes, beet, tomatoes, olives, onions, oranges, mandarins. There are associated processing industries in all provinces. The chief minerals are coal, lignite, anthracite, iron ore, potash, zinc and lead; there is also some copper, sulphur, manganese, gold, silver, uranium. Industries other than mining and metallurgical industries inc. textiles, mainly NE, fishing, fish processing, wine making, paper making, tourism. Chief cities are Barcelona, Valencia, Sevilla, Zaragoza, Bilbao, Málaga. Pop. (1976E) inc. the Balearic and Canary Islands: 35.7m.

Spalding Lincolnshire, England. Town sit. SSW of The Wash on Welland R. Market town for an agric. area. Industries sugar-refining, fruit and vegetable canning and engineering. Centre of a tulip-growing region. Pop. (1976E) 17,810.

Spandau West Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany. Suburb of W. Berlin sit. at confluence of Rs. Havel and Spree. Industry engineering. Pop. (1972E) 196,000.

Spanish Sahara Former overseas province of Spain, bounded N by Morocco, NE by Algeria, E and S by Mauritania. In 1975 it ceased to be a Spanish province and was occupied by Morocco and Mauritania. Algeria stated that the former province should be handed to the people of the territory. Area, 102,680 sq. m. (265,940 sq. km.). Cap. El Aaiún. Desert with oases. Chief occupation nomadic stock-rearing. Pop. (1970C) 76,425.

Sparks Nevada, U.S.A. Town immediately E of Reno. Railway centre with repair shops. There is a gold and silver mining area nearby. Pop. (1970C) 24,187.

Spartanburg South Carolina, U.S.A. City sit. 88 m. (141 km.) NW of Columbia. Railway centre. Industries textiles, esp. cotton; manu. clothing, electrical equipment and food products. Pop. (1970C) 44,946.

Sparte Lakonia, Greece. Cap. of prefecture sit. 32 m. (51 km.) SW of Athens on Eurotas R. Commercial centre of a farming area, trading in citrus fruits and olive oil. Pop. (1971C) 10,523.

Spenborough West Yorkshire, England. District 9 m. (14 km.) SW of Leeds in the Spen valley, inc. towns of Cleckheaton, Gomersal, Liversedge, Birkenshaw and Hunsworth. Industries manu. woollen goods and machinery. Pop. (1971C) 40,693.

Spencer Gulf South Australia, Australia. Inlet of the Southern Ocean between Eyre Peninsula and Yorke Peninsula; 200 m. (320 km.) long and 75 m. (120 km.) at its widest point.

Spennymoor County Durham, England. District 5 m. (8 km.) S of Durham. Coalmining area. Pop. (1973E) 19,050.

Speyer Rhineland-Palatinate, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. 12 m. (19 km.) S of Ludwigshafen on W bank of Rhine R. Industries sugar-refining and brewing, manu. paper products, footwear, bricks and tobacco products. Pop. (1971E) 42,800.

Spey River Scotland. Rises 10 m. (16 km.) SSE of Fort Augustus, Highland Region, flows 107 m. (171 km.) NE through Strathspey, past Kingussie, Aviemore and Fochabers to enter the Moray Firth. Swift-flowing salmon river.

Spitalfields Greater London, England. Area in boro. of Tower Hamlets. Industries manu. furniture and footwear.

Spithead Hampshire/Isle of Wight, England. Anchorage off Portsmouth; important for naval displays.

Spitsbergen Norway. Arch. in the Arctic Ocean 400 m. (640 km.) N of the Norwegian coast. Area, 23,979 sq. m. (62,106 sq. km.). Consists of West Spitsbergen, North-East Land, Edge Island, Barents Island, Bear Island and smaller islands. West Spitsbergen, deeply indented with fjords, rises to Mount Newton,

5,633 ft. (1,717 metres) a.s.l. W coast ice-free April–Sept. Industry coal-mining.

Split Croatia, Yugoslavia. Town on the Dalmatian coast, sit. on a peninsula. Industries shipbuilding, fish canning and tourism; manu. cement and carpets. Important sea port. Noted for the palace of Diocletian. Pop. (1971C) 151,875.

Splügen Pass Graubünden, Switzerland. Alpine pass between Splügen, Switz. and Chiavenna, Italy, at 6,944 ft. (2,117 metres) a.s.l. and 23 m. (37 km.) N of L. Como.

Spokane Washington, U.S.A. City in E central Washington on Spokane R. Commercial centre for an agric., lumbering and mining area. Industries aluminium, processing meat, wheat, dairy products and timber. Pop. (1970C) 170,516.

Spoleto Umbria, Italy. Town in central Italy. Industry textiles; manu. leather. Pop. (1971E) 37,500.

Sporades Greece. Islands in the Aegean Sea in two groups, N. and S. Sporades, lying off the coasts of Euboia and W Turkey respectively. N. Sporades inc. Skiathos, Skópelos and Skíros; S. Sporades, commonly called the Dodecanese, inc. Ikaria, Samos, Gaidaro, Pátmos, Leros, Kálimnos, Kos, Nisiros and Tílos.

Spree River German Democratic Republic. Rises in the Dresden district and flows 247 m. (395 km.) N and NW past Bautzen and Cottbus, and through Berlin to join Havel R. at Spandau, W. Berlin.

Springfield Illinois, U.S.A. State cap. sit. on Sangamon R. Industry agric. engineering; manu. electrical equipment, food products and footwear. Pop. (1970C) 91,753.

Springfield Massachusetts, U.S.A. City sit. 78 m. (125 km.) WSW of Boston on Connecticut R. Industries printing and publishing; manu. electrical machinery, machine tools and firearms. Pop. (1970C) 163,905.

Springfield Missouri, U.S.A. City sit. in SW Missouri in the Ozark Mountains. Commercial centre for an agric. area. Industry railway engineering; manu. furniture, clothing and typewriters. Pop. (1970C) 120,096.

Springfield Ohio, U.S.A. City sit. 44 m. (70 km.) W of Columbus on Mad R. Manu. motor vehicles, agric. machinery and electrical appliances. Pop. (1970C) 81,941.

Springlands Berbice, Guyana. Village 36 m. (58 km.) SE of New Amsterdam on Caribbean at mouth of Courantyne R. where it forms the border with Surinam. Port trading in cattle, rice, edible oil, canned fish, salt.

Springs Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town sit. 25 m. (40 km.) ESE of Johannesburg at 5,300 ft. (1,615 metres) a.s.l. Centre of a gold and coalmining area. Industry mining, inc. some uranium; manu. mining machinery, electrical equipment, glass and paper. Pop. (1970E) 104,900.

Spurn Head Humberside, England. Headland at S end of Holderness; sand and shingle bar extending *c.* 4 m. (6 km.) NE to SW into Humber R. estuary.

Sri Lanka South Asia. Formerly called Ceylon. Rep. within the Commonwealth, sit. immediately SE of India and separated from SE coast of Tamil Nadu, India, by the Gulf of Mannar and the Palk Strait, width 32 m.–120 m. (51–192 km.). Area, 24,959 sq. m. (64,644 sq. km.). The monarchical form of government continued until the beginning of the 19th cent. when the British subjugated the Kandyan Kingdom in the central highlands. In 1802 Ceylon was constituted a separate colony. Passing through various stages of increasing self-government, Ceylon reached fully responsible status within the British Commonwealth in 1948. Chief cities Colombo (cap.), Jaffna, Kandy, Galle. Undulating plain rises to mountains S 6,000–8,000 ft. (1,829–2,438 metres) a.s.l. The highest point is Pidurutalaga, 8,281 ft. (2,524 metres) a.s.l. Rainfall is heavy throughout the year except on the N plains which are subject to drought. Thick forests support a variety of animals and reptiles, inc. elephants, leopards, bears, monkeys and crocodiles. Agric. areas cover *c.* 4.5m.

acres (1.8m. hectares). Chief products are rice, tea, coconuts. The most important minerals are graphite, ilmenite, iron ore, kaolin, glass-sand and salt. Precious stones and pearls are important, esp. sapphire, ruby, aquamarine, tourmaline, garnet, topaz, chrysoberyl. There are processing industries associated with agric. and mining, and some heavy industry inc. textiles, pharmaceuticals, oil refining. Pop. (1976E) 14.27m.

Srinagar Kashmir, India. City sit. on Jhelum R. at 5,250 ft. (1,600 metres) a.s.l. Summer cap. of Jammu and Kashmir state. Industry, tourism; manu. carpets, leather goods, copperware; Pop. (1971C) 403,610.

Stade Schleswig-Holstein, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. 23 m. (37 km.) WNW of Hamburg on Schwinge R. Manu. chemicals and leather goods. R. port. Pop. (1971E) 33,100.

Staffa Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Island 8 m. (13 km.) W of Mull. Uninhabited, noted for basalt caves, inc. Fingal's Cave 227 ft. (69 metres) long with an entrance 66 ft. (20 metres) high.

Stafford Staffordshire, England. Midlands town sit. on Sow R. Market town. Manu. footwear, chemicals and electrical goods. Pop. (1976E) 56,000.

Staffordshire England. County in central Eng. County town Stafford. Mainly undulating plain drained by Trent R. and its tribs., hilly in N rising to Axe Edge, 1,756 ft. (535 metres) a.s.l. Extensive coalfields. Chief industries, pottery, brewing, electrical engineers, agric. Chief towns Stoke-on-Trent, Stafford, Newcastle-under-Lyme and Burton-on-Trent. Pop. (1977E) 993,700.

Staines Surrey, England. Town 17 m. (27 km.) W of central London at confluence of Rs. Thames and Colne. Industry engineering; manu. paint and linoleum. Pop. (1973E) 12,179.

Stalybridge Greater Manchester, England. Town sit. 7 m. (11 km.) E of Manchester on Tame R. Industry engineering; manu. cotton goods, metal goods. Pop. (1973E) 23,540.

Stamford Lincolnshire, England. Historic market town serving an agric. area sit. 11 m. (18 km.) WNW of Peterborough on Welland R. Industry agric. and marine engineering. Pop. (1973E) 14,980.

Stamford Connecticut, U.S.A. City 32 m. (51 km.) SW of New Haven on Long Island Sound. Commercial centre. Industry chemicals, manu. machinery and ball-bearings. Pop. (1970C) 108,798.

Standerton Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town sit. 92 m. (147 km.) SE of Johannesburg on Vaal R. at 5,000 ft. (1,524 metres) a.s.l. Market town for an agric. area. Industries associated with neighbouring coalmines.

Stanley Durham, England. Town sit. 8 m. (13 km.) NNW of Durham. Centre of a coalmining area. Pop. (1973E) 22,749.

Stanley West Yorkshire, England. Town sit. 2 m. (3 km.) NE of Wakefield. Centre of a coalmining area. Pop. (1973E) 6,545.

Stanley East Falkland, Falkland Islands. Town on Port William inlet of NE coast. Cap. of the Falkland Islands, main port and commercial centre. Exports wool, skins, tallow, seal oil; imports foods, coal, oil, timber. Also called Port Stanley. Pop. (1972E) 1,000.

Stanley Falls Zaïre. Series of 7 cataracts on Lualaba R. above Kisangani; the fall is 200 ft. (61 metres) in 56 m. (90 km.).

Stanley Pool Congo/Zaïre. L. formed by widening of Zaïre R. 350 m. (560 km.) above the mouth. Length E to W, 18 m. (29 km.), width N to S 15 m. (24 km.). Kinshasa, Zaïre, is on SW shore and Brazzaville, Congo on W. Contains the swamp island of Bamu, area 70 sq. m. (181 sq. km.), dividing Zaïre R. into N and S branches, the S branch always navigable.

Stanleyville *see* **Kisangani**

Stann Creek Stann Creek, Belize. Town 40 m. (64 km.) S of Belize at mouth of Stann Creek on Caribbean. Port and district cap. Trade in bananas, coconuts, timber. Industries inc. fishing.

Stanmore Greater London, England. Town within NW Greater London. Residential.

Stanovoi Range Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Mountain range in SE U.S.S.R. extending 500 m. (800 km.) E from the Olekma R. and rising to Skalisty Mountain, 8,143 ft. (2,682 metres) a.s.l. Forms part of the watershed between rivers flowing to the Arctic and those flowing to the Pacific.

Stara Zagora Stara Zagora, Bulgaria. Cap. of province of same name, sit. 50 m. (80 km.) ENE of Plovdiv. Trading centre for an agric. area, trading in wheat, wine and attar of roses. Industries brewing, tanning, distilling and flour milling; manu. textiles and fertilizers. Pop. (1972E) 117,543.

Stassfürt Magdeburg, German Democratic Republic. Town sit. 20 m. (32 km.) SSW of Magdeburg city. Centre of a mining area for potash and rock salt. Industry chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 26,270.

Staten Island New York, U.S.A. Island in SE of New York state, coextensive with the Richmond boro. of New York City. Area, 57 sq. m. (148 sq. km.). Separated from New Jersey by the Kill van Kull channel and Arthur Kill channel and from Long Island, New York, by the Narrows. Industries shipbuilding, oil refining, printing and tourism; manu. paper. Pop. (1970C) 295,443.

Stavanger Rogaland, Norway. Town in SW sit. on Bökn Fjord. Industries fishing, fish canning, shipbuilding and woodworking. Sea port. Pop. (1973E) 83,292.

Staveley Derbyshire, England. Town sit. 4 m. (6 km.) NE of Chesterfield. Centre of a coalmining area. Industries iron and chemicals. Pop. (1978E) 17,500.

Stavropol Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. (i) Territory N of the Caucasus Mountains and separated from the Caspian Sea by Dagestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. Area, 29,500 sq. m. (76,400 sq. km.). Dry; irrigated and drained by Rs. Kuma, Kuban and Yegorlyk. Main occupations growing wheat, maize; rearing sheep. Some natural gas deposits. Industries centred on chief towns Stavropol, Pyatigorsk. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. 190 m. (304 km.) SE of Rostov. Market town for an agric. area, trading in grain and livestock. Industries tanning, flour milling, agric. engineering and textiles. Pop. (1974E) 226,000.

Steinkjer Nord-Trondelag, Norway. Town 60 m. (96 km.) NE of Trondheim at mouth of Steinkjer R. on Trondheim Fjord. Industries inc. sawmilling, tanning, dyeing, wool spinning. Pop. (1973E) 20,291.

Stellenbosch Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town sit. 25 m. (40 km.) E of Cape Town. Centre of a fruit growing and vineyard area. Industries wine making, sawmilling; manu. bricks and tiles. Pop. (1975E) 30,000.

Stelvio Pass Lombardia, Italy. Alpine pass just S of border with Switzerland and 34 m. (54 km.) SW of Merano; N of the Ortler mountains, at 9,052 ft. (2,759 metres) a.s.l.

Stendal Magdeburg, German Democratic Republic. Town in W central G.D.R. Railway centre. Industries engineering, metal working and sugar refining. Pop. (1973E) 37,925.

Stepanakert Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 60 m. (96 km.) SSW of Yevlakh. Oblast cap. Industries inc. food processing, silk mills, wine making. Pop. (1974E) 33,000.

Stepney Greater London, England. District N of Thames. Contains the Tower of London.

Sterlitamak Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 85 m. (136 km.) S of Ufa on Belaya R. in Bashkir Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. Industry heavy engineering; manu. synthetic rubber, chemicals, cement, clothing and food products. R. port. Pop. (1974E) 205,000.

Stettin *see* **Szczecin**

Stettiner Haff German Democratic Republic/Poland. Lagoon 34 m. (54 km.) W to E separated from the Baltic Sea by

Usedom and Wolin islands. Receives Oder R. below Szczecin, Poland.

Steubenville Ohio, U.S.A. City sit. 34 m. (54 km.) W of Pittsburgh on Ohio R. Manu. steel, tinplate, electrical equipment and pottery. Pop. (1970C) 30,771.

Stevenage Hertfordshire, England. Town sit. 28 m. (45 km.) N of London. Market town developed post-war as a satellite town of London. Manu. school furniture and equipment. Pop. (1973E) 71,800.

Stevenston Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town sit. 10 m. (16 km.) WNW of Kilmarnock. Manu. explosives in the area. Pop. (1973E) 10,174.

Stewart Island New Zealand. Island off South Island coast across the Foveaux Strait. Area, 670 sq. m. (1,735 sq. km.). Volcanic and mountainous. Chief settlement Oban. Chief occupations farming and fishing. Pop. (1975E) 410.

Stewarton Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Town sit. 5 m. (8 km.) N of Kilmarnock. Industry dyeing; manu. hosiery. Pop. (1974E) 5,264.

Steyning West Sussex, England. Town sit. 10 m. (16 km.) WNW of Brighton. Market town for an agric. area. Pop. (1975E) 2,800.

Steyr Upper Austria, Austria. Town in N central Austria, sit. at confluence of Rs. Enns and Steyr. Industrial centre for iron and steel; manu. machinery, motor vehicles, bicycles and ball-bearings. Pop. (1971C) 40,578.

Stillwater Oklahoma, U.S.A. Town 50 m. (80 km.) NNE of Oklahoma City. Trading centre for a farming area. Industries inc. cotton ginning, flour and sawmilling, meat packing; manu. metal goods, mattresses. Gas wells nearby. Pop. (1970C) 31,126.

Stilton Cambridgeshire, England. Village sit. 6 m. (10 km.) SSW of Peterborough. Gave its name to Stilton cheese, now manu. mainly in Leicestershire.

Stirling Scotland. Central Region. County town sit. on Forth R. Industries inc. agric. engineering, carpet manu. Pop. (1973E) 27,551.

Stirlingshire Scotland. Former county now part of Central Region.

Stockholm Stockholm, Sweden. Cap. of Sweden sit. on E coast between E end of L. Mälar and the Saltsjö, its outlet to the Baltic Sea, and extending from the mainland to cover a group of islands. Commercial and cultural centre. Industries inc. flour milling, brewing, iron and steel; manu. chemicals, machinery, telephones, cables and textiles. Sea port exporting timber and paper. Pop. (1975C) 1,364,175.

Stockport Greater Manchester, England. Metropolitan district sit. at confluence of Rs. Tame and Goyt which together form Mersey R. Industries inc. textiles, chemicals, plastics; manu. machinery and paper. Pop. (1977E) 289,400.

Stocksbridge South Yorkshire, England. Town 10 m. (16 km.) NW of Sheffield. Steelmaking centre mainly special and high-alloy steels. Pop. (1978E) 17,000.

Stockton California, U.S.A. City sit. 70 m. (112 km.) SSE of Sacramento on San Joaquin R., at head of navigation. Centre of an agric. area with food processing industries, agric. and marine engineering. R. port exporting agric. produce. Pop. (1970C) 107,644.

Stockton-on-Tees Cleveland, England. Town sit. on Tees R., which developed with the opening of the Stockton and Darlington railway (the first passenger line) in 1825. Industries inc. shipbuilding and engineering. Pop. (1978E) 171,600.

Stoke Newington Greater London, England. NE district with industries associated with the Metropolitan Water Board.

Stoke-on-Trent Staffordshire, England. Town sit. on Trent R. Centre of the pottery industry, also manu. tyres and cables; some engineering. Pop. (1973E) 260,140.

Stolberg North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 7 m. (11 km.) E of Aachen. Industries inc. metal working and chemicals. Pop. (1971E) 39,900.

Stone Staffordshire, England. Town sit. 7 m. (11 km.) S of Stoke-on-Trent, on Trent R. Market town, manu. pottery. Pop. (1973E) 10,830.

Stonecutters Island Hong Kong. Small island off W coast of Kowloon peninsula, and 2 m. (3 km.) N of Victoria. Area, 1 m. (1.6 km.) by 0.25 m. (0.4 km.).

Stonehaven Scotland. Grampian Region. County town sit. on North Sea coast. Industries inc. fishing and tourism; manu. fishing nets and leather goods. Pop. (1973E) 4,505.

Stornoway Lewis, Scotland. Town on E coast of Lewis-with-Harris in the Outer Hebrides. Administrative centre for the Western Isles, chief town and market for the island. Industries inc. fishing and tourism; manu. tweeds. Pop. (1973E) 5,229.

Storstrøms Vordingborg Bay, Denmark. Strait between Masnedo and Falster Islands, crossed by a rail and road bridge from Vordingborg.

Stourbridge West Midlands, England. Town sit. 10 m. (16 km.) WSW of Birmingham on Stour R. Industries inc. glass manu. and ironworking. Pop. (1973E) 56,530.

Stourport-on-Severn Hereford and Worcester, England. Town sit. 10 m. (16 km.) N of Worcester at confluence of R. Severn and Worcestershire Stour. Industries inc. manu. electrical equipment, vinegar, carpets and iron goods. R. and canal port. Pop. (1977E) 20,000.

Stour River Essex/Suffolk, England. Rises as a number of headstreams, and flows 47 m. (75 km.) E along the Essex/Suffolk border to enter the North Sea at Harwich.

Stour River Oxfordshire/Warwickshire, England. Rises in NW Oxfordshire 6 m. (10 km.) SW of Banbury, and flows 20 m. (32 km.) NW to join Avon R. below Stratford-on-Avon.

Stour River West Midlands/Hereford and Worcester, England. Rises near West Bromwich and flows 20 m. (32 km.) W and SW past Stourbridge to join Severn R. at Stourport-on-Severn.

Stour River Wiltshire/Dorset, England. Rises in SW Wiltshire 4 m. (6 km.) NW of Mere, enters Dorset and flows SE for 55 m. (88 km.) past Sturminster Newton and Blandford Forum to enter Avon R. at Christchurch.

Stour River, Great Kent, England. Rises in two headstreams which join at Ashford, flows 40 m. (64 km.) NE past Canterbury to Sarre and divides into N branch, which enters the North Sea at Reculver, and S branch which enters the Strait of Dover at the head of Pegwell Bay.

Stowmarket Suffolk, England. Town sit. on Gipping R. Market town for an agric. area, manu. chemicals and agric. implements. Pop. (1977E) 9,770.

Strabane Tyrone, Northern Ireland. Town in NW sit. at confluence of Rs. Mourne and Finn, where they form Foyle R. Market town for an agric. area, manu. shirts and collars, and a salmon-fishing centre. Pop. (1971C) 9,325.

Stralsund Rostock, German Democratic Republic. Town sit. opposite Rügen Island on an arm of the Baltic Sea. Industries inc. shipbuilding, fish curing, metal working and sugar refining; manu. machinery. Pop. (1973E) 72,236.

Stranraer Scotland. Dumfries and Galloway Region. Town in SW sit. at head of Loch Ryan. Market town with an important steamer service to Larne, Northern Ireland. Industries inc. textile manu. and a creamery. Pop. (1974E) 10,170.

Strasbourg Bas-Rhin, France. Cap. of dept. in extreme E, sit. on Ill R. and 4 m. (6 km.) from W bank of Rhine R. Industries inc. brewing, tanning, milling, fruit and vegetable canning, paper-making and printing; manu. electrical goods, electrical equipment, chemicals, soap and foodstuffs, esp. *pâté de foie gras*. R. port trading in iron ore, potash, wines and vegetables, through its two R. and the Marne-Rhine and Rhône-Rhine canals. Pop. (1975C) 257,303.

Stratford Ontario, Canada. Town sit. 56 m. (90 km.) WNW of Hamilton on Avon R. Industries inc. railway engineering, flour milling, textiles, agric. engineering and furniture-making. Pop. 25,000.

Stratford Connecticut, U.S.A. Town sit. at mouth of Housatonic R. on Long Island Sound. Industries inc. tourism, boatbuilding and chemicals; manu. hardware. Pop. (1970C) 49,775.

Stratford-upon-Avon Warwickshire, England. Market town sit. on Avon R. Industries inc. tourism, mainly visitors to the birthplace of William Shakespeare, and light industry. Pop. (1973E) 20,080.

Strathclyde Scotland. Region of SW Scot. bounded on W by North Channel, N by Highland region, E by Tayside, Central, Lothian and Borders regions and S by Dumfries and Galloway region.

Strathmore Scotland. Tayside Region. Fertile vale extending *c.* 40 m. (64 km.) SW to NE along N side of the Sidlaw Hills from Tay R. to N. Esk R.

Straubing Bavaria Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. 23 m. (37 km.) ESE of Regensburg on Danube R. Market town trading in grain, wine and cattle. Industries inc. brewing, tanning, textiles and chemicals; manu. machinery. Pop. (1971E) 37,900.

Streatham Greater London, England. Residential district of S London.

Street Somerset, England. Town 12 m. (19 km.) E of Bridgwater. Company town serving an agric. area, manu. footwear and leather goods. Pop. (1977E) 8,600.

Stresa Piemonte, Italy. Village on W shore of L. Maggiore, and 26 m. (42 km.) WNW of Como. The main industry is tourism.

Stretford Greater Manchester, England. Town sit. 4 m. (6 km.) SW of Manchester on Bridgewater Canal. Industries inc. engineering. Pop. (1977E) 49,000.

Stromboli Sicilia, Italy. Island in the Lipari group 50 m. (80 km.) NW of Messina, in the Tyrrhenean Sea. Noted for its active volcano.

Stromness Orkney Islands, Scotland. Town on SW coast of Mainland. The main industry is fishing. Pop. (1973E) 1,479.

Stroud Gloucestershire, England. Town sit. 8 m. (13 km.) S of Gloucester on R. Frome. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. manu. service uniform cloth and plastics. Pop. (1973E) 19,600.

Stungtreng Stungtreng, Democratic Kampuchea. Town 145 m. (232 km.) NNE of Pnom Penh on Mekong R. at its confluence with Se Khong R. Provincial cap. and timber trading centre in a forest area. Industries inc. mining alabaster, quartz, gold, sapphires.

Sturgeon Bay Wisconsin, U.S.A. Town at head of Sturgeon Bay on the Door Peninsula between Green Bay and L. Michigan; sit. on a ship canal which cuts across the peninsula from the Bay to the L. Industries inc. fisheries, quarries, shipyards, dairies and fruit canning factories. Pop. (1970C) 6,081.

Stuttgart Baden-Württemberg, Federal Republic of Germany. Cap. of province in SW sit. on Neckar R. Railway junction and commercial centre. Industries inc. publishing, textiles and engineering; manu. scientific and optical instruments, clocks and watches, musical instruments, leather goods and chemicals. Pop. (1971E) 632,900.

Styria Austria. Federal state in SE, bounded S by Yugoslavia. Area, 6,326 sq. m. (16,384 sq. km.). Cap. Graz. Mountainous, esp. in N, sloping to SE and drained by Rs. Mur. Enns, Mürz and Raab. Forestry is important, also mining, esp. for iron and lignite, with industry concentrated around Graz. Pop. (1971C) 1,192,100.

Suakin Kassala, Sudan. Town sit. on Red Sea coast. The main occupation is fishing.

Subansiri River India. Rises SW of Konam Dzong, Tibet, and flows 226 m. (361 km.) W, S, then SE into NE Assam, India, where it turns S to enter Brahmaputra R. 22 m. (35 km.) NNW of Golaghat.

Subotica Yugoslavia. Town 100 m. (160 km.) NW of Belgrade near border with Hungary. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. flour milling, meat packing, furniture making and chemicals; manu. footwear. Pop. (1971C) 88,787.

Suceava Suceava, Romania. District cap. sit 72 m. (115 km.) WNW of Iaşi on Suceava R. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. flour milling and tanning. Pop. (1972E) 47,689.

Suchitépequez Guatemala. Dept. of SW Guatemala on the Pacific Ocean. Area, 960 sq. m. (2,486 sq. km.). Chief towns Mazatenango (cap.), Cuyotenango, San Antonio. Coastal plain rising to mountains inland, drained by Nahualate and Madre Vieja Rs. Agric. area producing coffee, sugar-cane and tobacco on high ground; maize, beans and bananas on the coast. Industries inc. sugar refining, lumbering, textiles, cotton ginning. Pop. (1972E) 237,551.

Süchow Kiangsu, China. Town in E central China 170 m. (272 km.) ESE of Kaifeng. An important railway junction on the lines from Tientsin to Shanghai, and from Sinhailien to Lanchow. Industries inc. flour milling and textiles. Pop. (1975E) 900,000.

Sucre Chuquisaca, Bolivia. Legal cap. of Bolivia and seat of the judiciary. (La Paz is the actual cap. and seat of Govt.) Also cap. of Chuquisaca dept. sit. at 9,000 ft. (2,743 metres) a.s.l. Commercial centre for an agric. area. Pop. (1970E) 84,900.

Sucré Venezuela. State of NE Venezuela on the Caribbean. Area, 4,560 sq. m. (11,810 sq. km.). Traversed by spurs on the coastal range W to E; its coastline extends (W) as the Peninsula de Araya and (E) as the Peninsula de Paria. Agric. area, producing cacao, sugar-cane, coffee, tobacco, maize, cotton, rice, yucca and bananas. Fishing is important. Minerals inc. asphalt, at Guanoco, salt, on Araya, gypsum, Macuro, sulphur, Casanay, some iron, coal, petroleum and copper. Processing industries are centred on Cumaná. Pop. (1971C) 469,006.

Sudan Rep. in NE Africa bounded N by Egypt, E by Red Sea and Ethiopia, S by Kenya, Uganda and Zaïre, W by Central Afr., Chad and Libya. Area, 967,500 sq. m. (2,505,800 sq. km.). Chief towns, Khartoum (cap.), Wad Medani, Omdurman, El Obeid, Port Sudan. Mainly plateau at under 600 ft. (183 metres) a.s.l. in N, rising to 1,500 ft. (457 metres) a.s.l. near the Ugandan border in S, with the Lolebai Mountains rising to 10,456 ft. (3,187 metres) a.s.l. in extreme S, and the Etbai Mountains on the Red Sea coast rising to Jebel Erba, 7,273 ft. (2,217 metres) a.s.l. Drained mainly by Rs. White Nile and Blue Nile with their tribs. The climate is tropical; annual rainfall is very low in N, 5 ins. (12.5 cm.) per annum at Khartoum, and 40–50 ins. (100–125 cm.) per annum in S, with desert in N and wooded savannah in S. Irrigated land supports agric. esp. cotton, millet and gum arabic. Pop. (1977E) 17m.

Sudbury Ontario, Canada. Town in SE, sit. N of L. Huron. Centre of a rich mining area, producing most of the world's nickel, and also lead, zinc, copper, gold, silver and platinum. Industries are mainly associated with mining, esp. nickel smelting and refining, and also some engineering and sawmilling. Pop. (1976C) 96,038.

Sudbury Suffolk, England. town sit. 14 m. (22 km.) S of Bury St. Edmunds on Stour R. Market town for an agric. area, manu. diesel injectors, textiles and silk weaving. Pop. (1973E) 8,860.

Sudeten Mountains Poland/ Czechoslovakia. Ranges extending along the NE frontier of Czech. with Poland *c.* 130 m. (208 km.) SE from the Riesengebirge and rising to Sněžka (Schneekopf) 5,259 ft. (1,603 metres) a.s.l., rich in minerals, esp. coal.

Suez Egypt. town sit. at S end of the Suez Canal, at head of the Gulf of Suez. An important oil-fuelling station with 2 oil refineries. Manu. fertilizers. Pop. (1975E) 368,000.

Suez, Gulf of Egypt. NW arm of Red Sea between the Arabian Desert and the Sinai Peninsula, 170 m. (272 km.) long and up to 25 m. (40 km.) wide, and linked with the Mediterranean Sea by the Suez Canal.

Suez Canal Egypt. Ship canal in NE Egypt between the Mediterranean Sea at

Port Said and the Gulf of Suez at Suez opened to shipping in 1869. In 1967 the canal was blocked and became unusable but in 1974–75 it was cleared of obstructions. 103 m. (165 km.) long, minimum width 197 ft. (60 metres), passing through L. Timsah and the Great and Little Bitter L. The canal takes vessels of up to 37 ft. (11 metres) draught and has no locks.

Suffolk England. County in East Anglia bounded N by Norfolk and S by Essex. consists (1974 re-organization) of the districts of Waveney, Forest Heath, St. Edmundsbury, Mid Suffolk, Suffolk Coastal, Babergh and Ipswich. Generally low-lying rising to 420 ft. (128 metres) a.s.l. in SW chalk hills, and drained by Rs. Stour, Little Ouse, Waveney, Deben, Orwell and Alde. Main agric., esp. wheat, barley and sugar-beet. Industries are mainly associated with agric., esp. agric. engineering, fertilizers and beet-sugar refining. The chief towns are Ipswich, Lowestoft, Felixstowe and Bury St. Edmunds. Pop. (1976E) 576,700.

Suhl Suhl, German Democratic Republic. District cap. sit. 30 m. (48 km.) SW of Erfurt in the Thuringian Forest. Manu. cycles, motor cycles and pottery. Pop. (1973E) 35,274.

Sui Baluchistan, Pakistan. Natural gas field 345 m. (552 km.) from Karachi, supplies Karachi and Multan. Pop. (1975E) 1,082.

Suir River Irish Republic. Rises in N Tipperary and flows 85 m. (136 km.) S and then E past Clonmel to Waterford, forming the border between Tipperary and Waterford, and then Kilkenny and Waterford. Below Waterford town it joins Barrow R. to enter Waterford Harbour, an inlet of St. George's Channel.

Suita Honshū, Japan. Town 7 m. (11 km.) N of Osaka. The main industry is brewing. Pop. (1973C) 267,000.

Sukh Bator Selenga, Mongolia. Town 165 m. (264 km.) NNW of Ulan Bator on Selanga R. Trading centre on an important route between Mongolia and the U.S.S.R., head of navigation on Selenga R., road and rail centre.

Sukhumi Abhazia, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Abhazian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep. sit. 100 m. (160 km.) NNW of Batumi on the Black Sea. Industries inc. metal working, fruit, tobacco and fish processing, and tourism. Sea port and health resort.

Sukkur Sind, Pakistan. Town sit. 230 m. (368 km.) NE of Karachi on Indus R. Market centre for an agric. area, trading in grain and oilseeds. Industries inc. textiles; manu. leather goods and cement. Pop. (1972E) 159,000.

Sulaimaniya Sulaimaniya, Iraq. Cap. of governorate 135 m. (216 km.) ESE of Mosul. Market town sit. on routes of trade with Iran.

Sulaiman Range Pakistan. Mountain range extending 180 m. (283 km.) N to S along E border of Quetta province, rising to Takht-i-Sulaiman, 11,085 ft. (3,379 metres) a.s.l. at N end.

Sulawesi Indonesia. Island E of Borneo. Area, 73,150 sq. m. (189,459 sq. km.). Divided in 2 provinces of N and S Sulawesi. Caps. Manado and Macassar. Macassar is the chief port. Products include copra, coffee and spices. Pop. (1971C) 8,255,580.

Sullom Voe Shetland Islands, Scotland. Sit. 22 m. (35 km.) N of Lerwick on the N part of Mainland. It is a deep coastal inlet used for storing and transhipping oil.

Sulu Archipelago Philippines. Group of islands off SW Mindanao extending *c.* 270 m. (432 km.) SW to within 20 m. (32 km.) of E coast of Sabah, Malaysia. Area, 1,087 sq. m. (2,815 sq. km.). Chief town Jolo. Most of the islands are volcanic, others are coral. Chief occupations pearl fishing, growing rice and coconuts. Pop. (1970E) 425,617.

Sumatra Indonesia. Island separated from Malay Peninsula by Strait of Malacca, and from Java to SE by Sunda Strait. Area, 182,000 sq. m. (471,000 sq. km.) divided into the provinces of Atjeh, N. Sumatra, W. Sumatra, Djambi and S. Sumatra. The island lies across the equator and has a hot climate with heavy rain in the SW and NE monsoons. Mainly forest with mountains along W coast,

chiefly volcanic and rising to Kerintji, 12,484 ft. (3,805 metres) a.s.l. Chief occupation growing rice, rubber, tobacco, tea, coffee and coconuts; some deposits of coal and petroleum. Chief towns Palemban, Telanaipura, Bukit Tinggi, Medan and Bedan Atjeh. Pop. (1971C) 20,813,682.

Sumba Indonesia. Island in Lesser Sunda group separated from Flores and Sumbawa by Sumba Strait. Area, 4,306 sq. m. (11,152 sq. km.). Chief town Waingapu. Chief occupation farming. Pop. (1971C) 251,126.

Sumbawa Indonesia. Island in Lesser Sunda group between Lombok and Flores. Area, 5,695 sq. m. (14,750 sq. km.). Cap. Raba. Mountainous rising to Mount Tambora, 9,353 ft. (2,851 metres) a.s.l. Chief occupation farming. Chief towns are Raba, Bima and Sumbawa. Pop. (1971C) 195,554.

Sumgait Azerbaijan, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 15 m. (24 km.) NW of Baku on Caspian Sea. Industries are dependent on the Baku oilfields and inc. manu. chemicals and synthetic rubber. Pop. (1970E) 138,000.

Summerside Prince Edward Island, Canada. Town 35 m. (56 km.) WNW of Charlottetown on Bedeque Bay. Port shipping dairy products, seed potatoes. Resort. Fox farming centre, for furs. Pop. (1976C) 8,404.

Sumy Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Sumy region, sit. 195 m. (312 km.) ENE of Kiev. Centre of an agric. area, esp. wheat and sugar-beet. Industries sugar refining, tanning, sawmilling, agric. engineering and textiles; manu. food products and fertilizers. Pop. (1974E) 189,000.

Sunbury-on-Thames Surrey, England. Town sit. 15 m. (24 km.) WSW of central London on Thames R. Mainly residential with some industrial estates. Pop. (1977E) 19,000.

Sunda Islands Indonesia. Island group consisting of W part of the Malay Arch. between South China Sea and Indian Ocean. The Greater Sunda Islands are Borneo, Java, Sumatra and Celebes. The Lesser Sunda Islands are those E of Java, esp. Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Sumba, Flores and Timor.

Sundarbans Bangladesh. Swampy region in S Ganges delta next to Indian border, extending 150 m. (240 km.) along the coast and up to 50 m. (80 km.) inland, with creeks, tidal R. and mangrove swamps.

Sunday Island Kermadec Islands, New Zealand. Otherwise Raoul Island. Largest and only inhabited island of the Kermadec group, S Pacific. Area, 11 sq. m. (28 sq. km.). Volcanic and mountainous with thick forest. Rises to 1,723 ft. (525 metres) a.s.l.

Sundyberg Stockholm, Sweden. Town 5 m. (8 km.) NW of Stockholm. Industries inc. manu. of chemicals and paper. Pop. (1976C) 26,480.

Sunderland Tyne and Wear, England. town 10 m. (16 km.) SE of Newcastle-on-Tyne at mouth of Wear R. on the North Sea. Coalmining area. Manu. chemicals, glass, machinery and is important shipbuilding and repairing centre. Pop. (1977E) 300,200.

Sundsvall Västernorrland, Sweden. Town in E central Sweden sit. on Gulf of Bothnia. Industries inc. sawmilling; manu. wood pulp and paper. Sea port exporting timber and wood pulp, but icebound in winter. Pop. (1976C) 94,148.

Sungari River China. Rises in the Changpai Shan in SE Kirin and flows 1,150 m. (1,840 km.) NW and then ENE. It passes the Fengman Dam and hydroelectric station and joins Nun R. on the Kirin/Heilungkiang border, flowing ENE though Heilungkiang, past Harbin and Kiamusze, to join Amur R. above Tungkiang. It is ice free May–Oct.

Sungei-Golok Narathiwat, Thailand. Railway station on E coast line of Malay Peninsula. Border customs point.

Sunnyvale California, U.S.A. City 13 m. (21 km.) WNW of San José in a fruit growing area. Industries inc. fruit canning; manu. electronic equipment. Pop. (1970C) 95,408.

Sunyani Ashanti, Ghana. Town 65 m. (104 km.) NW of Kumasi. Industries inc.

brick and tile making. Pop. (1970E) 24,000.

Suoyarvi Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 70 m. (112 km.) WNW of Petrosavodsk on N shore of L. Suoyarvi. Manu. paper, cardboard.

Superior Wisconsin, U.S.A. City sit. at W end of L. Superior forming, with Duluth, Minnesota, the W end of the St. Lawrence Seaway. Industries inc. oil refining, railway engineering, flour milling, brewing and shipping iron ore and grain. Pop. (1970C) 32,237.

Superior, Lake Canada/U.S.A. Bounded N and E by Ontario, Canada, S by Michigan and Wisconsin, U.S.A., W by Minnesota, U.S.A. Area, 32,483 sq. m. (84,131 sq. km.), the largest fresh-water L. in the world. Navigable April–Dec., but never completely frozen. Ships pass by canals at Sault Ste. Marie at E end, where the L. drains into L. Huron by St. Mary's R. It is fed by *c.* 200 R. inc. R. St. Louis and Nipigon.

Sur Oman. Small port 90 m. (144 km.) SE of Muscat on the Gulf of Oman. Exports dates.

Surabaya East Java, Indonesia. Cap. of province on the Madura Strait sit. near mouth of Kali Mas R. Industries inc. engineering, oil refining, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, textiles and chemicals; manu. glass and tobacco products. Sea port exporting *c.* half Java's produce, esp. sugar, tobacco and coffee. Naval base. Pop. (1971C) 1,269,000.

Surakarta Java, Indonesia. Town 30 m. (48 km.) ENE of Djarkarta on Solo R. Commercial centre trading in rice, sugar and tobacco. Industries inc. tanning and textiles. Pop. (1970C) 367,626.

Surakhany Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 10 m. (16 km.) ENE of Baku on the Apsheron peninsula of the W Caspian coast. There are oilfields. Other industries inc. metalworking.

Surat Gujarat, India. City 160 m. (256 km.) N of Bombay sit. on Gulf of Cambay, near Tapti R. Industries inc. engineering; manu. cotton goods, paper, silk and soap. Port trading in cotton and grain. Pop. (1971C) 471,815.

Surbiton Greater London, England. District in SW, on Thames R. Mainly residential with some industry inc. light engineering.

Surendranagar Gujarat, India. Town 60 m. (96 km.) ENE of Rajkot on the Kathiawar peninsula. District cap. and trading centre for cotton, grain, ghee, cloth and hides. Industries inc. cotton ginning, manu. soap. Pop. (1971E) 67,000.

Suresnes Hauts-de-Seine, France. Suburb of W Paris on Seine R. Industries inc. chemicals; manu. cars, bicycles and perfumes.

Surinam An independent Rep. on N coast of S. America, bounded E by French Guiana, S by Brazil and W by Guyana. Area, 70,087 sq. m. (181,525 sq. km.). Chief towns Paramaribo (the cap.), Coronie, Nieuw Nickerie, Paranam and Kwakoegron. The land rises from coastal lowlands through savannah to forested highlands in the S. Climate tropical and humid. The chief occupations are farming and extracting bauxite, which is the chief export; other products from the coastal lowlands are sugar-cane, rice and citrus fruits. Pop. (1976E) 414,000.

Surkhan Darya River U.S.S.R. Rises in 2 branches in the Gissar mountains, Uzbek Soviet Socialist Rep., and flows *c.* 150 m. (240 km.) SSW through a cotton growing area, past Dzhar-Kurgan to enter Amu Darya R. near Termez. Linked by canal to Kafirnigan R.

Surrey England. County in SE consisting (under 1974 re-organization) of the districts of Runnymede, Spelthorne, Surrey Heath, Woking, Elmbridge, Epsom and Ewell, Guildford, Mole Valley, Reigate and Banstead, Tandridge and Waverley. Urban in NE, crossed E to W in centre by North Downs rising to Leith Hill 965 ft. (294 metres) a.s.l. Drained by Rs. Wey and Mole flowing into Thames R. Horticulture and farming are important in S, industry mainly in urban N. Pop. (1977E) 995,800.

Susquehanna River New York/ Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Rises in Otsego L., New

York, and flows 444 m. (710 km.) S entering Pennsylvania briefly above Binghamton and crossing into it again at Sayre, flowing past Wilkes-Barre and Harrisburg to enter the head of Chesapeake Bay. It is unnavigable, but used for hydroelectric power.

Sutherland Scotland. Former county now part of Highland Region.

Sutlej River China/India/Pakistan. Rises in L. Manasarowar in SW Tibet, China, and flows 900 m. (1,440 km.) WNW and then SW, turning into Himachal Pradesh, India, at E end of the Zaskar Mountains, entering Punjab at SW end of the Bhakra reservoir and going on to form S half of the Punjab, India and Pakistan border. It flows into Chenab R. near Alipur and both join R. Indus *c.* 53 m. (*c.*85 km.) further on. Important for irrigation and hydroelectric power.

Sutton Greater London, England. District *c.* 12 m. (19 km.) SSW of the city centre; a mainly residential suburb.

Sutton Coldfield West Midlands, England. Town 7 m. (11 km.) NE of Birmingham. Industries inc. manu. machinery and pharmaceutical products. Pop. (1974E) 85,500.

Sutton-in-Ashfield Nottinghamshire, England. Town 13 m. (21 km.) NNW of Nottingham, sit. in a coalmining area. Manu. hosiery and metal containers. Pop. (1973E) 40,330.

Suva Viti Levu, Fiji. Cap. of Fiji sit. on the S coast. Industries inc. manu. coconut oil and soap. Sea port exporting sugar, gold and coconut oil. Pop. (1977E) 63,628.

Suwaiq Batina, Oman. Town 75 m. (120 km.) WNW of Muscat on the Gulf of Oman. Port serving a fertile date growing area. Industries inc. fishing.

Suwannee River Georgia/Florida, U.S.A. Rises in the Okefenokee swamp in SE Georgia and flows 250 m. (400 km.) S across N Florida to enter the Gulf of Mexico.

Suzdal Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 120 m. (192 km.) NE of Moscow in the Vladimir Region. Important as a religious and monastic centre.

Svayrieng Svayrieng, Democratic Kampuchea. Town 70 m. (112 km.) SE of Pnom Penh on West Vaico R. near the Vietnam frontier. Centre of a rice growing area.

Sveagruva Svalbard, Norway. Settlement 30 m. (48 km.) SE of Longyear City on NE shore of Van Mijen Fjord, West Spitsbergen. Coalmining village with an ice-free port July–September.

Svendborg Fyns, Denmark. Cap. of county sit. on S coast of Fyn Island. Industries inc. shipbuilding, brewing, textiles and engineering. It is also a sea port and yachting centre. Pop. (1974E) 36,615.

Sverdlovsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. City in E foothills of the central Ural Mountains. Cap. of Sverdlovsk region. Industries are mainly metallurgical, esp. manu. steel; mining and heavy engineering equipment, railway rolling stock, ball-bearings, aircraft; smelting copper, and cutting and polishing gems. Important junction at terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway. Formerly called Ekaterinburg, it was the place of execution of Tsar Nicolas II, 1918. Pop. (1974E) 1,122,000.

Svir River U.S.S.R. Rises in L. Onega and flows 140 m. (224 km.) WSW past the Svirstroi hydroelectric plant to L. Ladoga, forming part of the Mariinsk Canal system.

Svolvaer Lofoten Islands, Norway. Town on SE coast of Austvågöy island, and 70 m. (112 km.) N of Bodø, on the mainland. Industries are mainly fishing for cod and manu. codliver oil and fertilizers. Pop. (1975E) 3,800.

Swadlincote Derbyshire, England. Town 4 m. (6 km.) SE of Burton-upon-Trent. Principal industries inc. coalmining, manu. of earthenware and engineering. Pop. (1978E) 21,300.

Swakopmund South West Africa/Namibia. Town sit. on Atlantic coast; disused sea port and now a resort linked by rail to Walvis Bay. Pop. (1970E) 6,000.

Swale River North Yorkshire, England. Rises in the Pennines near border with Cumbria, and flows 75 m. (120 km.) E past Richmond, then SSE through the Vale of York to join Ure R., together forming Ouse R.

Swanage Dorset, England. Town 7 m. (11 km.) S of Poole on Swanage Bay: seaside resort. Pop. (1973E) 8,000.

Swan Hill Victoria, Australia. Town 190 m. (304 km.) NNW of Melbourne on Murray R. Processing centre for a sheep farming, agric. and fruit-growing area. Pop. (1971E) 5,099.

Swanland Western Australia, Australia. SW region of W. Australia, together with Perth and Fremantle on Swan R. the most fertile region of the state with a Mediterranean climate producing wheat, wool, timber, fruit, vines, tobacco and dairy produce.

Swansea West Glamorgan, Wales. District of West Glamorgan at mouth of Tawe R. Industries inc. metal foundries and oil refining; manu. tin-plate and chemicals. Pop. (1978E) 190,800.

Swatow Kwangtung, China. Port in SE at mouth of Han R. on the S. China Sea. Manu. pottery, pharmaceutical products, matches and cigarettes. Exporting sugar, tobacco and fruit. Pop. (1975E) 250,000.

Swaziland Kingdom in SE Africa bounded NE by Mozambique and on all other sides by Rep. of S. Afr. Area, 6,705 sq. m. (17,366 sq. km.). Cap. Mbabane. The country divides into the high veld, rising to 4,000 ft. (1,219 metres) a.s.l. in W, and the middle veld and low veld at 1,000 ft. (305 metres) a.s.l. in E. Rainfall is high on the high veld, light on the low. Chief occupation, farming, esp. maize, cattle, sugar, rice and cotton. Pop. (1976E) 527,791.

Sweden Kingdom occupying E part of the Scandinavian peninsula, bounded E by Finland, the Gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic Sea, SW by the Sound, the Skagerrak and the Kattegat, and W by Norway. Area, 173,657 sq. m. (449,771 sq. km.). Chief cities Stockholm (cap.), Göteborg, Malmö, Uppsala, Västerås, Norrköping, Örebro, Jönköping, Linköping, Hälsingborg. Mountains extend along the Norwegian frontier. Most of the country is table-land at 300–800 ft. (91–244 metres) a.s.l., with an indented coastline and 96,000 Ls. Thickly forested N covering *c.* half the area. Supports *c.* one-seventh of the pop. on a stony, infertile soil. The central Svealand region has many Ls. inc. the extensive Ls. Väner, Vätter, Mälar and Hjälmar, and connecting Rs. and canals. The soil is more fertile and mineral deposits are considerable. The S is fertile plain, mainly agric. Chief crops are hay, barley, oats, potatoes, sugar-beet, wheat. Dairy farming is important. Forests (N) produce coniferous timber, pulpwood and fuel from *c.* 57% of the land area. Minerals inc. iron, mainly in Svealand and the far N, copper, lead, zinc, pyrites and alum shale containing oil and uranium. The chief industries are iron and steel milling, other metal working, sawmilling, pulp milling, manu. machinery and vehicles, chemicals. Pop. (1975C) 8,236,179.

Swedru Western Province, Ghana. Town 15 m. (24 km.) NNW of Winneba. Route centre and market for cacao.

Świdnica Wrocław, Poland. Town in SW, *c.* 30 m. (48 km.) from border with Czechoslovakia. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. tanning, brewing, textiles, chemicals and agric. engineering. Pop. (1970E) 47,500.

Swift Current Saskatchewan, Canada. Town 100 m. (160 km.) W of Moose Jaw on Swift Current Creek. Major distribution centre, with timber yards, grain elevators, coal yards, oil refinery, tanneries, dairies. Pop. (1976C) 14,523.

Swilly, Lough Donegal, Irish Republic. Sea inlet in N coast extending *c.* 30 m. (48 km.) inland from its mouth between Fanad Head and Dunaff Head.

Swindon Wiltshire, England. Town in SW. Railway junction with important railway workshops. Manu. also inc. clothing, car bodies, pharmaceuticals and electronic equipment. Pop. (1978E) 125,000.

Świnoujście Szczecin, Poland. Bamo Sea port on E coast of Usedltic Island; a fishing port and holiday resort. Pop. (1970E) 28,000.

Swinton South Yorkshire, England. Town 9 m. (14 km.) NE of Sheffield. Industries inc. coalmining, manu. glass and pottery. Pop. (1973E) 15,450.

Swinton and Pendlebury Greater Manchester, England. Town 4 m. (6 km.) NW of Manchester in a coalmining area. Industries inc. engineering and textiles, esp. cotton; manu. electrical equipment and chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 39,360.

Switzerland Rep. bounded N by Federal Republic of Germany, E by Austria and Liechtenstein, S by Italy and W by France. Area, 15,941 sq. m. (41,287 sq. km.). Chief towns Bern (cap.), Zürich, Basel, Geneva, Lausanne. The Jura mountains extend SW to NE through NW Switzerland, and the central uplands are divided by numerous Ls. and stretch SW to NE from L. Geneva to L. Constance as a broad plain, bounded SE by the Alps, considerably higher than the Jura and rising to Monte Rose, 15,216 ft. (4,638 metres) a.s.l. The main Rs. are Rhône, Rhine, Aare and Ticino. Agric. and pasture land covers *c.* 2.1m. hectares, of which *c.* 260,000 hectares are under cultivation. Chief crops are cereals, vines, potatoes, sugar beet, fruit. Dairy and pig farming are important. Forests produce timber from *c.* 970,000 hectares. The chief minerals are salt, iron ore, manganese. The main industries are food processing, tourism, textiles, chemicals, manu. basic metals, metal products, precision instruments, clocks and watches, chemical and pharmaceutical goods. Pop. (1978E) 6,292,000.

Sydney New South Wales, Australia. State cap. on S shore of Port Jackson. Commercial centre for a vast agric. hinterland, and sit. on a large coalfield. Industries inc. metal working, oil refining, food processing and brewing; manu. machinery, scientific equipment, textiles, chemicals, paper, furniture and clothing. Trading centre for wool and wheat, important sea port. Pop. (1972E) 2,850,630.

Sydney Nova Scotia, Canada. Town in SE, sit. on NE coast of Cape Breton Island, in a coalmining area. Industries inc. mining; manu. steel, chemicals and bricks. Sea port handling coal, iron ore and limestone. Pop. (1976C) 30,087.

Sydney Mines Nova Scotia, Canada. Town 8 m. (13 km.) NNW of Sydney on E coast of Cape Breton Island. Coalmining centre, with steelworks, foundries, machine shops. Pop. (1976C) 8,863.

Syktyvkar Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Komi Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep. sit. on Vychegda R. Important trading centre for timber; industries inc. sawmilling, boatbuilding, fur processing, wood pulp and paper making. Pop. (1970E) 125,000.

Sylhet Sylhet, Bangladesh. District cap. 123 m. (197 km.) NE of Dacca. Airport. Trades in rice, tea, oilseeds, jute and cotton. Tea processing is the main industry, also manu. cotton cloth and electrical goods and sawmilling. Pop. (1971E) 38,000.

Symond's Yat Hereford and Worcester, England. Point on Wye R. 6 m. (10 km.) NE of Monmouth, Wales, where R. flows through a narrow gorge in a 5 m. (8 km.) loop round Huntsham Hill, returning to within 600 yds. (0.6 km.) of its former course. Pop. (1973E) 804 with Whitchurch.

Syracuse Siracuse, Italy. Cap. of Siracuse province, sit. on SE coast of Sicily. Industries inc. chemicals, fisheries and saltworks. Port exporting wine and olive oil. Historical interest is strong. Pop. (1973E) 114,713.

Syracuse New York, U.S.A. City in centre of state, sit. at S end of L. Onondaga. Manu. machinery, metal goods and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 197,208.

Syr Darya River U.S.S.R. Rises as Naryn R. in the E Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Rep. and flows 1,400 m. (2,240 km.) generally W and SW to irrigate the Fergana valley in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Rep. It turns NW bounding Kyzyl Kum desert to W, and enters Aral Sea by a delta.

Syria Rep. bounded N by Turkey, E by Iraq, S by Jordan and W by Israel, Lebanon and the Mediterranean. Area, 71,772 sq. m. (185,680 sq. km.). Chief cities Damascus (cap.), Aleppo, Homs, Hama, Lattakia. In W there are mountain

ranges parallel to the coast. The highest point is Jebel ed Druz, 5,564 ft. (1,696 metres) a.s.l. W of them is a fertile coastal strip with moderate rainfall; E of them is a fertile depression watered by Orontes R., and further E the ground rises again to the plateau of the Syrian Desert which extends NE to Euphrates R. Agric. land covers *c.* 3m. hectares, of which *c.* 540,000 hectares are irrigated. Chief crops are wheat, barley, olives, sugar beet, citrus fruit, cotton. Minerals inc. some phosphate, gypsum, bitumen, oil and natural gas. Industries inc. manu. food products, textiles, sugar, leather, tobacco, soap and cement. Pop. (1976E) 8.3m.

Syros Greece. Island in the Cyclades group in the Aegean Sea. Area, 33 sq. m. (85 sq. km.). Chief town Syros. Mainly mountainous, producing grain, fruit and wine. Pop. (1971E) 19,000.

Syzran, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Kuibyshev region, sit. 500 m. (800 km.) SE of Moscow on Volga R. Industries inc. oil refining; manu. machinery, building materials and clothing. Important as a R. port and railway centre, handling grain and oil. Pop. (1974E) 187,000.

Szczecin Szczecin, Poland. Cap. of province in extreme NW, sit. 17 m. (27 km.) from mouth of Oder R. Industries inc. shipbuilding; manu. synthetic fibres, paper, fertilizers and cement. Port with access to the Baltic Sea. Pop. (1978E) 381,000.

Szechwan (Sichnan) China. Province of S central China. Area, 222,000 sq. m. (574,980 sq. km.). Cap. Chengtu. The most populous province with density reaching 1,000 persons per sq. m. (386 per sq. km.) in the fertile Red Basin. Mountainous, rising to the Tibetan plateau in W. Drained by Yangtse R. Chief products are rice, maize, sugarcane, beans and tobacco. The chief export is tung oil. Chief towns Chengtu and Chungking. Pop. (1970E) 70m.

Szeged Csongrád, Hungary. Town sit. 100 m. (160 km.) SSE of Budapest near confluence of Rs. Tisza and Maros. Commercial centre for an agric. area. Industries inc. flour milling, brewing and sawmilling; manu. textiles, footwear and tobacco products. Pop. (1978E) 175,741.

Székesfehérvár Fejér, Hungary. Cap. of county sit. 37 m. (59 km.) SW of Budapest. Market town trading in wine and tobacco. Industries inc. aluminium processing and footwear manu. Pop. (1978E) 102,048.

Szekszard Tolna, Hungary. Market town 80 m. (128 km.) SSW of Budapest. County cap. Industries inc. making red wine, distilling alcohol, making bricks. Pop. (1970C) 24,000.

Szolnok Szolnok, Hungary. Cap. of county sit. 50 m. (80 km.) ESE of Budapest, at confluence of Rs. Tisza and Zagyra. Industries inc. flour milling, sawmilling and brickmaking. Railway junction and R. port. Pop. (1978E) 75,658.

Szombathely Vas, Hungary. Cap. of county in W Hungary near Austrian frontier sit. in a fruit-growing region. Industries inc. sawmilling, flour milling, textiles and agric. engineering. Pop. (1978E) 81,363.

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Tabar Islands New Ireland, Bismarck Archipelago, South West Pacific. A single volcanic island and scattered coral islets, rising to 1,500 ft. (457 metres) a.s.l.

Tabasco Mexico. State in SE sit. on the Gulf of Campeche and bordered by Guatemala. Area, 9,522 sq. m. (24,661 sq. km.). Mainly flat with semi-tropical forest and many swamps and lagoons. Livestock raising is a major occupation and crops inc. cacao, rice, sugar, coffee and tobacco. Oil and natural gas are found. Cap. Villa Hermosa, sit. 425 m. (680 km.) ESE of Mexico City. Pop. (1970C) 768,387.

Tabiteuea Gilbert Islands, Pacific Ocean. The largest island of the group, guarded by a 50 m. (80 km.) long reef. Exports inc. copra.

Table Mountain Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. A flat-topped mountain overlooking Cape Town and Table Bay, 3,567 ft. (1,087 metres) a.s.l. It is frequently covered with a white cloud called 'The Table Cloth'. A cable railway runs from Cape Town to the summit, Maclear's Beacon.

Tabligbo Togo. Village 25 m. (40 km.) N of Anécho near Benin border. An agric. experimental station is sit. here and products inc. palm oil and kernels.

Tabora Tabora, Tanzania. Cap. of region in W centre sit. at 3,900 ft. (1,189 metres) a.s.l. A railway junction and agric. market. Trades in groundnuts, cotton and millet. Pop. (1972E) 24,500.

Tabriz Eastern Azerbáiján, Iran. Cap. of province and third largest town of Iran, sit. in NW and to N of the volcanic Kuh-e-Sahand, at 4,400 ft. (1,341 metres) a.s.l. Industrial centre of an agric. region and noted for carpets. Other manu. are textiles, leather and soap. Agric. products inc. almonds and dried fruit. Pop. (1976C) 598,576.

Táchira Venezuela. An inland state bordering on Colombia. Area, 4,285 sq. m. (11,098 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous, traversed by the Sierra Nevada de Mérida; with the Maracaibo lowlands in the NW. It is the principal coffee growing area of the country. Other crops inc. cereals, sugar, fruit, vegetables and tobacco. Cattle raising and forestry are also important. There are deposits of gold, coal, petroleum, copper and sulphur. Cap. San Cristóbal. Pop. (1971C) 511,346.

Tacna Tacna, Peru. Cap. of dept. in extreme S sit. on Tacna R. Products inc. tobacco, cotton, sugar-cane and sulphur. Pop. (1970E) 33,821.

Tacoma Washington, U.S.A. City and port in W centre of state sit. on Commencement Bay in Puget Sound. One of the major ports on the Pacific coast with exports inc. timber, flour, grain, copper, phosphates and explosives. Industries inc. railway work-shops, sawmilling, copper-smelting, boatbuilding and the manu. of chemicals, food products and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 154,581.

Tacuarembó Uruguay. Dept. sit. in N and bordered by Río Negro in S. Area, 8,114 sq. m. (21,015 sq. km.). Cap. Tacuarembó. Mainly agric. producing cattle, sheep, cereals and vegetables. An important hydroelectric plant is sit. at Rincón del Bonete on Río Negro. Pop. (1975E) 84,829.

Tadoussac Quebec, Canada. Village sit. near confluence of Rs. Saguenay and St. Lawrence, and 28 m. (45 km.) NNW of Rivière du Loup. The earliest European settlement in Canada was probably sit. here.

Tadzhikistan U.S.S.R. Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic was formed from those regions of Bokhara and Turkestan where the pop. consisted mainly of Tadzhiks. It was admitted as a constituent rep. of the Soviet Union in 1929. Area, 55,240 sq.

m. (143,100 sq. km.). Cap. Dushanbe. Horticulture and cattle breeding are important as well as other farming. There are rich deposits of brown coal, lead and zinc. Oil is found in N of the Rep. Other minerals found are asbestos, mica, corundum and emery, lapis lazuli, potassium salts and sulphur. Pop. (1978E) 3.7m.

Taegu South Korea. Town 55 m. (88 km.) NNW of Pusan. Products inc. grain, fruit, tobacco and textiles. Pop. (1975E) 1.3m.

Taganrog Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Port sit. on Gulf of Taganrog in the Sea of Azov. An important industrial centre manu. iron and steel goods inc. agric. machinery, aircraft, boilers, machine tools and hydraulic presses. There are three harbours exporting coal and grain. Pop. (1972E) 265,000.

Tagus River Spain/Portugal. Rises in Teruel, E Spain *c.* 15 m. (24 km.) WSW of Albarracín and flows *c.* 600 m. (960 km.) generally SW through mountainous country to the central plateau, then W past Aranjuez, Toledo and Talavera de la Reina into Estremadura, where its course widens into long Ls., and on to the Portuguese frontier which it forms (E to W) for *c.* 30 m. (48 km.). It turns SW past Abrantes and Santarém to Vila Franca, and below forms an estuary which narrows again to a channel, with Lisbon on the N shore before entering the Atlantic. Its course flows through many deep mountain gorges. The R. is used for power. Chief tribs. Jarama, Tajuña, Alberche, Tiétar, Alagón, Guadiela and Almonte Rs.

Tahaa Leeward Islands, French Polynesia. A mountainous volcanic island sit. N of Raiatea. The highest peak is Mount Ohiri, 1,936 ft. (590 metres) a.s.l. Pop. (1971E) 3,359.

Tahiti French Polynesia, South Pacific Ocean. The largest and most important of the Windward Islands. Area, 402 sq. m. (1,042 sq. km.). Cap. Papeete. Generally mountainous in the interior with extinct volcanoes, and having a fertile coastal belt. Exports inc. copra, phosphates, pearl shell and vanilla. Pop. (1970C) 84,552.

Taichung Taiwan. Town 85 m. (136 km.) SW of Taipei. Centre of an agric. district producing sugar-cane, rice and jute. Pop. (1970E) 449,000.

Taimyr U.S.S.R. (i) Peninsula extending NE into Arctic Ocean from the central Siberian plateau, bounded W by Yenisei and E by Khatanga Rs., and inc. L. Taimyr on Taimyr R. Extends N to Cape Chelyuskin. Tundra area. (ii) Taimyr National Area, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Rep., N section of Krasnoyarsk Territory extending to Arctic coast across the Taimyr Peninsula. Area, 316,700 sq. m. (820,253 sq. km.). Capital Dudinka. Tundra and forest area within the Arctic Circle. Main occupations nomadic reindeer herding, hunting, fishing and some mining (at Norilsk). Pop. (1970E) 38,000.

Tain Scotland. Highland Region. Town in NE sit. on S shore of Dornoch Firth. 4 m. (6 km.) to SE are the ruins of Fearn Abbey. Pop. (1973E) 1,699.

Tainan Taiwan. Town sit. in SW. Industries inc. iron and aluminium works and rice and sugar mills. Manu. inc. plastics, electrical appliances. Pop. (1970E) 476,000.

Taipa Islands Macao. Two islands sit. 4 m. (6 km.) SSE of Macao peninsula. Taipa port is sit. on SW coast of the larger island. The main occupation is fishing.

Taipei Taiwan. Cap. of Taiwan sit. in extreme N on Tanshui R. Industries inc. coalmining in the vicinity, and tea and rice processing. Pop. (1975E) 2m.

Taitung Taiwan. Port 55 m. (88 km.) E of Kaohiung on E coast. Industries inc. cotton ginning, sugar milling and the production of coffee and cacao. Pop. (1970E) 9,000.

Taiwan East Asia. Island off SE coast of China across Formosa Strait. Area, 13,982 sq. m. (35,980 sq. km.). Together with the Pescadores Island and Quemoy Island it forms the Rep. of China under the Nationalist Party. Chief cities Taipei (cap.), Keelung, Kaohsiung, Hualien, Changhua, Taichung, Tainan. Mountains rise steeply along E coast and slope gradually to W alluvial plain which sup-

ports most of the pop. Highest points Mount Morrison, *c.* 13,500 ft. (4,115 metres) a.s.l., Mount Sylvia and many others over 10,000 ft. (3,048 metres) a.s.l. Tropical climate with typhoons July-September. Drained by Choshui, Tanshui and Lower Tanshui Rs. Thickly forested (E). Agric. land covers 902,614 hectares, of which 525,800 hectares are under paddy. Main crops are rice, bananas, pineapple, sugar-cane, sweet potatoes. Forests cover 2.3m. hectares. Chief products oak, cypress, cedar, camphor and cork. The chief minerals are coal, gold, copper, sulphur, oil and natural gas. Industries are concentrated on W coast and inc. iron and steel, manu. aluminium, shipbuilding, sugar refining, paper making, textiles, manu. cement and fertilizers. Pop. (1973E) 15,570,000.

Taiyuan Shansi, China. Cap. of province in central E sit. on Fen-ho R. An important centre of heavy industry inc. coalmining, iron and steel works and paper mills. Manu. agric. and textile machinery, cement and textiles. Pop. (1975E) 1m.

Ta'iz Ta'iz, Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen. Town 85 m. (136 km.) NW of Aden. Centre of a coffee growing area. Industries inc. cotton weaving, tanning and the manu. of jewellery. Pop. (1970E) 80,000.

Takamatsu Shikoku, Japan. Port and cap. of Kagawa prefecture, sit. 85 m. (136 km.) WSW of Osaka. Manu. pulp and paper, fans, parasols and cotton goods. Exports inc. rice and tobacco. Pop. (1977C) 301,000.

Takaoka Honshū, Japan. Town 165 m. (264 km.) WNW of Tōkyō. Manu. inc. cotton goods and lacquerware. Pop. (1970E) 160,000.

Takatsuki Honshu, Japan. Town 60 m. (96 km.) NW of Tōkyō. Manu. machinery and textiles. Pop. (1977C) 334,000.

Takeo Takeo, Democratic Kampuchea. Town 40 m. (64 km.) S of Pnom Penh. Agric. products inc. rice, lac, sugarcane, pepper and hardwoods. Sericulture is practised.

Takla Makan Sinkiang-Uighur, China. A sandy desert sit. in Tarim Basin and forming part of the Gobi Desert. Tarim R. lies along its N border and Khotan R. traverses it. Uninhabited owing to shifting sand.

Takoradi Ghana. Principal port affiliated with Sekondi, on the Gulf of Guinea. Sit. on the main railway line to Accra and the interior and handling the majority of the overseas trade. Exports inc. gold, diamonds, manganese, timber, cacao, palm oil and kernels. Pop. (1970C) 161,071.

Taku Solomon Islands. An atoll 120 m. (192 km.) NE of Bougainville. Area, 205 acres.

Talara Piura, Peru. Port in NW 55 m. (88 km.) NW of Piura and sit. in NW desert. An important centre for oil with pipelines to the oilfields. Pop. (1972E) 30,000.

Talca Talca, Chile. Cap. of province in S central Chile. Industrial centre of an agric. district producing wine. Manu. matches, paper, footwear, tobacco products and flour. Pop. (1972E) 257,937.

Talcahuano Concepción, Chile. Port in S central Chile sit. on Concepción Bay. A naval station with an excellent harbour, it exports timber, hides and wool, and imports iron ore for its steel industry. Other industries are fishing and fish-canning, flour milling and oil refining. Pop. (1970E) 131,890.

Tallahassee Florida, U.S.A. State cap. in NW of state. Industries inc. wood processing and the manu. of wood and food products. Pop. (1970C) 71,897.

Tallin Estonia, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Estonia and port sit. on S coast of the Gulf of Finland. Ice-breakers keep the port open during most of the winter, and timber, textiles and paper are exported. Industries inc. woodworking, engineering and the manu. of textiles and food products. Pop. (1974E) 392,000.

Tamale Northern Region, Ghana. Cap. of region in NE. Industries inc. cotton milling and shea-nut processing. Trades in cotton, rice and groundnuts. Pop. (1970C) 98,818.

Tamana Gilbert Islands, Pacific Ocean. An atoll. Area, 2 sq. m. (5 sq. km.).

Tamar River Tasmania, Australia. Formed by union of N. and S. Esk Rs. at Launceston, and flows NNW for 40 m. (64 km.) to enter Bass Strait.

Tamar River England. Rises near Morwenstowe in N Cornwall and flows 60 m. (96 km.) SE along county border between Cornwall and Devon, to enter the English Channel by Plymouth Sound. Navigable up to Launceston. The estuary is called the Hamoaze.

Tamatave *see* **Taomasina**

Tamaulipas Mexico. Maritime state in NE sit. on Gulf of Mexico. Area, 30,822 sq. m. (79,829 sq. km.). In the interior there are several small mountain ranges, while the coastal plain has many lagoons. Many Rs. run W to E into the Gulf of Mex. Crops inc. cotton, maize, beans, sugarcane and tobacco, and cattle are raised. Fishing and lumbering are important and oil is found in S. Cap. Ciudad Victoria, sit. 135 m. (216 km.) NW of Tampico. Pop. (1970C) 1,456,858.

Tambov Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Tambov region, sit. 260 m. (416 km.) SE of Moscow on Tsna R. Industrial centre of an agric. district producing grain, potatoes, sugar-beet and sun-flowers. Industries inc. sugar refining, distilling and flour milling and the manu. of machinery, textiles, chemicals and synthetic rubber. Pop. (1974E) 252,000.

Tamil Nadu India. State of SE India formerly called Madras. Bounded E by Indian Ocean along the Coromandel Coast, N by Andhra Pradesh and Kharnataka, E by Kerala, S'by Indian Ocean W of Sri Lanka. Area, 50,331 sq. m. (130,357 sq. km.). Chief cities Madras (cap.), Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchchirappalli, Salem. Coastal plains S and E are watered by Cauvery and Vaigai Rs. Mountainous N and W rising to the S apex of the Deccan plateau. Agric. land covers 6m. hectares, *c.* 2.5 m. of which are irrigated. Main crops are rice, maize, jawar, bajra, pulses, millet, sugar-cane, oilseeds, cotton, tobacco, coffee, tea, rubber and pepper. Forests cover *c.* 8,494 sq. m. (22,000 sq. km.) producing mainly sandalwood. The main industry is cotton textiles, also manu. textile machinery, tanning, engineering, manu. cement and sugar. The main mineral is lignite, mined at Neyveli, also manganese, mica, quartz, feldspar, salt, bauxite and gypsum. Pop. (1971C) 41,103,125.

Tampa Florida, U.S.A. City and port on W coast of state sit. on Tampa Bay. Pop. (1970C) 277,767.

Tampere Häme, Finland. Town in SW. The principal industrial centre of Finland with manu. of railway rolling stock, textiles, wood pulp paper and footwear. Hydroelectric power is obtained from the Tammerkoski rapids sit. between L. Näsi and L. Pyhä. Pop. (1972C) 162,838.

Tampico Tamaulipas, Mexico. Port sit. on Pánuco R. in NE, and 7 m. (11 km.) inland from the Gulf of Mexico. Industries oil refining, fishing and fish-processing, sawmilling and boat-building. Petroleum and petroleum products are exported. Pop. (1970C) 196,100.

Tamworth New South Wales, Australia. Town in NE of state sit. on Peel R. Industries sawmilling and the manu. of furniture. Pop. (1972E) 24,440.

Tamworth Staffordshire, England. Town 13 m. (21 km.) NE of Birmingham sit. on R. Tame. Manu. cars, asbestos and sanitary products, paper, clothing, bricks and tiles. Pop. (1973E) 48,960.

Tana, Lake Ethiopia. Sit. S of Gondar, in NW, at 6,004 ft. (1,830 metres) a.s.l. it is the largest L. in Ethiopia. Area, *c.* 1,200 sq. m. (3,108 sq. km.). Little Abbai R. runs into it in SW and it is drained by Blue Nile R. in SE.

Tananarive *see* **Antananarivo**

Tana River Kenya. Rises in Aberdare Mountains, and flows E and S for *c.* 500 m. (800 km.) to enter Indian Ocean at Kipini.

Tandil Buenos Aires, Argentina. Resort in central E sit. in a dairy-farming area. There are granite quarries in the

vicinity. Some light industry exists. Pop. (1970E) 66,250.

Tanga Tanzania. Port in NE sit. on Indian Ocean. Railway terminus. Exports inc. coffee, sisal and copra. Pop. (1972E) 77,032.

Tanga Islands New Ireland, Bismarck Archipelago, South West Pacific. A group of volcanic, coral islands 35 m. (56 km.) NE of New Ireland. Area, 54 sq. m. (140 sq. km.). The four inhabited islands are Malendok, Boang, Lif and Tefa. The chief product is coconuts.

Tanganyika, Lake East Africa. L. in Great Rift Valley, SW of L. Victoria on the Zaïre–Tanzania frontier, extending over 400 m. (640 km.) NNW to SSE and 15–50 m. (24–80 km.) wide. Fed by Ruzizi and Malagarasi Rs., drained irregularly by Lukuga R., which is often silted up, into Zaïre R. basin. The deepest L. in Africa with steep shores rising to 9,000 ft. (2,743 metres) a.s.l. in N. Chief ports Kigoma (Tanzania), Kalemie (Zaïre), Bujumbura (Burundi).

Tangier Morocco. City 36 m. (58 km.) SW of Gibraltar on N coast. Sea port; commercial, industrial and tourist centre and major port at the entrance to the Mediterranean. Exports citrus fruit. Formerly the centre of the Intern. Zone of Tangier, and a free port. It was incorporated in Morocco in 1959 and its free status abolished, to be restored in 1962. Pop. (1971C) 215,502.

Tanimbar Islands South Moluccas, Indonesia. Group of islands sit. ENE of Timos. Area, 2,172 sq. m. (5,625 sq. km.). Jamdena is the largest island and agric. is the main occupation, copra and sago being produced. Pop. (1975E) 50,000.

Tanta Gharbiya, Egypt. Town 52 m. (83 km.) NNW of Cairo between Rosetta and Damietta branches of Nile. Provincial cap. and rail centre. Industries inc. cotton ginning, cotton seed processing, wool spinning. Burial place of the 13th cent. Moslem Ahmed al-Badawi. Pop. (1974E) 278,300.

Tanzania East Africa. Rep. consisting of Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Pemba, on E coast of Africa, bounded NE by Kenya, N by L. Victoria and Uganda, NW by Rwanda and Burundi, W by L. Tanganyika, SW by Zambia and Malawi, S by Mozambique. Area, 363,708 sq. m. (942,004 sq. km.). Chief cities Dar es Salaam, Dodoma (cap.), Tabora, Kigoma, Mwanza, Lindi, Tanga. The mainland is plateau bounded N and W by highland and E by a coastal plain. The mountains rise N to Kilimanjaro, 19,455 ft. (5,930 metres) a.s.l. and Meru. The central plateau is drained by Ugalla R. into L. Tanganyika, and by Great Ruaha and Rufiji Rs., into the Indian Ocean. The highlands are more fertile than the plateau, which is arid with bush-veld vegetation. The agric. uplands produce coffee, cotton, sisal, tobacco and oil seeds. Stockfarming is important. The chief minerals are gold, diamonds, tin and salt. Zanzibar and Pemba are both coral islands with very fertile soil. On Pemba the main crop is cloves; on Zanzibar, coconuts and some cloves, fruit and tobacco. Chief subsistence crops throughout the rep. are millet (Tanganyika), rice (Zanzibar), pulses, maize and sorghum. The chief industries are lumbering, fishing, processing food products. Pop. (1978C) 17,551,925.

Taomasina Madagascar. Town and port sit. 140 m. (224 km.) ENE of Antananarivo. Exports inc. sugar, rice and coffee. Pop. (1977E) 55,000.

Taormina Sicilia, Italy. Resort 27 m. (43 km.) SSW of Messina sit. on E coast. Pop. (1971E) 11,000.

Taoyuan Taiwan. Town 13 m. (21 km.) WSW of Taipei. Agric. products inc. rice, tea, sugar-cane, ramie and livestock.

Tapajoz River Brazil. Formed by union of Arinos and Juruena Rs. E of the Serra do Norte in NW Mato Grosso, flows *c.* 900 m. (1,440 km.) N through the Capoeiras and Chacorão Falls, then NE past Bacabal, Aveiro and Belterra to enter Amazon R. at Santarém. Main tribs. Jamanxim and Teles Pires (or São Manuel) Rs.

Tapti River India. Rises near Betul in S Madhya Pradesh and flows 440 m. (704 km.) generally W into Maharashtra and Gujarat, to enter the Gulf of Cambay below Surat.

Taranaki North Island, New Zealand. Province in SW devoted to agric. and pastoral farming. Area, 3,750 sq. m. (9,712 sq. km.). Cap. and port New Plymouth. Pop. (1972E) 101,200.

Taranto Puglia, Italy. Cap. of Ionio province and port sit. on Gulf of Taranto. A naval base with shipyards. Industries oil refining, oyster and mussel fishing and the manu. of furniture and glass. Pop. (1971E) 236,500.

Tarapacá Chile. Province in N bordering on Peru and Bolivia. Area, 21,346 sq. m. (55,287 sq. km.). The Andes in E give way to the Atacama Desert in W coastal plain. Nitrates are found in the Atacama and other mineral deposits inc. iodine, copper, sulphur, borax and salt. There are guano deposits on the coast. The chief Rs. are Lluta and Azapa and limited agric. is possible in their valleys. Crops inc. cotton, corn and fruit. Cap. Iquique. Pop. (1972E) 204,745.

Tarascon Bouches-du-Rhône, France. Town sit. 13 m. (21 km.) SW of Avignon on Rhône R. opposite Beaucaire. Manu. furniture and textiles. Trades in olive oil, fruit and vegetables. Pop. (1968C) 10,857.

Tarawa Gilbert Islands, Pacific Ocean. Cap. of a group of islets encircling a lagoon. Exports inc. mother-of-pearl and copra. Pop. (1973E) 17,188.

Tarbes Hautes-Pyrénées, France. Cap. of dept. in SW sit. on Adour R. Noted for horses, and has a school of artillery. Manu. armaments, furniture, footwear and harness. Pop. (1975C) 57,765.

Taree New South Wales, Australia. Town 85 m. (136 km.) NE of Newcastle on Manning R. Manu. dairy products. Pop. (1972E) 11,650.

Târgu-Mureş Mureş, Romania. Town 60 m. (96 km.) ESE of Cluj on Mureş R. District cap. and trading centre for timber, sugar and oil. Industries inc. engineering. Pop. (1972E) 106,159.

Tarifa Cádiz, Spain. Port sit. on Strait of Gibraltar. Industries fishing and fish canning esp. anchovies. Trades in cereals and oranges.

Tarija Tarija, Bolivia. Cap. of dept. in SE sit. in basin of Guadalquivir R. A market town trading in agric. produce. Pop. (1970E) 35,700.

Tarim Basin Sinkiang-Uighur, China. Depression in centre of the province surrounded by the Tien Shan mountains to NW and N, the Qurug Tagh and Altyn Tagh to E, the Kunlun Shan to S. Area, 700 m. (1,120 km.) E to W, 200–300 m. (320–480 km.) N to S. Mainly a sandy waste which receives enough water from surrounding hills to feed Tarim R. and a number of oases, but the streams drain into the sand towards the E.

Tarn France. Dept. in S sit. with the Massif Central on E and the Aquitaine Basin on W. Area, 2,232 sq. m. (5,780 sq. km.). Hilly in E and SE rising to 4,134 ft. (1,260 metres) a.s.l. in the Monts de Lacaune. The principal Rs. are Tarn and Agout. Agric. products inc. cereals, vines, and vegetables and cattle and sheep are raised. Coal, zinc and iron are mined. Cap. Albi. Pop. (1975C) 338,024.

Tarn-et-Garonne France. Dept in SE. Area, 1,440 sq. m. (3,731 sq. km.). Mainly an alluvial plain formed by Rs. Garonne, Tarn and Aveyron. Principally agric. producing cereals, wine, fruit and truffles. Cap. Montauban. Pop. (1975C) 183,314.

Tarnów Kraków, Poland. Town 48 m. (77 km.) E of Kraków sit. on Biala R. Manu. agric. machinery and glass. Pop. (1970E) 85,500.

Tarn River France. Rises on Mont Lozère in the Cévennes and flows W for 234 m. (374 km.) to join Garonne R. below Moissac.

Tarquinia Lazio, Italy. Town 45 m. (72 km.) NW of Rome sit. near mouth of Marta R. Manu. cement, pottery, paper and matches. Etruscan ruins are sit. to SE. Pop. (1970E) 12,250.

Tarragona Spain. (i) Province in NE bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. Area, 2,426 sq. m. (6,283 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous with a coastal plain containing Ebro R. delta. Agric. products inc. wine, olive oil, fruit, cereals, almonds and hemp. Silver, copper, lead and marble are found. Pop. (1970C) 431,961. (ii)

Cap. of province of same name, and port, sit. on NE coast. Manu. pharmaceutical goods, electrical equipment, wine and Chartreuse liqueur. Pop. (1970C) 78,238.

Tarrasa Barcelona, Spain. Town 13 m. (21 km.) NNW of Barcelona. Manu. textile machinery, textiles, fertilizers and dyes. Trades in agric. produce, wine and oil. Pop. (1970C) 138,697.

Tarsus Içel, Turkey. Town 22 m. (35 km.) W of Adana. Trades in cereals and fruit. Pop. (1970C) 78,033.

Tartar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Area, 26,250 sq. m. (67,987 sq. km.). Constituted as an Autonomous Rep. 1920. Cap. Kazan, 450 m. (720 km.) E of Moscow. Chief industries are engineering, oil and chemicals, while timber, building materials, textiles, clothing and food are also expanding. 3.7m. hectares are under crops. Pop. (1972E) 3,202,000.

Tartous Lattakia, Syria. Town 40 m. (64 km.) S of Lattakia sit. on the Mediterranean. The main occupations are fishing and agric. Crops inc. cotton, cereals, olives and fruit. Pop. (1970E) 30,000.

Tartu Estonia, U.S.S.R. Town sit. to W of L. Chudskoye and on Ema R. Manu. agric. machinery, metal and food products, textiles, cigars and cigarettes. Pop. (1972E) 94,000.

Tashkent Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. City in E Uzbekistan on Kazakhstan border, in an oasis on Chirchik R. Regional cap. and trading centre on important routes. Centre of an irrigated area producing fruit, cotton, rice and tobacco. Industries inc. manu. textiles, flour, oils, agric. and textile machinery, fertilizers. Pop. (1974E) 1,552,000.

Tasmania Australia. State of SE Australia consisting of an island off the S coast of Victoria. Area, 26,383 sq. m. (68,332 sq. km.). Chief cities, Hobart (cap.), Launceston. The State of Tasmania inc. the Furneaux Islands (NE), King Island and Hunter Island (NW) and Bruny Island (SE). Rugged highland rising to Mount Ossa (W), 5,305 ft. (1,617 metres) a.s.l., and Legges Tor (E), 5,160 ft. (1,573 metres) a.s.l., and divided by ravines, precip. and mountain Ls. The N coast has undulating hill country and there are some fertile valleys and coastal strips. Agric. land occupies 6.5m. acres, of which only 424,000 acres are under crops. Sheep and dairy farming are the main occupations, with some arable farms producing barley, apples, hops, oats, hay, wheat and peas. Forests are extensive, producing timber for building and pulp. The chief minerals are iron, coal, zinc, copper, lead, gold and silver. The main industries are mining and refining metals, lumbering, sawmilling and paper making, food processing; most industries are powered by hydroelectricity. Pop. (1971C) 390,413.

Tasman Island Solomon Islands. An atoll 250 m. (400 km.) ENE of Bougainville.

Tasman Sea Australia. A branch of the Pacific Ocean sit. between Australia and Tasmania in W and New Zealand in E.

Tatabánya Komárom, Hungary. Cap. of county 30 m. (48 km.) W of Budapest. Centre of a lignite-mining district. Manu. bricks. Pop. (1978E) 74,349.

Tatra Mountains Poland/Czechoslovakia. The High Tatra are part of the Carpathians, extending in an arc W to E along the Czech./Polish frontier NE of Ružomberok, rising to Gerlachovka, 8,737 ft. (2,663 metres) a.s.l. The Low Tatra lie S of them, across upper Vah R. and rise to Djumbir, 6,709 ft. (2,045 metres) a.s.l.

Tatung North Shansi, China. Town 175 m. (280 km.) W of Peking. Industries are coalmining, railway engineering, and the manu. of mining machinery, chemicals and cement. Pop. (1975E) 243,000.

Ta'u Island American Samoa. Sit. 70 m. (112 km.) E of Tutuila. Area, 17 sq. m. (44 sq. km.). Cone-shaped with steep forested slopes rising to 3,056 ft. (931 metres) a.s.l.

Taunton Somerset, England. Town in SW sit. on R. Tone. Manu. textile and leather goods, gloves, aeronautical instruments and cider. Pop. (1973E) 37,570.

Taunton Massachusetts, U.S.A. City sit. 31 m. (50 km.) S of Boston on Taunton R. Manu. machinery, textiles, plastics, pottery and jewellery. Pop. (1973E) 43,736.

Taunus Federal Republic of Germany. Hills extending E from Rhine R. between Main and Lahn Rs., rising to Great Feldberg, 2,886 ft. (880 metres) a.s.l. Well-wooded, with vineyards and orchards on the S slopes. Tourist area with spas inc. Wiesbaden, Nauheim, Homburg.

Taupo, Lake North Island, New Zealand. L. sit. in centre in a volcanic area of hot springs. Area, 234 sq. m. (606 sq. km.). It is the source of the Waikato R.

Tauranga North Island, New Zealand. Port 100 m. (160 km.) SE of Auckland sit. on the Bay of Plenty. Centre of an agric. area noted for citrus fruits and exporting dairy produce, meat and timber. Pop. (1973E) 44,400.

Taurus Mountains Turkey. Mountain system forming S and SE edge of the Anatolian plateau and extending parallel to the Mediterranean coast W to E as far as Seyhan R. basin. Divided into the Lycian Taurus, from W coast to the Gulf of Antalya, and the Cilician Taurus from the Gulf to the Syehan basin.

Taveuni Fiji, South West Pacific. A volcanic island sit. opposite Vanua Levu across the Somosomo Strait. Area, 168 sq. m. (435 sq. km.). Mountainous, rising to 4,072 ft. (1,241 metres) a.s.l. The main products are copra, cattle and coffee. The chief town is Waiyevo. Pop. (1971E) 9,000.

Tavistock Devon, England. Town 12 m. (19 km.) N of Plymouth sit. on the R. Tavy. An agric. centre with manu. of agric. implements and chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 6,600.

Tavoy Tenasserim, Burma. Port 175 m. (280 km.) S of Moulmein sit. on Tavoy R. estuary, in a rice-producing area with tin, wolfram and iron mines. Pop. (1970E) 53,094.

Tavoy Island Mergui Archipelago, Burma. Sit. in the Andaman Sea 238 m. (381 km.) S of Moulmein. Mountainous, rising to 2,254 ft. (687 metres) a.s.l.

Taw River England. Rises near Yes Tor on Dartmoor, Devon, and flows 50 m. (80 km.) NE then NW to enter the Bristol Channel by an estuary below Barnstaple.

Tayport Scotland. Fife Region. Town 8 m. (13 km.) SE of Dundee across Firth of Tay, on S bank of mouth. Small port and resort. Pop. (1977E) 2,840.

Tay River Scotland. Rises in headstreams on Ben Lui on the Argyll/Perth border and flows 118 m. (189 km.) NE through L. Tay, past Aberfeldy to Ballinluig, where it turns SE to the Strathmore valley then SW to Perth and SE again to form Firth of Tay estuary into the North Sea. Main tribs. Tummel and Earn Rs. Noted for salmon.

Taza Fez, Morocco. Town 55 m. (88 km.) ENE of Fez sit. on a pass between the Rif Mountains in N and the Middle Atlas in S. 1,800 ft. (549 metres) a.s.l. Manu. inc. carpets, footwear and building materials. Pop. (1971E) 55,257.

Tbilisi Georgia, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Georgian Soviet Socialist Rep. sit. on Kura R. A commercial and transportation centre with engineering and woodworking industries. Also manu. textile machinery, machine tools, electrical equipment, textiles and food products. Many anc. buildings still exist and the hot sulphur springs in the vicinity make it a spa. Pop. (1974E) 984,000.

Tczew Gdańsk, Poland. Town 19 m. (30 km.) SSE of Gdańsk sit. on Vistula R. Manu. agric. machinery, bricks and beer. Industries inc. railway engineering and sugar refining. Pop. (1973E) 43,000.

Te-au-o-tu Cook Islands, New Zealand. An atoll 124 m. (198 km.) NE of Rarotonga which comprises two islets. The one to E is Te-au-o-tu, W one is Manuae. Copra is grown.

Tebessa Algeria. Town in NE sit. in the E Saharan Atlas Mountains. Manu. carpets. Phosphates are mined in the area. Pop. (1975E) 41,000.

Teddington Greater London, England. District of Twickenham on Thames R. at limit of tidal flow upstream, and *c.* 10 m.

(16 km.) SW of central London. Mainly residential.

Tees River England. Rises on Cross Fell, Cumbria, and flows 80 m. (128 km.) SE down the Cumbria/Durham border and across Durham to the N Yorkshire border which it forms (E) as far as Yarm, turning NE past Thornaby and Stockton to enter the North Sea by an estuary below Middlesbrough. Its lower course lies through a heavily industrialized area.

Teesside Cleveland, England. Area surrounding estuary of Tees R. Formed in 1967 and became part of Cleveland in 1974. Industries inc. chemicals, iron and steel, engineering, shipbuilding. Chief towns, Stockton, Thornaby, Middlesbrough, Billingham.

Tegucigalpa Francisco Morazán, Honduras. Cap. of Rep. and dept. sit. on Choluteca R. in SW. Manu. textiles, clothing, food products, soap and building materials. Gold and silver have been mined since the 16th cent. Pop. (1971E) 243,570.

Tehrán Iran, (i) Province of N Iran bounded N by the Alburz Mountains. Area, 13,700 sq. m. (35,483 sq. km.). Fertile in N, watered from the slopes of the Alburz, producing cereals, fruit, vines and livestock. Pop. (1972E) 4,950,394. (ii) City at foot of the Alburz range. Cap. and provincial cap., communications centre. Rebuilt by Riza Shah from 1925. Industries inc. chemicals, textiles, carpet making, tanning, glass making. The Pahlevi palace is on the outskirts. Pop. (1976C) 4,496,159.

Tehuacán Puebla, Mexico. Town 65 m. (104 km.) SE of Puebla. Noted for mineral springs. Manu. textiles, chemicals and agric. products. Pop. (1970E) 32,000.

Tehuantepec, Isthmus of Mexico. Sit. in S between the Gulf of Campeche, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, in N and the Gulf of Tehuantepec on the Pacific Ocean in S. There are important oilfields near the port of Coatzacoalcos in N.

Teignmouth Devon, England. Resort sit. at mouth of R. Teign, and 12 m. (19 km.) S of Exeter. Pop. (1973E) 13,220.

Teign River England. Rises near Chagford on Dartmoor and flows SE for 30 m. (48 km.) to enter English Channel at Teignmouth.

Tekirdağ Tekirdağ, Turkey. Port sit. 75 m. (120 km.) W of Istanbul. The commercial centre of an area producing grain, flax and linseed. Pop. (1970C) 35,387.

Tel Aviv-Jaffa Israel. Town in central W sit. on the Mediterranean coast. The principal industrial and cultural centre of Israel with very varied industries. Manu. inc. chemicals, textiles, metal and food products. Pop. (1972E) 362,900.

Telford Salop, England. New town sit. 9 m. (14 km.) W of the Wolverhampton–Birmingham urban complex. Established in 1968 to incorporate Dawley, Wellington and Oakengates as an overspill area for the Birmingham conurbation. Industries inc. engineering, metalworking and mining. Pop. (1978E) 100,000.

Tema Ghana. Port 17 m. (27 km.) ENE of Accra. Industries inc. oil refining and fishing. Pop. (1970E) 59,000.

Témbi Gorge Thessaly, Greece. Otherwise spelt Tempe; deep valley of Piniós R. flowing E to Aegean Sea between Mount Olympus (N) and Mount Ossa (S).

Tempe Arizona, U.S.A. City 8 m. (13 km.) E of Phoenix sit. on Salt R. A commercial centre. Pop. (1970C) 62,907.

Temple Texas, U.S.A. City 113 m. (181 km.) S of Fort Worth. Centre of an agric. area with manu. of furniture, footwear and cottonseed oil. Pop. (1970C) 33,341.

Temuco Cautín, Chile. Cap. of province in S central Chile sit. on Cautín R. Centre of an agric. region producing timber, cereals and apples. Pop. (1970E) 110,335.

Tena Napo, Ecuador. Town 70 m. (112 km.) SE of Quito on E slopes of the Andes. Trades in timber, livestock and fruit. Pop. (1972E) 1,672.

Tenasserim Lower Burma, Burma. A region in S sit. E of the Bay of Bengal and

extending from Moulmein, the cap., in N to Victoria Point in S. Area, 31,588 sq. m. (81,813 sq. km.). The chief products are rice, tin, tungsten and teak.

Tenasserim River Burma. Rises in the Tenasserim range in S Burma, on the narrow coastal strip at the head of the Malay Arch. Flows 250 m. (400 km.) S to Tenasserim, then NW to enter the Andaman Sea by a long estuary.

Tenby Dyfed, Wales. Resort 9 m. (14 km.) E of Pembroke sit. on a promontory in Camarthen Bay. Pop. (1973E) 4,930.

Tenerife Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands. The largest island sit. between Gomera in W and Gran Canaria in E. Area, 780 sq. m. (2,200 sq. km.). The volcanic Pico de Teide rises to 12,172 ft. (3,710 metres) a.s.l. Very fertile, producing fruit and vegetables, esp. tomatoes. Cap. Santa Cruz. Pop. (1970E) 500,381.

Tennessee U.S.A. State of SE, bounded E by North Carolina, S by Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, W by Arkansas and Missouri, N by Kentucky, NE by Virginia. Area, 42,244 sq. m. (109,412 sq. km.). Chief cities Nashville (cap.), Memphis, Knoxville, Chattanooga. Mountainous (E), levelling to the Cumberland plateau and a central basin with surrounding uplands; in W is plateau sloping gradually to Mississippi R., the W boundary. Drained N into Ohio R. by Tennessee and Cumberland Rs. Farmland covers *c.* 15.5m. acres, mainly producing beef cattle, dairy cattle, cotton, tobacco, maize, oats, wheat. Forests cover *c.* 52% of the state. Chief minerals are coal, from fields covering 5,000 sq. m. (12,950 sq. km.), zinc, ball clay, pyrites, phosphate rock, marble, copper. The most important industries are chemicals, textiles (synthetic fabrics), iron and steel, manu. food products, sawmilling. Pop. (1970C) 3,923,687.

Tennessee River U.S.A. Rises in headstreams from the Appalachians which join E of Knoxville, Tennessee and flow 652 m. (1,043 km.) in a deep southward bend through Tennessee, past Chattanooga into N Alabama, past Decatur and Sheffield and back to the Tennessee border where it joins NW Alabama and NE Mississippi. Then N through Kentucky L. into W Kentucky and on to enter Ohio R. above Paducah on the Kentucky/Illinois border.

Tepelenë Albania. Town 30 m. (48 km.) ESE of Valona on Vijosë R. Coal and iron are found in the vicinity.

Tepic Nayarit, Mexico. State cap. 120 m. (192 km.) NW of Guadalajara sit. beneath the extinct volcano Sangangüey, 7,716 ft. (2,352 metres) a.s.l. Centre of an agric. area with cotton spinning, Sugar refining and rice milling. Pop. (1970E) 94,000.

Teplice Czechoslovakia. Town and spa in NW 10 m. (16 km.) W of Ústi-nad-Labem. Manu. paper, glass, pottery and textiles. Pop. (1970C) 53,000.

Teramo Abruzzi e Molise, Italy. Cap. of Teramo province in S central Italy sit. on Tordino R. Manu. inc. textiles and food products. Pop. (1970E) 48,000.

Terceira Azores, Atlantic Ocean. A mountainous volcanic island 25 m. (40 km.) ENE of São Jorge. Area, 153 sq. m. (396 sq. km.). Mainly agric. producing cattle, cereals, fruit and wine. The chief town and port is Angra do Heroísmo. Pop. (1970C) 65,500.

Terek River U.S.S.R. Rises in glaciers near Mount Kazbek, Georgia, and flows 382 m. (611 km.) through the Daryal Pass to Nalchik, then E to enter the Caspian Sea by a delta 70 m. (112 km.) wide. Used for irrigation, esp. for rice on its lower course.

Teresina Piauí, Brazil. State cap in NE sit. on Parnaíba R. Centre of an agric. area producing rice, cotton and cattle. Manu. textiles and soap. Pop. (1975E) 290,268.

Terni Umbria, Italy. Cap. of Terni province in central Italy sit. on Nera R. An industrial centre with important steelworks and iron foundries. Manu. inc. locomotives, armaments, chemicals and textiles. Pop. (1971C) 107,107.

Ternopol Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Ternopol region 76 m. (120 km.) ESE of Lvov sit. on Seret R. Manu. agric.

machinery, cement and food products, esp. sugar refining. Pop. (1970E) 1,153,000.

Terracina Lazio, Italy. Port and resort 60 m. (96 km.) SE of Rome sit. on the Gulf of Gaeta. Pop. (1971E) 33,500.

Terre Haute Indiana, U.S.A. City sit. 70 m. (112 km.) WSW of Indianapolis on Wabash R. Manu. bricks, tiles, glass, plastics and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 70,286.

Teruel Spain. (i) A province in central E. Area, 5,713 sq. m. (14,797 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous rising to 6,568 ft. (2,002 metres) a.s.l. in the Sierra de Jabalambre. The chief Rs. are Guadalaviar, the Guadaloupe and the Jiloca. Agric. products inc. cereals, fruit, olive oil and wine. Pop. (1970C) 170,284. (ii) Cap. of province of same name in central E sit. on Turia R. Manu. tiles and soap. Tourism is increasing. Pop. (1970E) 21,638.

Teton Range Wyoming, U.S.A. A range of the Rocky Mountains sit. to S of Yellowstone National Park. Forms part of the Grand Teton National Park, the highest peak being Grand Teton, 13,766 ft. (4,196 metres) a.s.l.

Tettenhall West Midlands, England. Town 2 m. (3 km.) WNW of Wolverhampton. Mainly residential.

Tetuán Tetuán, Morocco. Cap. of province 40 m. (64 km.) SE of Tangier sit. 6 m. (10 km.) from the Mediterranean coast. Manu. textiles, tiles, leather and soap. Pop. (1971C) 796,278.

Tewkesbury Gloucestershire, England. Town 10 m. (16 km.) NE of Gloucester sit. at confluence of Rs. Severn and Warwickshire Avon. An agric. centre and market town. Tourism is important. Pop. (1973E) 9,210.

Texarkana Texas/Arkansas, U.S.A. Town sit. astride the border near Red R. Manu. textiles, wood and food products, cotton-seed oil and fertilizers. Pop. (1970C) 52,179.

Texas U.S.A. State of S U.S.A. bounded SE by Gulf of Mexico, E by Louisiana, NE by Arkansas, N by Oklahoma, NW by New Mexico, SW and S by Rio Grande forming the Mexican frontier. Area, 267,339 sq. m. (692,408 sq. km.). Chief cities Austin (cap.), Houston, Dallas, San Antonio, Fort Worth, El Paso. The coast is lowland with numerous islands, sand bars and lagoons; inland is prairie which rises to 2,500 ft. (762 metres) a.s.l. in the SW, and beyond that plateau rising (W) to 8,751 ft. (2,667 metres) a.s.l. at S end of the Rocky Mountains. The climate is temperate on the coast, continental on the prairies and cool in the mountains. Drained by Pecos R. into the Rio Grande, Nueces, San Antonio, Colorado, Brazos, Trinity and Sabine Rs. into the Gulf. The N is drained into Mississippi R. by Can. and Red Rs. Mainly a farming state; farms cover *c.* 140m. acres, with soil erosion a serious problem. Chief products are beef cattle, sheep, pigs, cotton, grain and sorghum, pecans, maize and fruit. The most important mineral is oil, also natural gas, lime, salt, sulphur, mercury, helium. The main industries are associated with farming or oil, and inc. oil refining, meat packing, manu. metal products, cotton seed oil, flour and chemical products. Pop. (1970C) 11,196,730.

Texas City Texas, U.S.A. City and port 6 m. (10 km.) NNW of Galveston. Industries inc. oil refining, tin smelting and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 39,908.

Teyateyaneng Teyateyaneng, Lesotho. Town 19 m. (30 km.) NE of Maseru.

Thailand East Asia. Kingdom on mainland of SE Asia extending S along the Malay Peninsula to the N frontier of Peninsular Malaysia. Bounded W by Burma and Indian Ocean, E by Gulf of Thailand, Democratic Kampuchea, E and N by Laos. Area, 198,250 sq. m. (513,468 sq. km.). Chief cities Bangkok (cap.), Thonburi, Chiengmai. Mountainous and forested (N) with parallel ridges extending N to S and Rs. flowing S to form the Menam Chao Phraya R., which waters the extensive alluvial plain of central Thailand. The E is scrubby plateau, the S is hilly, hot and humid, extending along the peninsula with fertile valleys and hills rising to 5,000 ft. (1,524 metres) a.s.l. The chief agric. crop is rice, grown mainly on the central plain over *c.* 18m. acres. About 4.6m. acres are irrigated. Other

crops inc. maize, sugar-cane, coconuts. About 60% of the land area is forest, yielding valuable hardwoods, esp. teak, yang. Mineral deposits are varied, the most important being tin and wolfram. Rubber is grown on the peninsula. Industries are not highly developed, but there is some textile manu. esp. silk, sugar refining, tobacco processing and paper milling. Pop. (1977C) 44,272,693.

Thame Oxfordshire, England. Town 9 m. (14 km.) SW of Aylesbury on R. Thame. Pop. (1973E) 6,040.

Thame River England. Rises in the Chiltern Hills and flows 30 m. (48 km.) W to enter R. Thames 4 m. (6 km.) above Wallingford.

Thames Ditton Surrey, England. Town 12 m. (19 km.) SW of London on R. Thames. Mainly residential. Manu. vehicles. Pop. (1977E) 9,400.

Thames River England. Rises in the Cotswold Hills in SE Gloucestershire and flows *c.* 220 m. (352 km.) first ENE to Oxford, where it is called the Isis R., then SE past Reading and Windsor to London and on E to enter the North Sea by a long estuary between Essex (N) and Kent (S). Navigable by small boats, mainly for pleasure, and as far as London for ocean-going ships. Below Teddington it is controlled by the Port of London Authority. Main tribs. Cherwell, Thame, Colne, Lea, Roding, Kennet and Medway Rs.

Thana Maharashtra, India. Town 20 m. (32 km.) NNE of Bombay. Manu. textiles and matches. Trades in sugar-cane and rice. Pop. (1971C) 170,167.

Thanet, Isle of England. Area of NE Kent separated from the rest by Stour R. dividing into 2 channels, and bounded N and E by the North Sea. Area, 42 sq. m. (109 sq. km.). Chief towns Westgate, Margate, Ramsgate, Broadstairs, all coastal resorts.

Thanjavur Madras, India. Town 180 m. (288 km.) SSW of Madras. Manu. textiles, copperware and jewellery. Pop. (1971C) 140,470.

Thar Desert India/Pakistan. A sandy desert sit. in NW Rajasthan and the adjoining part of Pakistan. Chief town Bikaner, sit. 170 m. (272 km.) NW of Jaipur.

Thasos Kavala, Greece. An island sit. in the N Aegean Sea 63 m. (101 km.) WSW of Alexandroupolis. Area, 154 sq. m. (399 sq. km.). Products inc. olive oil and wine. Pop. (1971E) 13,316.

The Hague *see* **Hague, The**

Thesprotia Greece. A *nome* in N bounded by Albania and the Strait of Corfu. Area, 588 sq. m. (1,515 sq. km.). The principal Rs. are Acheron and Thyamis. Mainly agric. producing barley, corn, olive oil and almonds. Lumbering. Cap. Egoumenitsa. Pop. (1971C) 40,684.

Thessaloníki Macedonia, Greece. (i) A prefecture sit. to N of the Khalkidiki peninsula. Area, 1,375 sq. m. (3,560 sq. km.). Products inc. cereals and vines. Pop. (1971C) 710,352. (ii) Cap. of prefecture of same name and port sit. at head of Gulf of Thessaloníki, and 190 m. (304 km.) NNW of Athens. An industrial and transportation centre and the second town of Greece, it also has important exports of metallic ores, hides and tobacco. Manu. inc. textiles, chemicals, metal products and cigarettes. Pop. (1971C) 345,799.

Thessaly Greece. Region of E Greece comprising the 4 *nomoi* of Karditsa, Larissa, Magnessia and Trikkala. Area, 14,000 sq. m. (36,260 sq. km.). Chief towns Lárisa, Vólos. Mainly agric. area producing cotton, tobacco, wheat, maize. Pop. (1971E) 660,000.

Thetford Norfolk, England. Town in East Anglia sit. at confluence of Rs. Thet and Little Ouse. Industries inc. light engineering. Pop. (1973E) 16,690.

Thetford Mines Quebec, Canada. Town 50 m. (80 km.) S of Quebec. The largest asbestos deposits in the world are in the vicinity giving rise to an important asbestos industry. Pop. (1971E) 22,000.

Thiès Senegal. Town 32 m. (57 km.) ENE of Dakar. Manu. fertilizers from local phosphates. Trades in groundnuts, fruit and rice. Pop. (1976C) 117,000.

Thionville Moselle, France. Town in NE sit. on Moselle R. Manu. iron and steel, chemicals and cement. Pop. (1975C) 44,191.

Thirlmere Cumbria, England. A L. 4 m. (6 km.) SSE of Keswick. It is used as a reservoir for Manchester.

Thirsk North Yorkshire, England. Town 21 m. (34 km.) NNW of York. It has a noted cattle market and racecourse. Pop. (1973E) 2,856.

Thonburi Thailand. Town sit. on Chao Phraya R. opposite Bangkok to which it is joined by 3 bridges. The second town of Thailand with industries inc. rice milling and sawmilling.

Thornaby-on-Tees Cleveland, England. Town 3 m. (5 km.) WSW of Middlesbrough sit. on R. Tees. Industries inc. heavy engineering, iron founding, bridge building and the manu. of wire rope. Pop. (1971C) 22,793.

Thornton Cleveleys Lancashire, England. Resort comprising the towns of Thornton and Cleveleys 6 m. (10 km.) N of Blackpool on the Fylde coast. Pop. (1978E) 27,500.

Thousand Islands Canada/U.S.A. A group of about 1,700 small islands sit. in St. Lawrence R. near E end of L. Ontario.

Thrace Greece. Region of NE Greece comprising the 3 *nomoi* of Evros, Xanthi and Rodopi. Area, 3,520 sq. m. (8,800 sq. km.), bounded N by Bulgaria and E by Turkey. Chief towns Alexandroúpolis, Kamotini, Xanthi. Mainly agric. area, producing cotton, tobacco.

Three Kings Islands New Zealand. An uninhabited group of 3 islands 40 m. (64 km.) WNW of North Island.

Thun Bern, Switzerland. Town sit. on Aar R. 1 m. (1.5 km.) from its exit from L. Thun, and 17 m. (27 km.) SSE of Bern. Manu. metal goods, watches, slates, bricks and clothing. Pop. (1978E) 37,000.

Thun, Lake Bern, Switzerland. A L. in central Switz. 11 m. (18 km.) long, traversed by Aar R., sit. at 1,837 ft. (560 metres) a.s.l.

Thunder Bay *see* **Port Arthur**

Thurgau Switzerland. Canton in NE bordering L. Constance and Rhine R. Area, 388 sq. m. (1,006 sq. km.). A rich agric. area producing cereals and vines. Industries inc. textiles. Cap. Frauenfeld, sit. 21 m. (34 km.) NE of Zürich. Pop. (1978E) 182,300.

Thuringian Forest German Democratic Republic. A wooded range sit. between Rs. Werra and Thuringian Saale. The highest point is Beerberg, 3,222 ft. (982 metres) a.s.l.

Thurles Tipperary, Irish Republic. Town in central S 23 m. (37 km) NNW of Clonmel sit. on Suir R. Industries inc. a sugar-beet refinery, food processing and mineral water factories, and packaging and wool spinning. Pop. (1971C) 6,840.

Thursday Island Queensland, Australia. A small island 15 m. (24 km.) NW of Cape York sit. in Torres Strait. The main industry is pearl fishing. Chief town Port Kennedy. Pop. (1971E) 2,216.

Thurso Caithness, Scotland. Highland Region. Town and port in NE sit. at mouth of Thurso R. on Thurso Bay. 8 m. (13 km.) to the W is Dounreay, an experimental atomic power station. Pop. (1973E) 8,037.

Tianjin *see* **Tientsin**

Tiberias Israel. Town and health resort 33 m. (53 km.) E of Haifa on W shore of the Sea of Galilee sit. at 680 ft. (207 metres) b.s.l. Pop. (1971E) 23,900.

Tiber River Italy. Rises in the Tuscan Apennines above Sansepulero and flows 244 m. (390 km.) S past Perugia to Rome, and on to enter Tyrrhenian Sea by 2 mouths near Ostia; the Fiumara mouth to the S is now silted up and the Fiumicino is made navigable by an artificial channel. Navigable for small ships to Rome, but is prone to rapid flooding.

Tibesti Highlands Chad/Libya. A mountain region within the Sahara. Of volcanic origin with fertile oases growing cereals and dates. The highest point is Emi Koussi, Chad, 11,200 ft. (3,414 metres) a.s.l.

Tibet Central Asia. Autonomous Region of China bounded S by India, Nepál and Bhután, W by India, N by Sinkiang-Uighur Autonomous Region, E by China. Area, *c.* 470,000 sq. m. (*c.* 1,217,300 sq. km.). Chief town, Lhasa (cap.). Mountainous area rising S to the Himalayas, N to the Kunkin range, and crossed E to W by the Tanglha, Aling Kangri and Nyerichen Tanglha ranges. There are numerous mountain Ls., mostly salt, which have no outlet. The climate is very hot for a short summer, very cold for the rest of the year. The economy is based on nomadic stock farming; there is agric. in the upper valleys of the Brahmaputra and Indus Rs. producing cereals, fruit and potatoes. Minerals inc. gold and coal. Industries are chiefly small manu. plants making agric. implements, textiles, cement and paper. Pop. (1970E) 1.3m.

Ticino Switzerland. Canton in SE Switz. sit. on S slopes of the Alps. Area, 1,085 sq. m. (2,811 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous but the valleys produce cereals, fruit, vines and tobacco. The principal Rs. are Ticino and the Maggia. Cap. Bellinzona, sit. 6 m. (10 km.) from the border with Italy. Pop. (1970C) 245,458.

Ticino River Switzerland. Rises in the Lepontine Alps and flows S for 161 m. (258 km.) to enter Po R., Italy, just below Pavia.

Tien Shan Central Asia. Mountain system extending E from the Pamirs N of the Tarim Basin across Sinkiang-Uighur. The highest point is Tengri Khan, 23,620 ft. (7,199 metres) a.s.l.

Tientsin (Tianjin) Hopei, China. Cap. of province and port in NE sit. at junction of Grand Canal and Paiho R. The chief industrial centre in the N and the third largest town in China, it is also an important railway junction. Manu. inc. iron and steel, chemicals, textiles, leather and food products. Pop. (1970E) 4.3m.

Tierra del Fuego Argentina/Chile. An arch. sit. just S of S. America and separated from the mainland by the Strait of Magellan. The W side belongs to Chile and the E to Argentina. The main island, Isla Grande, area, 18,000 sq. m. (46,620 sq. km.), is flat in N with the Andean mountains in S. The principal industries are oil production, sheep farming and lumbering. The chief towns are Punta Arenas, Chile, and Ushuaia, Argentina.

Tigré Ethiopia. Province in N bordering on Eritrea. Area, *c.* 26,000 sq. m. (*c.* 67,340 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous rising to Mount Alaji, 11,279 ft. (3,438 metres) a.s.l. The principal Rs. are Mareb, Takkaze, Tsellari, Ererti, Gheva and Weri. The main occupations are stock rearing, agric. crops inc. cereals, cotton, coffee and vegetables, potash mining and salt extracting. There are gold deposits S of Aksum. Cap. Makale. Pop. (1971E) 2,307,300.

Tigris River South West Asia. Turkey/Syria/Iraq. Rises in Kurdistan, E Turkey, NW of Ergani and flows 1,150 m. (1,840 km.) SE past Diyarbakir to form, briefly, the Syrian border before entering Iraq, where it continues SSE past Mosul and Baghdad to join Euphrates R. at Al Qurnah. It is used extensively for irrigation.

Tijuana Baja California, Mexico. Town and resort 12 m. (19 km.) SE of San Diego, U.S.A., sit. on Tijuana R. and the U.S.A./Mex. border. There are tourist attractions inc. casinos and racecourses. Pop. (1970C) 335,100.

Tilburg Noord-Brabant, Netherlands. Town in central E. An important textile centre and railway junction. Manu. soap. Pop. (1972E) 154,512.

Tillicoultry Scotland. Central Region. Town 8 m. (13 km.) NE of Alloa at the foot of the Ochil Hills. The main industry is woollen milling. Pop. (1973E) 3,963.

Timaru South Island, New Zealand. Port and resort on central E coast. Centre of an agric. district with allied trades. Exports inc. grain, wool and meat. Pop. (1973E) 29,530.

Timbuktu Mali, West Africa. Town in central Mali near N bank of Niger R. Important trading centre on trad. route from N Africa to the Atlantic coast states. Pop. (1975E) 10,500.

Timişoara Timiş, Romania. Cap. of district 260 m. (416 km.) WNW of

Bucharest. Manu. textiles, chemicals and footwear. Pop. (1971E) 195,470.

Timmins Ontario, Canada. Town 130 m. (208 km.) N of Sudbury sit. on Mattagami R. Centre of the Porcupine gold-mining district where silver, zinc and tin have been recently discovered. Pop. (1971E) 29,000.

Timor *see* **Indonesia**

Tinto River Huelva, Spain. Rises near the famous copper-pyrite mines at Ríotinto and flows 60 m. (96 km.) S and SW to join Odiel R., 3 m. (5 km.) below Huelva, which then flows into the Gulf of Cádiz.

Tipperary Munster, Irish Republic. An inland county, mainly mountainous, containing the Knockmealdown Mountains in S, the Galty Mountains in SW and the Slieveardagh Hills in SE. Area, 1,643 sq. m. (4,255 sq. km.). The principal Rs. are Shannon and Suir. Lough Derg lies on the NW boundary. The fertile Golden Vale is sit. in SW producing barley, oats, potatoes and sugar-beet. Dairy farming and cattle raising are important occupations. Coal, copper, zinc, lead, slate and limestone are found. The county town is Clonmel. Pop. (1971C) 123,565.

Tipperary Tipperary, Irish Republic. Town in W of county sit. in the Golden Vale. Agric. products inc. powdered and condensed milk. Pop. (1971C) 4,631.

Tipton West Midlands, England. Town 4 m. (6 km.) SSE of Wolverhampton. Industries inc. heavy and light engineering, iron founding, and the manu. of motorcar parts, metal goods, machine tools, electrical equipment and glass. Pop. (1971C) 38,100.

Tirana Tirana, Albania. Cap. of Rep. in central W sit. on the edge of a fertile plain. Manu. textiles, cigarettes and soap. Pop. (1970E) 171,000.

Tiree Scotland. Strathclyde Region. An island 14 m. (22 km.) W of N Mull. Mainly flat producing corn and bulbs. Area, 29½ sq. m. (76 sq. km.). Pop. (1971E) 1,054.

Tîrgu Jiu Gorj, Romania. Town 140 m. (224 km.) NW of Bucharest on Jiu R. Manu. inc. furniture, textiles, wood products and bricks. Trades in lumber, livestock and cheese. Pop. (1971E) 44,443.

Tîrgu Mureş Mureş, Romania. Town 155 m. (248 km.) NW of Bucharest on Mureş R. Industries inc. oil refining, brewing, sugar refining and the manu. of furniture, clay products, soap, confectionery and food products. Trades in petroleum, timber, grain, fruit, wine and tobacco. The huge 'Cultural Palace' is sit. here. Pop. (1971E) 103,790.

Tirol Austria. Province of W Austria bounded S by Italy and N by Germany. Area, 4,884 sq. m. (12,650 sq. km.). Chief towns Innsbruck (cap.), Landeck. Mountain ranges extend E to W on either side of Inn R. valley. Mainly a forest and pastureland area, with dairy farming important and some agric. in Inn R. valley, producing cereals and maize. The chief mineral is salt. Tourism, particularly winter sports, is the most important industry. Pop. (1971C) 540,771.

Tiruchirapalli Tamil Nadu, India. Town in SE sit. on Cauvery R. Important railway junction with railway workshops. Manu. textiles, gold and silver ware and cigars. Pop. (1971C) 306,247.

Tirunelveli Tamil Nadu, India. Town 90 m. (144 km.) SSW of Madurai. It is an important missionary centre. Industries inc. sugar refining. Pop. (1971C) 108,509.

Tisza River U.S.S.R./Hungary/ Yugoslavia. Rises below the Pass of the Tartars in the E Carpathians, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and flows 840 m. (1,344 km.) W into Hungary, turning SW across the Hungarian plain to Szeged and on into Yugoslavia where it joins Danube R. above Belgrade. Used for power and irrigation, esp. in NE Hungary.

Titicaca, Lake Bolivia/Peru. L. on W Bolivian frontier and SE Peruvian frontier, the largest in S America. Area, 3,200 sq. m. (8,288 sq. km.), at over 12,500 ft. (3,810 metres) a.s.l. It consists of L. Chocuito (N) and L. Uinamarca (S) joined together by a strait. Chief ports Puno, Huancane (Peru), Guaqui (Bolivia).

Titograd Montenegro, Yugoslavia. Cap. of federal unit 180 m. (288 km.) SSW of Belgrade sit. at confluence of Rs. Morača and Ribnica. Manu. inc. tobacco products. Pop. (1971C) 54,509.

Tiverton Devon, England. Town in E centre of county sit. on R. Exe. Manu. inc. brewing, agric. machinery and other light industry. Pop. (1973E) 16,190.

Tivoli Lazio, Italy. Town 17 m. (27 km.) ENE of Rome sit. on Aniene R. Noted for its anc. ruined buildings and beautiful gardens. Manu. paper, footwear and wine. Pop. (1971E) 42,235.

Tizi-Ouzou Algeria. Town 55 m. (88 km.) E of Algiers in Great Kabylia. The main occupations are fig processing and the olive oil industry. Pop. (1975E) 26,000.

Tjirebon West Java, Indonesia. Port 130 m. (208 km.) ESE of Jakarta sit. on the Java Sea. Manu. textiles and cigarettes. Exports inc. rubber and copra. Pop. (1971E) 158,299.

Tlaxcala Mexico. (i) The smallest state, sit. in centre, and extremely mountainous. Area, 1,511 sq. m. (3,914 sq. km.). The altitude varies from 7,000 ft. (2,134 metres) to over 14,000 ft. (4,268 metres) a.s.l. Mainly agric. but dependent on artificial irrigation. Cereals, vegetables, alfalfa and maguey are produced, the latter being used to make the liquor *pulque*. Industries inc. textiles, flour milling and food processing. Pop. (1970C) 420,638. (ii) Cap. of state of same name, officially known as Tlaxcala de Xicohténcatl, 60 m. (96 km.) E of Mexico City sit. at 7,350 ft. (2,240 metres) a.s.l. Commercial centre manu. textiles. Pop. (1970E) 10,000.

Tlemcen Tlemcen, Algeria. Cap of dept. in NW sit. near Morocco frontier. Manu. carpets, leather goods, brassware, hosiery, footwear and furniture. Exports, through its port Rashgun, inc. blankets, olive oil and alfa. It has many fine synagogues and mosques dating from the Middle Ages. Pop. (1970E) 85,000.

Tobago Trinidad and Tobago, West Indies. Island *c.* 60 m. (96 km.) N of Trinidad and administratively united with it. Area, 116 sq. m. (300 sq. km.). Chief town, Scarborough, chief products, copra, rubber. Pop. (1970C) 38,754.

Tobata *see* **Kitakyushu**

Tobermory Mull, Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Port and resort sit. on N coast of the island of Mull. Main occupation fishing. Pop. (1973E) 668.

Tobol River U.S.S.R. Rises in S Ural mountains in N Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic and flows 800 m. (1,280 km.) NE past Kustanai and Kurgan to enter Irtysh R. at Tobolsk. Navigable up to Kurgan.

Tobolsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town in W Siberia sit. at confluence of Rs. Irtysh and Tobol. Centre of a lumbering region and trading in fish and furs. An anc. craft of bone carving is still carried on. Pop. (1970E) 49,000.

Tobruk East Cyrenaica, Libya. Port in NE linked by pipeline to the Sarir oilfield. Pop. (1970E) 20,000.

Tocantins River Brazil. Rises in 2 headstreams, one in the Federal District N of Planaltina, one SW of it near Anapolis, and flows 1,500 m. (2,400 km.) N through Goias state to Carolina, whence it forms the state boundary NW to São João and enters Pará state, turning N at Marabã to enter Pará estuary. Main trib. Araguaia R. Impeded by several cataracts and rapids.

Tocopilla Antofagasta, Chile. Port in N. Industries inc. copper smelting and fishing. Exports inc. nitrates, iodine and copper ore. Pop. (1970E) 25,000.

Todmorden West Yorkshire, England. Town 19 m. (30 km.) NE of Manchester. The main industry is manu. cotton. Pop. (1973E) 14,540.

Togliatti Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. R. port 600 m. (960 km.) E of Moscow sit. near S end of the Kuibyshev Reservoir. An industrial centre with ship repairing, engineering and food processing. Manu. vehicles, synthetic rubber, chemicals and furniture. Pop. (1974E) 403,000.

Togo West Africa. Rep. bounded E by Benin and W by Ghana on the Gulf of Guinea. The Republic of Togo became independent in 1960, after having been a German protectorate (1894–1914, subsequently divided between the French and the British), a mandate of the League of Nations (1922) and a trusteeship territory of the United Nations (1946). Area, *c.* 33,700 sq. m. (*c.* 87,283 sq. km.). Cap. Lomé. Hilly and forested area rising to 3,600 ft. (1,097 metres) a.s.l. with some dry plains and arable land. Chief crops are coffee, cocoa, palms, copra, cotton, manioc. Stock raising is important, esp. cattle, pigs, sheep and goats. The most important minerals are phosphate and bauxite; there are deposits of iron and limestone. Pop. (1977E) 2.3m.

Tokaj Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hungary. Town 46 m. (74 km.) ENE of Budapest sit. at confluence of Rs. Tisza and Bodrog. Tokay wine is produced in the neighbourhood. Pop. (1971E) 4,871.

Tokat Tokat, Turkey. Cap. of province 50 m. (80 km.) NNW of Sivas. Manu. copper ware and leather products. Pop. (1970E) 147,763.

Tokelau New Zealand. A group of three atolls in S. Pacific Ocean: Atafu, Fakaofo and Nukunono, sit. 300 m. (480 km.) N of Western Samoa. Area, 4 sq. m. (10 sq. km.). Copra is exported. Pop. (1972E) 1,600.

Tokushima Shikoku, Japan. Port and cap. of Tokushima prefecture 70 m. (112 km.) SW of Osaka. Manu. inc. *saké* and cotton goods. Pop. (1977C) 246,000.

Tōkyō Honshū, Japan. (Formerly Edo.) City at head of Bay of Tōkyō on R. Sumida. Cap., sea port and commercial centre built on both banks of R. and intersected by canals. The port handles domestic trade and foreign trade, as an amalgamation of the two ports of Tōkyō and Yokohama. Industries inc. shipbuilding, engineering, manu. chemicals, textiles, electrical goods, vehicles. The city is subject to earth tremors. The Imperial Palace is sit. in the city. Pop. (1977C) 8,323,000.

Tolbukhin Shumen, Bulgaria. Town NNW of Varna on railway into Romania. Market town for an agric. area. Pop. (1972E) 73,720.

Toledo Spain. (i) Province sit. in R. Tagus basin S of Madrid. Area, 5,925 sq. m. (15,345 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous with the Montes de Toledo rising to over 4,000 ft. (1,219 metres) a.s.l. in S. The principal R. is Tagus. Chiefly agric. producing cereals, wine and olive oil and esp. noted for rearing of fighting bulls. Pop. (1970C) 468,925. (ii) Cap. of province of same name in central Spain sit. on Tagus R. Noted for the manu. of swords. Other manu. inc. firearms and textiles. Contains many fine buildings and art treasures. Pop. (1970C) 44,382.

Toledo Ohio, U.S.A. Port 95 m. (152 km.) W of Cleveland sit. on Maumee Bay of L. Erie. An important railway and industrial centre trading in coal, iron ore, oil and agric. produce. Industries inc. shipbuilding, oil refining and the manu. of cars, machinery, machine tools, glass and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970C) 383,818.

Toliary Madagascar. Town and port 400 m. (640 km.) SW of Antananarivo on the Mozambique Channel. Exports inc. agric. products, mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell and edible molluscs. Pop. (1977E) 35,000.

Tolima Colombia. A dept. in central W bounded by the Cordillera Oriental and the Cordillera Central. Area, 9,006 sq. m. (23,325 sq. km.). Cap. Ibagué. The principal R. is Magdalena. Mainly agric., the chief products being coffee and livestock. Other crops inc. cereals, rice, sugar-cane, tobacco and vegetables. There are deposits of petroleum, coal, silver, copper, sulphur and mercury. Pop. (1972E) 942,800.

Tolna Hungary. (i) County in central W. Area, 1,393 sq. m. (3,609 sq. km.). Mainly hilly. The principal Rs. are Danube, Sarviz and Sio. Crops inc. cereals, potatoes, hemp and beans. Chief town Szekszard. Pop. (1971E) 253,000. (ii) Town in county of same name 6 m. (10 km.) NE of Szekszard. Industries inc. textiles, distilling and brick making. Pop. (1972E) 252,000.

Toluca Mexico, Mexico. Cap. of federal district 37 m. (59 km.) WSW of Mexico

City, sit. at 8,660 ft. (2,640 metres) a.s.l. Manu. textiles, pottery and food products. Noted for bulls. Pop. (1970E) 100,000.

Tomaszów Mazowiecki Lódź, Poland. Town 30 m. (48 km.) SE of Lódź sit. on Pilica R. Manu. textiles, bricks and iron. Pop. (1970E) 55,000.

Tomsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Tomsk region in W central Siberia sit. on Tom R. An important transportation and industrial centre. Manu. machinery, chemicals, electrical equipment, ball-bearings, wood products and matches. It is also a major cultural centre of Siberia. Pop. (1974E) 386,000.

Tonbridge Kent, England. Town 12 m. (19 km.) SW of Maidstone sit. on R. Medway. Industries inc. printing, tanning, tar-distilling and the manu. of cricket balls, bricks and plastic goods. Pop. (1973E) 31,410.

Tondano Celebes, Indonesia. Town 13 m. (21 km.) SSE of Menado sit. at N end of L. Tondano. Trades in coffee, sugarcane, copra, ebony and nutmeg.

Tonga South Pacific. (Friendly Islands). Kingdom of islands E of Fiji, consisting of 3 main groups, the Tongatapu, Ha'apai and Vava'u islands, and 4 smaller groups. The kingdom of Tonga attained unity under Taufa'ahau Tupou (George I). By the Anglo-German Agreement of 1899, subsequently accepted by the U.S.A., the Tonga Islands were left under the Protectorate of Great Britain. Area, 290 sq. m. (748 sq. km.). Cap. Nuku'alofa on Tongatapu. The E groups are low lying limestone formations; the W groups are volcanic and hilly rising to 3,433 ft. (1,046 metres) a.s.l. The volcanoes are active. The climate is temperate. Chief products copra, bananas. Pop. (1976C) 90,128.

Tongareva Manihiki, Cook Islands. An atoll *c.* 735 m. (1,176 km.) NE of Rarotonga. Exports inc. copra, pearls and shells.

Tonlé Sap, Lake Democratic Kampuchea. Sit. in NW plains this large tidal L. is linked with Kekong R. *via* Tonlé Sap R. During the rainy season (July–Oct.) the Mekong R. discharges into the L., and this process is reversed during the rest of the year. Area, *c.* 1,000 sq. m. (2,590 sq. km.) at low water. It is the centre of the Rep.'s fishing industry.

Toowoomba Queensland, Australia. Town in SE of state sit. in Darling Downs. Commercial centre of a rich agric. area trading in meat, wool, wheat and dairy produce. Industries inc. iron foundries, engineering and clothing factories, and coalmining in the vicinity. Pop. (1971E) 59,524.

Topeka Kansas, U.S.A. State cap. in NE of state sit. on Kansas R. Industrial centre of an agric. area with associated industries. Other industries inc. railway engineering, printing and publishing and the manu. of tyres, tents, awnings and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 125,011.

Torbay Devon, England. An inlet of the English Channel sit. between Hope's Nose and Berry Head. Also an administrative area. The towns of Torquay, Paignton and Brixham are sit. on its shores.

Torne River Finland/Sweden. Rises in N Sweden in L. Torneträsk and flows 320 m. (512 km.) SE to the Finnish border which it forms (S) for the rest of its course, entering head of Gulf of Bothnia at Torneå. Main trib. Muonio R.

Toronto Ontario, Canada. City 40 m. (64 km.) from W end of L. Ontario on N shore on Don and Humber Rs. Provincial cap. and the largest Canadian city. Commercial and industrial centre, manu. machinery, clothing, petroleum products, metal products. Meat packing centre. Other industries inc. publishing, food processing. L. port with a natural harbour ice-free April–November, trading in wheat and coal. Pop. (1976C) 611,171.

Torquay Devon, England. Resort in SW sit. on Torbay, an inlet of the English Channel. A noted holiday and yachting centre.

Torrance California, U.S.A. City 15 m. (24 km.) SSW of Los Angeles. Industries inc. railway engineering and oil refining. Pop. (1970C) 134,584.

Torre Annunziata Campania, Italy. Port 12 m. (19 km.) SE of Naples sit. on Bay of Naples. Manu. firearms, iron and macaroni. Pop. (1970E) 62,563.

Torre del Greco Campania, Italy. Port and resort 7 m. (11 km.) SE of Naples sit. on Bay of Naples. Industries inc. boat-building, coral fishing and the manu. of cameos and macaroni. Pop. (1970E) 94,500.

Torreón Coahuila, Mexico. Town in central N. An important railway junction and centre of the Laguna wheat and cotton growing district. Manu. textiles and chemicals. There are silver, zinc and copper mines in the vicinity. Pop. (1970C) 257,000.

Torres Islands New Hebrides, South West Pacific. A group of islands 60 m. (96 km.) N of Espiritu Santo, comprising Hiu, the largest island, Tegua, Toga and Lo.

Torres Strait Australasia. A channel, about 90 m. (144 km.) wide, sit. between New Guinea and Australia. It connects the Arafura Sea in W with the Coral Sea in E.

Torrington England *see* **Great Torrington**

Torrington Connecticut, U.S.A. Town 32 m. (51 km.) NNE of New Haven sit. on Naugatuck R. Manu. textiles, hardware, machinery, tools, electrical equipment, needles and brushes. Pop. (1970C) 31,952.

Tortola British Virgin Islands. The main island of the group, sit. between St. John and Virgin Gorda. Area, 21 sq. m. (54 sq. km.). Rises to 1,781 ft. (543 metres) a.s.l. in Mount Sage. The main occupations are stock rearing and the growing of sugar-cane, fruit and vegetables. Charcoal is also produced and exported. Pop. (1970C) 8,866.

Tortosa Tarragona, Spain. Port in NE sit. 22 m. (35 km.) above mouth of Ebro R. Manu. porcelain, glass, soap and leather. Trades in wine, olive oil and rice. Pop. (1970E) 46,500.

Tortuga Haiti. An island sit. NW of Haiti. Area, 70 sq. m. (181 sq. km.). Pop. (1975) 14,000.

Torún Bydgoszcz, Poland. Town in N central Poland sit. on Vistula R. Manu. machinery, textiles and chemicals. Trades in timber and grain. Pop. (1971E) 131,000.

Toscana Italy. Central region bordering on the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Seas, and comprising the provinces of Apuania, Arezzo, Florence, Grosseto, Leghorn, Lucca, Pisa, Pistoia and Siena. Area, 8,877 sq. m. (22,991 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous with a narrow coastal plain. The principal Rs. are Arno, Sieve, Pesa, Elsa, Era, Ombrone, Cecina and upper Tiber. It is chiefly mountainous but cereals, vines, olives and tobacco are grown. There are deposits of iron, copper, mercury, lignite and manganese. Cap. Florence. Pop. (1975E) 3,566,696.

Totnes Devon, England. Town 7 m. (11 km.) WSW of Torquay sit. on R. Dart. A market town with industries inc. boat-building, sawmilling, brewing, and the production of bacon and cream. Pop. (1973E) 5,830.

Totonicapán Guatemala. (i) A dept. in W highlands. Area, 410 sq. m. (1,062 sq. km.). Mainly agric. growing cereals, fodder grasses and beans, and rearing sheep. Industries inc. flour milling, and the manu. of textiles, pottery and furniture. Pop. (1971E) 172,364. (ii) Cap. of dept. of same name 12 m. (19 km.) ENE of Quezaltenango. Manu. inc textiles, and local handicrafts. Pop. (1970E) 52,000.

Tottenham Greater London, England. District of N London 7 m. (11 km.) from city centre. Residential and industrial.

Tottori Honshū, Japan. Port and cap. of Tottori prefecture 92 m. (147 km.) WNW of Kyōto sit. on Sea of Japan. Manu. inc. textiles and paper.

Touggourt Algeria. Town and oasis in NE. A commercial centre trading in dates, which grow in profusion. Sit. on the oil pipeline from Hassi Messaoud to Bejaia. Pop. (1975E) 26,500.

Toulon Var, France. Port and naval base in SE sit. on Mediterranean Sea. Industries inc. shipbuilding and repairing, oil refining, textiles and the manu. of armaments and chemicals. Pop. (1975C) 185,050.

Toulouse Haut Garonne, France. City 140 m. (224 km.) SE of Bordeaux, on Garonne R. Prefecture and market trading in wine and wheat. Commercial city with important banks. Industries inc. publishing, chemicals, flour milling, electrical engineering, manu. clothing, footwear, armaments. Pop. (1975C) 383,176.

Toungoo Burma. Town 150 m. (240 km.) N of Rangoon sit. on Sittang R. Industries are lumbering and the production of rice and rubber. Pop. (1975E) 31,500.

Touquet, Le Pas-de-Calais, France. Resort 15 m. (24 km.) S of Boulogne, on English Channel coast. With the adjacent Paris-Plage, it is known as Le Touquet-Paris-Plage. Pop. (1968C) 4,403.

Tourane Vietnam *see* **Da Nang**

Tourcoing Nord, France. Town 8 m. (13 km.) NNE of Lille. Its textile industry dates from the 12th cent. and together with Toubaix, just SSE, it produces most of the country's woollen products. Pop. (1975C) 102,453.

Tournai, (Doornik) Hainaut, Belgium. Town in W sit. on Scheldt R. Manu. carpets, pottery, hosiery, leather and cement. Pop. (1970E) 33,545.

Tours Indre-et-Loire, France. Town 60 m. (96 km.) E of Angers on Loire R. Prefecture and archbishopric. Tourist centre and market town for wine and agric. produce. Industries inc. textiles, railway repair shops, manu. cement and food products. Pop. (1975C) 144,441.

Towcester Northamptonshire, England. Town 9 m. (14 km.) SSW of Northampton, on Watling Street. The main industry is electrical engineering. There is also an iron foundry and a wool packing factory. Pop. (1978E) 4,400.

Townsville Queensland, Australia. Port in NE of state sit. on Cleveland Bay. An important commercial centre, exporting chilled, frozen and canned meat, wool, sugar, minerals and metals, inc. gold and silver. Pop. (1971E) 71,265.

Towyn *see* **Tywyn**

Toyama Honshū, Japan. Cap. of Toyama prefecture 150 m. (240 km.) NW of Tōkyō sit. on Toyama Bay. An important centre for the manu. of pharmaceutical products. Also manu. machinery, textiles and chemicals. Pop. (1977C) 291,000.

Toyohashi Honshū, Japan. Town 107 m. (171 km.) E of Osaka in the Aichi prefecture. Industries inc. metal working, food processing, and the manu. of cotton goods. Pop. (1977C) 288,000.

Toyonaka Honshū, Japan. Town 10 m. (16 km.) N of Osaka. Wheat, rice and flowers are grown. Pop. (1977C) 385,000.

Trabzon Trabzon, Turkey. Cap. of province and port in NE sit. on Black Sea coast. Exports inc. beans, nuts, tobacco, opium and hides. Pop. (1970C) 81,528.

Trafford England. Metropolitan district of Greater Manchester. Pop. (1977E) 227,300.

Trail British Columbia, Canada. Town in extreme S of province sit. on Columbia R. Industries inc. a large metallurgical plant and the manu. of chemicals and fertilizers. Pop. (1971C) 11,149.

Tralee Kerry, Irish Republic. County town in SW sit. on R. Lee near Tralee Bay, and joined to the sea by canal. Light industries are carried on and dairy produce is exported. Pop. (1971C) 12,287.

Tranent Scotland. Lothian Region. Town E of Musselburgh in an industrial area. The chief industry is mining. Pop. (1974E) 7,236.

Trani Puglia, Italy. Port 8 m. (13 km.) ESE of Barletta sit. on Adriatic Sea. Agric. products inc. wine, olive oil and grain. Manu. furniture. Pop (1971E) 41,000.

Transcaucasia U.S.S.R. Territory S of the Caucasus, separated from rest of European Russia; comprising reps. of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia.

Transkei South Africa. Homeland of the Xhosa nation. It was granted the status of an independent state by the Republic of South Africa in 1978. Sit. N

of the Great Kei R. Area, 16,910 sq. m. (43,798 sq. km.). Cap. Umtata. Subsistence agric. is being diversified by such cash crops as tea, coffee and flax. There are large mineral deposits and afforestation is being undertaken. 80% of the labour force works outside Transkei. Pop. 1.9m.

Transvaal Republic of South Africa. Province of NE South Africa, bounded N by Rhodesia, E by Mozambique and Swaziland, NW by Botswana, S by Vaal R. Area, 103,829 sq. m. (268,917 sq. km.). Chief cities Pretoria (cap.), Johannesburg, Germiston, Benoni, Springs, Krugersdorp. Mainly plateau at *c.* 3,000 ft. (914 metres) a.s.l. with the Rand (S) rising to 5,000 ft. (1,524 metres) a.s.l. and the land sloping slowly from there to the Limpopo R. (N). Some grassland, but mainly arid ground with bush. The High Veld supports agric. in spite of drought, but most crop growing depends on irrigation. Stock farming is important. The chief minerals are gold, in the Rand to the S, and coal. The Rand area is highly industrialized, manu. iron, brass, brick and tile products, pottery, soap, candles, clothing, vehicles, tobacco products, machinery, foods. Pop. (1970C) 6,385,762.

Trapani Sicilia, Italy. Port and cap. of Trapani province in extreme W. Products inc. wine, salt, macaroni and tunny fish. Pop. (1970E) 70,100.

Trasimeno, Lake Umbria, Italy. The largest lake in central Italy, lying W of Perugia. Area, 50 sq. m. (129 sq. km.). Drains into a trib. of Tiber R. *via* an underground tunnel.

Treasury Islands Solomon Islands, South West Pacific. A group of islands 25 m. (40 km.) SE of Bougainville, comprising Mono, Stirling and some smaller islets.

Tredegar Gwent, Wales. Town 16 m. (26 km.) NW of Newport. Centre of a coalmining district with light engineering industries. Pop. (1978E) 17,760.

Treinta y Tres Uruguay. (i) Dept. in central E bounded by Brazil. Area, 3,683 sq. m. (9,539 sq. km.). The principal R. is Olimar. Mainly agric. producing cattle, sheep, cereals and linseed. Pop. (1969E) 43,419. (ii) Cap. of dept. of same name 150 m. (240 km.) NE of Montevideo on Olimar Grande R. Trades in agric. products. Pop. (1970E) 15,000.

Trelew Chubut, Argentina. Town in SE. The centre of a sheep-farming area, it was founded by Welsh settlers. Pop. (1970C) 24,214.

Trengganu Peninsular Malaysia, Malaysia. State sit. on E coast. Area, 5,002 sq. m. (12,955 sq. km.). A narrow coastal plain rises to densely forested mountains over 5,000 ft. (1,524 metres) a.s.l. Produces rubber, copra and rice. Cap. Kuala Trengganu, 180 m. (288 km.) NE of Kuala Lumpur. Pop. (1970E) 413,025.

Trentino-Alto Adige Italy. Region comprising provinces of Trento and Bolzano-Bozen, sit. on borders of Switzerland and Austria, and once part of the latter. Area, 5,256 sq. m. (13,613 sq. km.). Pop. (1975E) 866,484.

Trento Trentino-Alto Adige, Italy. Cap. of Trento province in NE, sit. on Adige R. and on Brenner Pass route. Manu. chemicals, electrical products, silk, pottery, wine and cement. Pop. (1970E) 95,000.

Trenton New Jersey, U.S.A. State cap. and port sit. on Delaware R. at head of navigation. An important industrial centre concerned mainly with steel and steel products. Other manu. inc. textiles, rubber, pottery and paper. Pop. (1970C) 104,638.

Trent River England. Rises S of Biddulph in N Staffordshire and flows 170 m. (274 km.) SE to Ashby-de-la-Zouch, then NE into Derbyshire and along N border of Leicestershire into Nottinghamshire, past Nottingham and Newark and N along Lincolnshire border into Humberside to enter Humber near Whitton. Its upper and middle course is through an industrial area; many industrial towns are linked to it by canal. Main tribs. Blythe, Dove, Derwent, Tame and Soar Rs.

Tres Arroyos Buenos Aires, Argentina. Town in central E. Centre of an agric.

and livestock rearing area, and manu. furniture. Pop. (1970C) 37,991.

Treviso Veneto, Italy. Cap. of Treviso province in NE. Manu. inc. agric. machinery, brushes and paper. Pop (1970E) 91,500.

Trichur Kerala, India. Town 43 m. (69 km.) N of Cochin. A commercial and cultural centre. Manu. cotton products. Pop. (1971E) 76,250.

Trier Rhineland-Palatinate, Federal Republic of Germany. Town in extreme central W sit. on Moselle R. Manu. inc. textiles, precision instruments and leather goods, and esp. Moselle wine. Pop. (1970E) 103,500.

Trieste Friuli-Venezia-Giulia, Italy. City at NE corner of the Adriatic Sea opposite Venice at NW corner. Regional cap. and sea port with important passenger traffic. Pop. (1973E) 272,423.

Triglav, Mount Slovenia, Yugoslavia. The highest peak in Yugoslavia, 9,396 ft. (2,864 metres) a.s.l. in the Julian Alps and 40 m. (64 km.) NW of Ljubljana.

Trikkala Greece. (i) A prefecture in Thessaly with the Pindus Mountains in W. Area, 1,289 sq. m. (3,338 sq. km.). Cereals and olives are produced. Pop. (1971C) 132,519. (ii) Cap. of prefecture of same name 94 m. (150 km.) SSE of Thessaloniki. Trades in cereals, tobacco and cotton. Pop. (1971C) 34,794.

Trim Meath, Irish Republic. County town 26 m. (42 km.) NW of Dublin sit. on R. Boyne. A market town with agric. and light industry. Pop. (1971C) 1,700.

Trincomalee Eastern Province, Sri Lanka. Port sit. on NE coast with one of the finest natural harbours in the world. Pop. (1971E) 42,000.

Tring Hertfordshire, England. Town 14 m. (22 km.) WNW of St. Albans. Trades in agric. produce and has light engineering industries. Pop. (1978E) 12,000.

Trinidad West Indies. Island off N coast of Venezuela opposite mouth of Orinoco R. Forms with Tobago an independent Commonwealth State. Trinidad was discovered by Columbus in 1498 and ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens in 1802. Trinidad and Tobago were joined in 1889. Area, 1,864 sq. m. (4,828 sq. km.). Cap. Port of Spain. Hilly and fertile with a hot, humid climate. Agric. areas produce sugar, cocoa, coconuts, citrus fruits; some rice is grown in irrigated areas. The most important minerals are oil and asphalt. Industries inc. oil refining, local and Venezuelan oil, asphalt production, food processing. Pop. (1970C) 892,317.

Trinidad Beni, Bolivia. Town 250 m. (400 km.) ENE of La Paz sit. near Mamoré R. A commercial and transportation centre. Industries inc. sugar refining and alcohol distilling. Trades in rice, cotton, sugar-cane, cattle, furs and valuable feathers. Pop. (1970E) 22,800.

Trinidad Flores, Uruguay. Town 100 m. (160 km.) NNW of Montevideo. Mainly agric. growing cereals, vines and fruit. Cattle and sheep are reared. Pop. (1970E) 15,500.

Tripoli Lebanon. Port 45 m. (72 km.) NNE of Beirut on Mediterranean coast. It is a terminus of the oil pipeline from Iraq. Manu. inc. textiles, cement and soap. Exports inc. citrus fruits and tobacco. Pop. (1972E) 175,000.

Tripoli Tripolitania, Libya. City on Mediterranean coast of NW Libya. Provincial cap. and sea port with important traffic. Airport and cable station. Industries inc. fishing, fish processing, tobacco processing, textiles, manu. bricks, salt and leather goods. Pop. (1970E) 264,000.

Tripolis Arcadia, Greece. Cap. 60 m. (96 km.) SE of Patras sit. on E slopes of the Maenalon Mountains. Industries inc. woodworking, tanning and the manu. of textiles and cheese. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1971C) 20,209.

Tripura India. Union Territory in NE, mainly hilly and covered in jungle. Area, 4,036 sq. m. (10,453 sq. km.). Products inc. timber, jute, cotton and rice. Cap. Agartala, 56 m. (90 km.) ENE of Dacca, Bangladesh. Pop. (1971C) 1,556,822.

Tristan da Cunha Atlantic Ocean. Islands midway between Argentina and the Republic of South Africa, forming a depend. of Saint Helena. Area, 45 sq. m. (117 sq. km.), consisting of Tristan da Cunha, Gough, Inaccessible and Nightingale Islands. Tristan da Cunha island is a volcano, 6,760 ft. (2,060 metres) a.s.l. high with a plateau of 12 sq. m. (31 sq. km.) on the NW side which is the site of settlement and cultivation (mainly potatoes). The pop. were evacuated to U.K. in 1961 when the volcano, believed extinct, erupted. Many returned in 1963. Main occupations are farming and fishing. There is a meteorological and radio station. Pop. (1970E) 280.

Trivandrum Kerala, India. State cap. in SW. Manu. inc. textiles, copra, soap, coir ropes and mats. Pop. (1971C) 409,761.

Trnava Slovakia, Czechoslovakia. Town in central S. Industries inc. sugar refining, brewing and the manu. of textiles and fertilizers. Pop. (1970E) 38,000.

Trois-Rivières Quebec, Canada. Town and port in central S of province sit. at confluence of St. Lawrence R. and St. Maurice R. An important industrial centre with textile and metallurgical plants. It is also a leading producer of newsprint with vast paper and pulp mills whose hydroelectric power is derived from the St. Maurice R. Pop. (1976C) 51,772.

Trollhättan Älvsborg, Sweden. Town in SW sit. on Göta R. near SW end of L. Väner. The Trollhätte falls, descending 108 ft. (33 metres) supply power both to the town and to much of S Sweden. Manu. inc. machinery, chemicals and cellulose. Pop. (1976E) 50,791.

Tromsø Troms, Norway. Cap. of county and port sit. on an island of the same name just off NW coast. Industries are fishing, sealing and fish processing. It is the largest town N of the Arctic Circle and a base for Arctic expeditions. Pop. (1971E) 39,960.

Trondheim Sør-Trøndelag, Norway. Cap. of county and port in W centre sit. at mouth of Nid R. on Trondheim Fiord. An important centre of shipbuilding, fishing and fish-canning. Manu. metal products, soap and margarine. Exports wood pulp, paper, fish and metal goods. It has an 11th cent. cathedral. Pop. (1971E) 129,133.

Troon Scotland. Strathclyde Region. Resort and port 6 m. (10 km.) N of Ayr sit. on Firth of Clyde. Industries inc. fishing, shipbuilding and breaking. Pop. (1978E) 13,500.

Trouville Calvados, France. Resort and port on central N coast sit. at mouth of Touques R. opposite Deauville, to which it is joined by a bridge. Pop. (1968C) 6,577.

Trowbridge Wiltshire, England. Town 8 m. (13 km.) ESE of Bath. Industries inc. bacon and ham curing, brewing, printing, seed processing and the manu. of woollen goods, gloves, mattresses, heating and ventilating appliances, and dairy products. Pop. (1973E) 20,120.

Troy New York, U.S.A. City sit. 7 m. (11 km.) NNE of Albany on Hudson R. Manu. machinery, aircraft and car parts, fire hydrants and clothing, esp. shirts. Pop. (1970C) 69,218.

Troyes Aube, France. Cap. of dept. in NW sit. on Seine R. An industrial and transportation centre with manu. of machinery, textiles, paper, hosiery and food products. Noted for its medieval fairs and gave its name to 'troy weight'. Pop. (1975C) 75,500.

Trucial States *see* **United Arab Emirates**

Trujillo La Libertad, Peru. Cap. of dept. in NW. Commercial and transportation centre of an irrigated area producing sugar-cane and rice. Manu. soap, candles, food products and cocaine. Pop. (1970E) 131,112.

Trujillo Venezuela. (i) State in W on L. Maracaibo. Area, 2,860 sq. m. (7,407 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous. The principal R. is Motatán. Mainly agric. with large forests. Crops inc. cereals, coffee, sugar-cane and tobacco. There are deposits of petroleum. Pop. (1961C) 326,634. (ii) Cap. of state of same name 70 m. (112

km.) NE of Mérida. Sit. at 2,600 ft. (792 metres) a.s.l. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1970E) 19,258.

Truk Islands East Caroline Islands, Pacific Ocean. A group of coral and volcanic islands which exports copra and dried fish. Pop. (1974E) 31,600.

Truro Cornwall, England. County town in SW sit. on Truro R. Manu. inc. fertilizers from calcified seaweed and light engineering. Pop. (1976E) 15,710.

Tselinograd Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Tselinograd region in central N of Kazakhstan, sit. on Ishim R. An important industrial and railway centre with asphalt and reinforced concrete works, meat packing plants and engineering works. Pop. (1974E) 209,000.

Tsévié Togo. Village 20 m. (32 km.) N of Lomé. Trades in palm oil, kernels, cacao and cotton.

Tsinan (Jinan) Shantung, China. Cap. of province 225 m. (360 km.) S of Peking. A railway and industrial centre with manu. of machinery, cement, textiles and paper. Pop. (1975E) 1.25m.

Tsinghai *see* **Chinghai**

Tsingtao Shantung, China. Port and resort 275 m. (440 km.) SE of Peking sit. at entrance to Kiaochow Bay. Manu. inc. machinery, soap, textiles and cement. Soya beans and groundnuts are exported. Pop. (1975E) 1.4m.

Tsitsihar Heilungkiang, China. Town in NE sit. on Nun-kiang R. Industries inc. soya bean processing, flour milling and the manu. of chemicals and matches. Pop. (1970E) 1.2m.

Tskhinvali South Ossetian Autonomous Region, U.S.S.R. Cap. of region sit. 55 m. (88 km.) NW of Tbilisi. Industries inc. fruit canning. Pop. (1972E) 32,000.

Tsu Honshū, Japan. Cap. of Mie prefecture 52 m. (83 km.) E of Osaka. Manu. textiles. Pop. (1970E) 125,000.

Tsushima Japan. A group of five islands sit. between Kyūshū and S. Korea, and 80 m. (128 km.) WNW of Kitakyushu. Area, 271 sq. m. (702 sq. km.). Fishing is the chief occupation. Chief town Izuhara. Pop. (1970E) 58,672.

Tuam Galway, Irish Republic. Town in central W. Industries inc. sugar-beet and potato processing. Pop. (1971C) 3,808.

Tuamotu Islands French Polynesia. An arch. comprising 80 small flat atolls. Length 1,300 m. (2,080 km.). The largest is Rangiroa, and the most important Fakarava. Copra and pearl shell are produced. Pop. (1970E) 7,660.

Tuapse Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Port 65 m. (104 km.) S of Krasnodar sit. on the Black Sea. Industries inc. ship-repairing, engineering, food processing, and oil refining and exporting. Pop. (1970E) 51,000.

Tübingen Baden-Württemberg, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 19 m. (30 km.) SSW of Stuttgart sit. on Neckar R. Industries are printing, publishing and the manu. of precision instruments and textiles. Pop. (1971E) 67,800.

Tubuai Islands *see* **Austral Islands**

Tucson Arizona, U.S.A. City and resort in S centre of state, sit. at 2,400 ft. (732 metres) a.s.l. Industries inc. railway engineering, flour milling and the manu. of bricks, tiles and electronic equipment. Pop. (1973C) 262,933.

Tucumán Tucumán, Argentina. Cap. of province in central N sit. at foot of the Sierra de Aconquija in the E Andes. An industrial centre of a district producing sugar-cane, maize and rice, with associated processes. Pop. (1970C) 326,000.

Tucipita Delta Amacuro, Venezuela. Town 120 m. (192 km.) NE of Ciudad Bolívar. Centre of an agric. area growing corn, cacao, sugar-cane, tobacco and bananas.

Tugela River Natal, Republic of South Africa. Rises in the Drakensberg and flows *c.* 300 m. (480 km.) E past Colenso to enter the Indian Ocean NE of Stanger. Noted for spectacular waterfalls. Main tribs. Blood and Buffalo Rs.

Tula Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Tula region in central European Russia. The chief centre of the Moscow Coal Basin with metallurgical and engineering industries. Firearms are manu., the first gun factory being estab. in 1595. Pop. (1974E) 484,000.

Tulcán Carchi, Ecuador. Town 90 m. (144 km.) NE of Quito sit. in the Andes. Industries inc. tanning, cattle rearing and the manu. of woollen goods and carpets. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1970E) 16,752.

Tulcea Galati, Romania. Port 40 m. (64 km.) ESE of Galati on Sfantu-Gheorghe R. Industries inc. flour milling, woodworking, tobacco processing and the manu. of sulphuric acid and cordage. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1972E) 45,154.

Tuléar *see* **Toliary**

Tullamore Offaly, Irish Republic. Town in centre of Rep. sit. on Grand Canal. Industries are wool-spinning, distilling, brewing and bacon-curing. Pop. (1971C) 6,809.

Tulle Corrèze, France. Cap. of dept. 47 m. (75 km.) SSE of Limoges. Manu. textiles and armaments. The fabric *tulle* was first produced here. Pop. (1975C) 21,634.

Tulsa Oklahoma, U.S.A. City in NE of state sit. on Arkansas R. A principal centre of the oil industry, sometimes known as the 'oil capital of the world'. Manu. are very varied ranging from oilfield equipment and aircraft to plastics, paint and food products. Pop. (1970C) 331,638.

Tumaco Nariño, Colombia. Port in extreme SW sit. on a small offshore island. Exports inc. coffee, tobacco, nuts and gold.

Tumbes Peru. (i) A dept. in NW bordered by Ecuador and the Pacific Ocean. Area, 1,827 sq. m. (4,731 sq. km.). It is mainly flat and is the chief tobacco growing district of Peru. The principal Rs. are Zarumilla and Tumbes. Crops inc. cotton and rice, and cattle are reared. Industries inc. oil refining, charcoal burning and salt extraction. Pop. (1972C) 75,399. (ii) Cap. of dept. of same name 630 m. (1,008 km.) NNW of Lima on Tumbes R. Industries inc. rice milling, charcoal burning and tourism. Trades in tobacco, cotton and rice. Pop. (1970E) 23,258.

Tummel River Perthshire, Scotland. Rises in L. Rannoch and flows 16 m. (26 km.) E to enter Tay R. at Ballinluig. Main trib. Garry R. Used for power.

Tunbridge Wells Kent, England. Town and spa in SE. There is some light industry. Pop. (1976E) 45,300.

Tunceli Turkey. Province in central E. Area, 3,229 sq. m. (8,363 sq. km.). The principal Rs. are Peri, Murat, Euphrates and Munzur. There are deposits of tin and copper. Cap. Cemiskezek. Pop. (1975C) 163,273.

Tung Ting, Lake Hunan, China. L. in SE 115 m. (184 km.) SW of Wuhan. It is fed by Rs. Siang and Yuan, and drains to Yangtse R. in N.

Tungurahua Ecuador. Province in central Ecuador in the Andes. Area, 1,237 sq. m. (3,204 sq. km.). Cap. Ambato. Very mountainous and volcanic. The principal Rs. are Patate and Chambo. Noted for fruit; other crops inc. cereals, sugar-cane, vegetables and cinchona. Pop. (1974E) 276,114.

Tunis Tunisia, North Africa. Town at head of Gulf of Tunis with an outport at La Goulette. Cap. and sea port with a modern harbour, trading in olives and agric. produce, iron ore and phosphates. Commercial, tourist and fishing centre. Pop. (1975C) 550,404.

Tunisia North Africa. Rep. on Mediterranean coast bounded N and E by Mediterranean, SE and S by Libya, W by Algeria. Area, *c.* 63,360 sq. m. (*c.* 158,400 sq. km.). Chief cities Tunis (cap.), Sfax, Bizerta. Mountainous with broad, fertile valleys in N, sloping down to a central grassy plateau which gives way (S) to desert. About 9m. hectares are productive. Chief crops cereals, citrus fruit, dates, olives, vines, nuts. Sheep and cattle are reared on the plateau. The most important minerals are phosphates, with

some iron and lead. Industries inc. manu. iron and steel at Menzel Bourguiba, refining oil in Bizerta, manu. cellulose at Kassénrie. Pop. (1975E) 5.77m.

Tunja Boyaca, Colombia. Cap. of dept. in N centre, and in the E. Cordillera sit. at 9,250 ft. (2,819 metres) a.s.l. Occupations are mainly agric. and mining. Pop. (1974E) 133,000.

Turfan Sinkiang-Uighur, China. (i) A depression in NW sit. between Tien Shan and Kuruk Tagh, 980 ft. (299 metres) b.s.l. Irrigation is used to produce fruit, esp. grapes, cotton and cereals. (ii) Chief town of the depression on the railway from Urumchi. Manu. cotton goods. Pop. (1970E) 10–50,000.

Turino Piedmont, Italy. City at confluence of Po and Dora Riparia Rs. 80 m. (128 km.) WSW of Milan. Communications, commercial and industrial centre; regional and provincial cap. Industries inc. manu. vehicles, textiles, paper, metal products, chemicals, leather goods. Centre of engineering and publishing. Pop. (1973E) 1,199,006.

Turkana, Lake *see* **Rudolf, Lake**

Turkestan Central Asia. Term describing an extensive area comprising the Chinese province of Sinkiang-Uighur, the Russian reps. of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kirgizia, Turkmenistan, Tadzhikistan.

Turkey South West Asia. Rep. occupying a small area NW of the Bosphorus in Europe, and otherwise extending E to W between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, with the S frontier continuing E across the N frontiers of Syria and Iraq. Bounded by Iran, NE by the U.S.S.R. Area, 301,302 sq. m. (780,372 sq. km.). Chief cities Ankara (cap.), Istanbul, Izmir, Adana. The Anatolian plain occupies W, bounded SE by the Taurus Mountains and N by the Pontine Mountains, and rises (E) to mountains in Kurdistan, inc. Mount Ararat, 16,916 ft. (5,156 metres) a.s.l. Drained by Sakarya and Kizli Irmak Rs. into the Black Sea, and Tigris and Euphrates Rs. into the (Persian) Gulf. Cultivated land covers *c.* 95,483 sq. m. (*c.* 247,300 sq. km.), forest covers *c.* 70,552 sq. m. (*c.* 182,730 sq. km.). Main crops are cotton, tobacco, wheat, olives, fruit. Stock farming is important on the plain, esp. goats, sheep and cattle. The chief minerals are chrome, coal, lignite, iron ore, petroleum. The main industries are iron and steel, processing agric. produce, paper making, silk weaving. Pop. (1975C) 40,197,669.

Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic U.S.S.R. Constituent rep. of central Asian U.S.S.R. bounded W by Caspian Sea, N by Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, S by Iran. Area, 186,400 sq. m. (482,776 sq. km.). Cap. Ashkhabad. About 80% desert, rising to the Kopet Dagh foothills (S) and settled in a chain of oases. Irrigation is highly developed, and agric. depends on it. Main crops are cotton, maize, fruit and vegetables, vines and olives. Livestock raised inc. Karakul sheep, horses and cattle. Mineral deposits are extensive, inc. oil, coal, ozocerite, sulphur, salt and magnesium. Industries inc. mining, oil refining, engineering, textiles, chemicals. Pop. (1978E) 2,700,000.

Turks and Caicos Islands West Indies. Island group forming a British crown colony lying 400 m. (640 km.) NE of Jamaica. Area, 166 sq. m. (430 sq. km.), consisting of Grand Turk, Salt Cay, West Caicos, Providenciales, North, Grand, East and South Caicos. Chief products sponges, shell, salt, sisal. Pop. (1970C) 5,675.

Turku Turku-Pori, Finland. Cap. of province and port in SW sit. on the Gulf of Bothnia. Industries inc. shipbuilding, sawmilling, engineering, sugar refining and textiles. Timber and butter are exported. Pop. (1972C) 158,257.

Turnhout Antwerp, Belgium. Town 25 m. (40 km.) ENE of Antwerp. Noted for the manu. of paper and playing cards. Other manu. inc. textiles, agric. machinery, bricks, pottery, lace and confectionery. Pop. (1970C) 38,011.

Turnu Severin Romania. Town on Danube R. near the Iron Gate; site of Trajan's bridge. Industries inc. engineering, food processing and tourism. Pop. (1970E) 55,000.

Turriff Scotland. Grampian Region. Town in NE. Manu. agric. machinery and implements. Pop. (1973E) 2,686.

Tuscaloosa Alabama, U.S.A. Town in NW centre of state sit. on Black Warrior R. Manu. metal and cotton goods, paper and tyres. Pop. (1970C) 65,773.

Tuscany *see* **Toscana**

Tuticorin Tamil Nadu, India. Port 80 m. (128 km.) S of Madurai sit. on Gulf of Mannar. Industries inc. salt works and cotton factories. Coffee and cotton goods are exported. Pop. (1971C) 154,804.

Tuttlingen Baden-Württemberg, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 58 m. (93 km.) SSW of Stuttgart sit. on Danube R. Manu. surgical instruments and footwear. Pop. (1971E) 26,600.

Tuva Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic Part of Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Sit. to NW of Mongolia, bounded to E, W and N by Siberia and to S by the Republic of Mongolia. Incorporated in the U.S.S.R. as an Autonomous Region in 1944 and later to an Autonomous Republic in 1961. Area, 65,810 sq. m. (170,448 sq. km.). Cap. Kizyl. Chief industries pastoral farming. Also mining of gold, cobalt and asbestos. Pop. (1972E) 242,000.

Tuvalu Pacific Ocean. Independent state formerly Ellice Islands and part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony. Cap. Funafuti. Surveys are being undertaken (1979) to establish whether copra and fishing industries could be estab. Pop. (1973E) 5,887.

Tuxtla Gutiérrez Chiapas, Mexico. State cap. 440 m. (704 km.) ESE of Mexico City. Commercial centre of an agric. area producing coffee, cacao, sugar-cane, tobacco and bananas. Pop. (1970E) 53,000

Tuz, Lake Turkey. A salt L. 65 m. (104 km.) SSE of Ankara, lying at 2,900 ft. (884 metres) a.s.l.

Tuzla Bosnia and Hercegovina, Yugoslavia. Town in NW centre sit. on Jala R. There are coal, lignite, salt and timber industries. Pop. (1971C) 53,825.

Tweed River Scotland. Rises near Tweedswell and flows 97 m. (155 km.) E to the English border which it forms (NE) till its confluence with the Whiteadder R., when it turns E to enter the North Sea at Berwick-upon-Tweed. It is tidal for 10 m. (16 km.). Main tribs. Yarrow, Ettrick, Teviot and Till Rs.

Twickenham Greater London, England. District of W London on Thames R. Mainly residential.

Tyler Texas, U.S.A. City 90 m. (144 km.) ESE of Dallas. Industries inc. iron founding, oil refining, food processing, and the manu. of cottonseed oil. Noted for growing roses. Pop. (1970C) 57,770.

Tyne and Wear England. Metropolitan county; under 1974 re-organization consists of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, North Tyneside, Gateshead, South Tyneside and Sunderland. There are 2 New towns, Killingsworth and Washington. Important industries are shipbuilding and engineering. Other industries inc. light engineering. Pop. (1977E) 1,174,000.

Tynemouth Tyne and Wear, England. Town and port in NE sit. at mouth of R. Tyne. Industries are ship-repairing, engineering and the manu. of plastics, clothing, furniture and confectionery. Pop. (1973E) 67,090.

Tyne River England. Formed 1 m. (1.5 km.) NW of Hexham by confluence of S and N Tyne Rs. and flows 30 m. (48 km.) E past Corbridge, Blaydon and Newcastle-upon-Tyne to enter the North Sea by an estuary between Tynemouth (N) and South Shields (S). The N Tyne rises in the Cheviot Hills on the Scottish border SE of Carter Fell and Peel Fell. The S Tyne rises on Cross Fell in E Cumbria. The course of the N and S Tyne Rs. is rural and picturesque. The Tyne proper flows through a coalfield and serves industrial towns inc. Newcastle, Jarrow, Wallsend, South Shields and Gateshead. The main tribs. are Derwent and Team Rs. Navigable up to Blaydon, 8 m. (13 km.) above Newcastle. Shipbuilding is important on the estuary.

Tyrone Northern Ireland. County sit. to W of Lough Neagh. Area, 1,260 sq. m. (3,263 sq. km.). Mainly hilly with the

Sperrin Mountains, 2,240 ft. (683 metres) a.s.l., in N, and the Slievebeagh, 1,255 ft. (383 metres) a.s.l., in S. The principal Rs. are Blackwater, Foyle and Strule. Oats, potatoes, flax and turnips are grown, and cattle and sheep are reared. County town Omagh. Pop. (1971C) 138,975.

Tyumen Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Tyumen region in W Siberia sit. on Tura R. Industries inc. boat building, sawmilling, tanning, and the manu. of chemicals and carpets. Pop. (1974E) 312,000.

Tywyn Gwynedd, Wales. Town sit. on Cardigan Bay 30 m. (48 km.) N of Aberystwyth. Holiday resort. Pop. (1978E) 2,000.

U

Ubangi River Zaïre. R. formed by union of R. Mbomu and R. Uele. Chief N trib. of R. Congo.

Ube Yamaguchi, Japan. Town sit. 75 m. (120 km.) WSW of Hiroshima, on the Inland Sea with good harbour. Important centre for chemicals and heavy industry. Pop. (1975E) 162,000.

Úbeda Jaén, Spain. Town sit. 28 m. (45 km.) NE of Jaén. Manu. olive oil and soap. Industries tanning, distilling and flour milling. Pop. (1970E) 30,000.

Uberaba Minas Gerais, Brazil. Town sit. in the centre of an agric. region. Manu. lime. Pop. (1970E) 72,000.

Ucayali River Peru. Chief headstream of R. Amazon formed by R. Apurímac and R. Urubamba. Its length is 1,200 m. (1,920 km.) and half is navigable.

Udaipur Rajasthan, India. Town sit. 215 m. (344 km.) SW of Jaipur at S end of the Aravalli Hills. L. Pichola is adjacent with fine anc. buildings on its many islands. Trade in cotton and grain. Pop. (1971C) 162,934.

Uddevalla Göteborg and Bohus, Sweden. Industrial town and port on the Byfjord, and W of the S tip of L. Väner. Manu. textiles, wood-pulp, paper and matches. Also shipbuilding and sugar refining. Pop. (1976C) 46,668.

Udine Italy. (i) Province mainly sit. in the Alps and consisting of most of Friuli-Venezia Giulia. Chief R. is Tagliamento. Mainly agric. producing cereals, flax, silk, wine and hemp. Area 2,766 sq. m. (7,164 sq. km.). (ii) Cap. of province of same name. Manu. textiles, chemicals and bells. Pop. (1973E) 102,718.

Udmurt Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic Part of Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Area, 16,250 sq. m. (42,087 sq. km.). In 1920 constituted an Autonomous Region (then named Votyak) and then an Autonomous Republic 1934. Cap. Izhevsk, sit. 600 m. (960 km.) ENE of Moscow. Chief industries are the manu. of locomotives, machine tools and other engineering products; also varied light industries. Pop. (1972E) 1,424,000.

Uèle River Zaïre. Rises as R. Kibali NW of L. Mobutu Sese Seko, formerly L. Albert, near the border of Zaïre and Uganda and flows for 750 m. (1,200 km.) to join Mbomu R. to form Ubangi R. at Yakoma, 140 m. (224 km.) NNE of Lisala.

Ufa Bashkiria, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Bashkirian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic sit. at confluence of Ufa R. and Belaya R. and 715 m. (1,144 km.) E of Moscow. One of the largest industrial centres of the Urals, with important industries of heavy and light engineering; oil refining with pipe-lines to the Volga-Ural oilfield; the largest petrochemical plant in the U.S.S.R.; sawmilling, food processing and many others. Pop. (1970E) 773,000.

Ufa River U.S.S.R. Rises in S Urals, flows NW and SSW for 450 m. (720 km.) to join Belaya R. at Ufa.

Uganda Bounded on N by Sudan, on E by Kenya, on S by Tanzania and W by Zaïre. Area, 91,343 sq. m. (236,860 sq. km.). The surface is a plateau over 3,000 ft. (914 metres) a.s.l. with mountains in S and W rising to 20,000 ft. (6,096 metres). The chief R. is Nile. Cap. Kampala. For administrative purposes Uganda is divided into 4 regions: (i) the Eastern Region, comprising the districts of Bugisu, Bukedi, Busoga, Mbale Township, Sebei and Teso; (ii) the Western Region, comprising the districts of Bunyoro, Toro, Ankole and Kigezi; (iii) Buganda Region, with islands in L. Victoria, comprising the districts of Mengo, Masaka and Mubende; and (iv) the Northern Region, comprising the districts of Karamoja,

Lango, Acholi and West Nile. Cotton and coffee are principal exports. Other cash crops, tea, tobacco, groundnuts, maize, castor seed, sisal and sugar. Exploitable forests consist almost entirely of hardwoods. With its 13,600 sq. m. (35,224 sq. km.) of L. and many Rs., Uganda possesses one of the largest fresh-water fisheries in the world. Fish farming (esp. carp and tilapia) is a growing industry. Minerals produced inc. copper, cement and tin. About 3m. Africans speak Bantu languages; there are a few Congo pygmies living near the Semliki R.; the rest of the Africans belong to the Hamitic, Nilotic and Sudanese groups. Ki-Swahili is generally understood in trading centres. Pop. (1974E) 11,171,900.

Uist, North and **South** Scotland. Western Isles. Two islands in the Outer Hebrides. (i) N. Uist lies 8 m. (13 km.) SW of Harris, across the Little Minch. Area, 118 sq. m. (305 sq. km.). Mainly hilly, Ben Eaval in the E rising to 1,138 ft. (347 metres) a.s.l. In the E there are the two sea lochs, Maddy and Eport. Chief village Lochmaddy. Pop. (1973E) 1,840. (ii) S. Uist is sit. 7 m. (11 km.) S of N. Uist, with the island of Benbecula lying between. Area, 141 sq. m. (365 sq. km.). Ben More rises to 2,034 ft. (619 metres) a.s.l. There are three sea lochs, Boisdale, Eynort and Skiport, on the E coast. Chief village Loch-boisdale. Pop. (1973E) 4,130.

Uitenhage Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town with railway engineering and car assembly plant. Manu. textiles and tyres. Pop. (1970E) 31,283.

Ujiji Tanzania. Port on the E shore of L. Tanganyika, and 4 m. (6 km.) SE of Kigoma. Formerly the centre of the Arab slave trade. Dr. Livingstone was found here by Stanley in 1871.

Ujjain Madhya Pradesh, India. Town 237 m. (379 km.) SSE of Ajmer on Sipra R. Manu. textiles. A sacred Hindu city celebrating a bathing festival, the Kumbh Mela, every twelfth year. Pop. (1971C) 209,118.

Ukraine U.S.S.R. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic was proclaimed in 1917 and was finally estab. two years later. In 1920 it concluded a military and economic alliance with the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic and in 1923 formed, together with the other Soviet Socialist Reps., the U.S.S.R. Area is 231,990 sq. m. (603,700 sq. km.). Cap. Kiev. Contains rich land and is therefore important agric. Coal and iron ore mined extensively so industrial production is high. Other important minerals are manganese, oil, gypsum and alabaster. Pop. (1978E) 49.5m.

Ulan Bator Mongolian People's Republic. Cap. of Outer Mongolia. The main industrial and commercial centre manu. woollen and leather goods. Connected by railway with Ulan-Ude in the U.S.S.R. and Peking, China. Pop. (1971E) 282,000.

Ulan-Ude Siberia, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Buryat Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. Sit. at confluence of Selenga R. and Uda R. Important railway centre. Industries are railway engineering, ship-repairing, and sawmilling. Manu. glass and food products. Pop. (1970E) 254,000.

Ullswater Cumbria, England. The second largest L. in Eng. 11 m. (18 km.) E of Keswick. Length 7½ m. (12 km.), width ½ m. (1 km.) and depth 210 ft. (64 metres).

Ulm Baden-Württemberg, Federal Republic of Germany. Industrial town sit. on left bank of Danube R. Manu. machinery, textiles, leather goods and cement. Pop. (1970E) 93,800.

Ulster Ireland. Anc. province of Ireland consisting of the counties of Cavan, Donegal, Monaghan, and the six counties now forming Northern Ireland. The name is mainly used as a synonym for Northern Ireland, a political unit of the United Kingdom. The province of Ulster in the Irish Republic consists of counties Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan.

Ulveston Cumbria, England. Market town 8 m. (13 km.) NE of Barrow-in-Furness. Industries engineering, tanning. Manu. pharmaceuticals and electrical goods. Pop. (1973E) 12,370.

Ulyanovsk U.S.S.R. (i) Region in the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic. Main R. is Middle Volga. Chiefly agric. (ii) Cap. of region of same name

110 m. (176 km.) NW of Kuibyshev between Volga R. and Sviyaga R. Important transportation centre. Industries engineering, sawmilling, tanning and food production. Lenin's birthplace. Pop. (1973E) 395,000.

Umbria Italy. Region of the Apennines in central Italy, composed of the provinces of Perugia and Terni. Area, 3,265 sq. m. (8,456 sq. km.). Mainly agric. producing cereals, olive oil and wine. Largest R. is upper Tiber. Chief town and cap. Perugia. Pop. (1975E) 795,246.

Umeå Västerbotten, Sweden. Cap. of Västerbotten county sit. at mouth of Ume R. Manu. and exports associated with wood. Pop. (1976C) 76,276.

Umm al Qaiwain United Arab Emirates. A former Trucial State stretching for 15 m. (24 km.) along the Trucial Coast of the Gulf. Area, 200 sq. m. (518 sq. km.). Chief town, Umm al Qaiwain. Pop. (1976E) 16,789.

Umm-An-Nassan Island Bahrain. Sit. in the Gulf off the NW coast. Area, 3.5 m. (6 km.) by 2.5 m. (4 km.).

Umtali Rhodesia. Town sit. near border with Mozambique, at 3,550 ft. (1,082 metres) a.s.l. Manu. textiles and clothing. Limited gold mining in the vicinity. Pop. (1977E) 62,000.

Umtata Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Cap. of the Transkeian Territories and the Tembuland district, 115 m. (184 km.) NNE of East London on Umtata R. Railway terminus.

Ungava Quebec, Canada. District in N, inc. the Ungava Peninsula, to the E of Hudson Bay. Area, 351,780 sq. m. (911,110 sq. km.). Large iron-ore deposits.

Union City New Jersey, U.S.A. Industrial city just N of Jersey City. Manu. textiles, pharmaceutical and electrical products. Pop. (1970C) 58,537.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Until 1917 the territory now forming the U.S.S.R., together with that of Finland, Poland and certain tracts ceded in 1918 to Turkey, but less the territories then forming part of the German, Austro-Hungarian and Japanese empires—E Prussia, E Galicia, Transcarpathia, Bukovina, E Sakhalin and Kurile Islands—which were acquired during and after the Second World War, was constituted as the Russian Empire.

In 1917 a revolution broke out, a Provisional Govt. was appointed, and in a few months a rep. was proclaimed. Late in 1917 power was transferred to the second All-Russian Congress of Soviets. This elected a new govt., the Council of People's Commissars, headed by Lenin.

Early in 1918 the third All-Russian Congress of Soviets issued a Declaration of Rights of the Toiling and Exploited Masses, which proclaimed Russia a Rep. of Soviets of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies; and in the middle of 1918 the fifth Congress adopted a Constitution for the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic. In the course of the civil war other Soviet Reps. were set up in the Ukraine, Belorussia and Transcaucasia. These first entered into treaty relations with the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic and then, in 1922, joined with it in a closely integrated Union. Area, 8.65m. sq. m. (22.4m. sq. km.). Cap. Moscow.

The U.S.S.R., until 1928 predominantly agric. in character, has become an industrial-agric. country. Of the gross social product, industry and transport accounted for 42.1% in 1913 and 78.1% in 1971; agric. for 57.9% in 1913 and 15.7% in 1971. Of the total state land fund of 2,227.5m. hectares, agric. land in use in 1971 amounted to 607.3m., state forests and state reserves to 1,124m. hectares. The total area under cultivation is 207.3m. hectares. Of the 747m. hectares of forest land of the U.S.S.R., a large portion is administered and worked by the state, and the other, about 39m. hectares in extent, is granted for use to the peasantry free of charge. The largest forested areas are 515m. hectares in the Asiatic part of the U.S.S.R., 51.4m. along the N seaboard, 25.4m. in the Urals and 17.95m. in the NW.

Under 8 successive 5-year plans over 31,940 large-scale modern industrial works have been constructed.

The U.S.S.R. is rich in minerals and claims that it contains 58% of the world's coal deposits, 58.7% of its oil, 41% of its iron ore, 76.7% of its apatite, 25% of all

timber land, 88% of its manganese, 54% of its potassium salts and nearly one-third of its phosphates.

In the 1930s practically all Soviet oil came from the Caucasian fields, of which the Baku fields yielded 75–80% and the Grozny and Maikop fields between them 15%. Since then, the distribution has considerably changed. The Ural-Volga area, the 'Second Baku', has 4 large centres in operation, at Samarska Luka (Kuibyshev), Tuimazy (Bashkiria), Ishimbaev (Bashkiria) and Perm. A large new oilfield has been developed in the Trans-Volga area of the Saratov region. The U.S.S.R. is now the second-largest oil-producer in the world after the U.S.A. Pop. (1977E) 260m.

United Arab Emirates The United Arab Emirates consists of the former Trucial States; Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al Qaiwain, Ras al Khaimah and Fujairah. The small state of Kalba was merged with Sharjah in 1952. The area is approx. 32,300 sq. m. (83,660 sq. km.).

The largest and most important town of the United Arab Emirates is Dubai (about 60,000 inhabitants). Abu Dhabi has a pop. in excess of 60,000 and has expanded rapidly since it became an important oil producer. Trad. the inhabitants of the United Arab Emirates have depended for their livelihood on trading, fishing and pearling. In recent years there has been a drift towards the towns, and the oil industry, particularly in Abu Dhabi, has become the major employer.

From Sha'am, 35 m. (56 km.) SW of Ras Musam dam, for nearly 400 m. (640 km.) to Khor al Odeid at the SE end of the peninsula of Qatar, the coast, formerly known as the Pirate Coast, of the (Persian) Gulf (together with 50 m. (80 km.) of the coast of the Gulf of Oman) belongs to the rulers of the 7 Trucial States. In 1820 these rulers, after committing acts of hostility against the East India Co., signed a treaty prescribing peace with the Brit. Govt. and perpetual abstention from plunder and piracy (specifically inc. the slave trade) by land and sea. This treaty was followed by further agreements providing for the suppression of the slave trade and by a series of other engagements, of which the most important are the Perpetual Maritime Truce (May 1853) and the Exclusive Agreement (March 1892). Under the latter, the shaikhs, on behalf of themselves, their heirs and successors, undertook that they would on no account enter into any agreement or correspondence with any power other than the Brit. Govt., receive foreign agents, or cede, sell or give for occupation any part of their territory save to the Brit. Govt. Brit. forces withdrew from the Gulf in Dec. 1971 and the treaties whereby Brit. had been responsible for the defence and foreign relations of the Trucial States were terminated, being replaced on 2 Dec. 1971 by a treaty of friendship between Brit. and the United Arab Emirates. The United Arab Emirates, comprising 6 of the 7 Trucial States came into existence on the same day. The remaining state, Ras al Khaimah, joined in Feb. 1972. Pop. (1976E) 652,846.

United Arab Republic *see* **Egypt**

United Kingdom Kingdom consisting of England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland. Bounded S by the English Channel, E by the North Sea, N and W by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Republic. Area, 94,500 sq. m. (244,755 sq. km.). Chief cities London (cap.), Cardiff (cap. of Wales), Edinburgh (cap. of Scotland), Belfast (cap. of Northern Ireland), Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Bristol, Coventry, Nottingham, Bradford, Wolverhampton, Derby, Hull, Leicester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Southampton, Stoke-on-Trent, Sunderland, Dundee, Aberdeen, Swansea, Portsmouth. The mainland is low-lying in the SE rising to highland in the Pennine ridge which extends N to S up central England. Beyond it is broad lowland watered by the Dee and Severn Rs. and rising again to mountains in N and central Wales and in NW England. At the N end of the Pennines the hills of the Scottish border slope down to a central Scottish lowland which rises (N) to mountains with Ben Nevis, 4,406 ft. (1,343 metres) a.s.l., the highest peak. The NW coast is deeply indented with many offshore islands. Northern Ireland is fertile plain bounded NW, NE and SE by hills. NW England and NW Scotland have numerous Ls. and sea-inlets. The main Rs. are Severn, Thames, Great Ouse, Nene, Welland, Trent, Dee, Mersey, Aire, Swale, Tees, Tyne, Tweed, Clyde,

Forth, Tay, Wye, Usk, Teifi and Bann. The industrial midlands of England have a canal network linking navigable rivers, but these are not used for transport as much as in the past. Farm land covers *c.* 46m. acres, of which *c.* 16m. are rough grazing, 12m. pasture and 17m. arable. Chief crops are cereals, esp. barley, wheat and oats, potatoes, sugar-beet and fodder crops. Dairying, beef-cattle and sheep-farming are important. Vegetable crops are grown extensively in E England and also in E Scotland. Manu. exists throughout the U.K. but there is a great concentration in the midlands, particularly vehicle production, and the N of England. The chief minerals are coal (central Scotland, NE England, central England and S Wales, with smaller deposits in Kent, Cumbria and NE Wales), iron, mainly in E central England; limestone, chalk, clays, salt, fluorspar, gypsum, barytes, lead, and slate. There are submarine deposits of oil and natural gas in the North Sea. Coastal fisheries produce cod, haddock, whiting, coal-fish, hake, mackerel, sole, herring, plaice, halibut, turbot and shell-fish. Pop. (1971C) 55,355,138.

United States of America Federal Republic; bounded N by Canada, E by Atlantic, S by Gulf of Mexico and Mexico, and W by Pacific. Alaska to NW of Can. is a detached territory. Area, 3,536,855 sq. m. (9,160,454 sq. km.). Cap. Washington, District of Columbia. Largest cities, New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit and Houston. The surface is divided into three natural regions; (i) Appalachian Mountains along E coast, with coastal plain (200 m. (320 km.) wide); (ii) Central Plains which are divided into Gulf Plain extending inland from Gulf of Mex., Prairies N of Gulf Plain stretching to Great Ls., and Great Plains at a higher elevation, W of Gulf Plains and Prairies. Central Plains occupy largest area of country, and are broken by Ozark Mountains between Gulf Plain and Great Plains; (iii) Rocky Mountain system in W, of great elevation extreme height,14,898 ft. (4,541 metres). The NE is drained by streams flowing to Great Ls. and St. Lawrence R.; coastal strip by Penobscot, Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, James, Roanoke and Savannah Rs.; Central Plain by Mississippi-Missouri R. system, Alabama, Sabine and Trinity Rs., flowing direct to Gulf of Mex.; SW by Rio Grande del Norte (flowing into Gulf of Mex.) and Colorado R. into Gulf of California; NW by Columbia R., which breaks across coast mountains.

The great Rs. of Central Plains are navigable for long distances; Hudson R. is navigable, but other E rivers are chiefly important for power and harbour purposes; W rivers mostly flow through deep gorges and, except Columbia R., are of no commercial importance. E coast as far S as Long Island is rocky, with many good harbours; further S it is low and sandy, and broken only by great openings of Delaware and Chesapeake Rs.; along Gulf of Mex. it is low and swampy, while near the middle the Mississippi R. delta projects some 50 m. (80 km.) out to sea. The long line of W cliffs is broken only in extreme N, and near centre, at Golden Gate, San Francisco.

Climate varies from winter snows and cold of central N, to mildness of Pacific slopes and sub-tropical conditions of S and SE. Greatest range of temp. is in interior, and is much greater on NE coast than on Pacific Coast. Rainfall in E half varies from over 60 in. (152 cm.) in S to 20 in. (51 cm.) at base of Rocky Mountains; along Pacific coast-strip it is abundant in N and scanty in S; some parts of W hills and W plateaux are desert.

Agric. is chief industry, but others are increasing rapidly in importance. Of country E of 100° long., nearly two-thirds is under crops—N districts producing crops of ordinary grains and green crops, centre maize and tobacco, S cotton, with rice and sugar-cane in much smaller proportion on shores of Gulf of Mex. Chief grain crops are maize, wheat and oats; barley, flax, rye, buckwheat and rice are also important crops. Chief wheat-growing states lie in a central strip and in NW. Chief maize-producing states lie S and W of Great Ls. Great cotton states are in SE; area under cotton is over 45m. acres. Chief tobacco states lie roughly N of cotton belt. Sugar-cane is grown in Louisiana, Georgia, etc.; over 1m. acres (chiefly in Louisiana and Texas) are under rice. Vines succeed best in California. Among temperate fruits are apples, peaches, plums and pears; many tropical and sub-tropical fruits are cultivated in California and several S states. Stock rearing is important in W half of country (chiefly cattle, pigs, sheep, horses), the

crops being produced chiefly for feeding. There are great tracts of forest land on the Atlantic side, the Pacific coast, the Rocky Mountains and W central States, occupying about one-fifth of whole country. Salmon fishing of W, fisheries off Grand Bank of Newfoundland and Alaska, and whale and seal fishing are exceedingly valuable.

Minerals are also of very great importance. A large proportion of world's petroleum is produced in U.S.A.; other important minerals inc. gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, aluminium, iron, coal and natural gas. Manu. are very important in NE esp. in states of New York and Pennsylvania. Pop. (1970C) 203,235,298.

Unna North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 10 m. (16 km.) E of Dortmund. Industrial and coalmining centre. Manu. metal goods. Pop. (1971E) 52,000.

Unterwalden Switzerland. Forest canton in central Switz. sit. S of L. Lucerne and comprising Obwalden, 190 sq. m. (492 sq. km.), and Nidwalden, 106 sq. m. (274 sq. km.). Mainly agric. Pop. (1973E) 53,000.

Upington Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town sit. on Orange R. Railway junction and tourist centre.

Upolu Island Western Samoa, South Pacific. A volcanic island *c.* 10 m. (16 km.) SE of Savaii, it is the second in size but most important island of Samoa. Area, 433 sq. m. (1,126 sq. km.). Mountainous, rising to 3,608 ft. (1,100 metres) a.s.l. in Vaaifetu. The lowlands are fertile producing rubber, cacao, coconuts and bananas. The chief town is Apia. Pop. (1976C) 109,787.

Upper Austria Austria. Federal State in N bordering Bavaria on W and Czech. on N. Area, 4,625 sq. m. (11,978 sq. km.). Cap. Linz. Chief Rs. are Danube, Inn and Enns. Mainly agric. inc. forestry. Pop. (1971C) 1,223,444.

Upper Nile Sudan. Province in central S bordered by Ethiopia. Area, 91,190 sq. m. (236,182 sq. km.). Mainly grassland with forests in the S. The principal Rs. are Bahr el Jebel and Sobat. The most important occupation is stock rearing, mainly cattle, sheep and goats. Peanuts, corns and durra are grown. Cap. Malakal. Pop. (1972E) 1,380,000.

Upper Volta West Africa. The State is totally surrounded by Mali, Niger, Benin, Togo, Ghana and Ivory Coast. The country is drained by R. Volta and its tribs. Area, 105,792 sq. m. (274,002 sq. km.). Cap. Ouagadougou. Upper Volta was formerly a province of French West Africa and became independent in 1960. Agric. is the dominant occupation including nomads raising cattle. Irrigation is being extended but most of the agric. activity is in R. valleys or at oases. Chief crops are: beans, maize, millet, sorghum and yams. Manganese and phosphates are found. Pop. (1975C) 6,147,363.

Uppingham Leicestershire, England. Market town 20 m. (32 km.) W of Peterborough. Pop. (1973E) 1,940.

Uppsala Uppsala, Sweden. Cap. of county of same name. Cultural centre and university town. Many fine buildings inc. Gothic cathedral, dating from 13th cent., and famous library. Pop. (1976C) 139,893.

Ural Mountains U.S.S.R. Mountain range running N to S from the Arctic Ocean, and forming part of the boundary between Europe and Asia. It extends for over 1,400 m. (2,240 km.) of mainly low elevation, the highest peak being Narodnaya, 6,214 ft. (1,894 metres) a.s.l. There are rich mineral resources inc. iron, copper, nickel, manganese, gold and platinum. Extensive mixed and coniferous forests.

Ural River U.S.S.R. Rises in S of Ural Mountains and flows for 1,400 m. (2,240 km.) S to enter the Caspian Sea through a delta at Chapaev, 10 m. (16 km.) SW of Guryev.

Uralsk Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Uralsk region, sit. on Ural R. Centre of an agric. area with chief occupations meat packing and wool processing. Pop. (1970E) 134,000.

Uranium City Saskatchewan, Canada. Town sit. N of L. Athabaska. Important for uranium mining. Pop. (1971E) 2,100.

Urawa Saitama, Japan. Cap. of Saitama prefecture 15 m. (24 km.) NNW of Tōkyō. Pop. (1977C) 339,000.

Urbana Illinois, U.S.A. City sit. 125 m. (200 km.) SSW of Chicago. Manu. scientific instruments. Pop. (1970C) 32,800.

Urbino Marche, Italy. Town sit. in E central Italy. Manu. textiles, lace and majolica. Pop. (1971E) 16,300.

Ure River England. Rises in the Pennines and flows E and SE for 50 m. (80 km.) to join R. Swale and form R. Ouse.

Urfa Urfa, Turkey. Cap. of province of same name sit. N of border with Syria. Anc. city of Edessa. Now centre of wheat industry. Pop. (1970C) 100,654.

Uri Switzerland. Forest canton in central Switz. Area, 415 sq. m. (1,075 sq. km.). Cap. Altdorf. Bounded in N by L. Lucerne and in S by the St. Gotthard Pass. Principal R. is Reuss. Mainly glacial rocks but some agric. carried on. Pop. (1978E) 33,600.

Urmia, Lake Iran. Saline L. sit. in the NW with no outlet. Area, 1,500 sq. m. (3,885 sq. km.), increasing occasionally to over 2,300 sq. m. (5,960 sq. km.).

Urmston Greater Manchester, England. District 5 m. (8 km.) WSW of Manchester. Industries inc. flour milling, food processing and metal working. Pop. (1977E) 44,000.

Uruapán Michoacán, Mexico. Town 190 m. (304 km.) W of Mexico City, at 5,300 ft. (1,615 metres) a.s.l. Tourist centre. Pop. (1970E) 83,000.

Urubamba River Peru. Rises in the SE Andes and flows NNW through gorges for 450 m. (720 km.) to join Apurímac R. and form Ucayali R.

Uruguaiana Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Town sit. on Uruguay R. and on the Argentina border. Centre of cattle industry. Manu. leather goods and soap. Pop. (1970E) 60,000.

Uruguay Bounded in NE by Brazil, on SE by Atlantic, on S by Rio de la Plata and W by Argentina. Area, 72,172 sq. m. (186,926 sq. km.). Cap. Montevideo. Surface is flat grassland with low ridges of hills in N. It is drained by Rio Negro and other tribs. of Uruguay R. Uruguay is primarily a pastoral country. Of the total land area of 46m. acres some 41m. are devoted to farming, of which 90% to livestock and 10% to crops. Wool, sheep skins and hides are important exports. Crops grown are; wheat, linseed, oats, barley, rye, maize, sunflower, ground nuts, cotton, rice and sugar (cane and beet). Industries inc. meat packing, lumbering, oil refining, cement manu. and general light industry. Pop. (1975E) 2,763,964.

Uruguay River South America. Rises in the Serra do Mar, SE Brazil and flows for *c.* 1,000 m. (1,600 km.) W and S. It divides Argentina from Brazil and then from Uruguay and flows into the Rio de la Plata. It is navigable for *c.* 200 m. (320 km.) to the cataract at Salto, Uruguay.

Urumchi Sinkiang-Uighur, China. Sit. in the Dzungarian Basin, N of T'ienshan on E bank of Urumchi R. at 9,000 ft. (2,743 metres) a.s.l. Transportation centre. Manu. textiles and chemicals. Pop. (1975E) 320,000.

Usak Kutahya, Turkey. Town 125 m. (200 km.) E of Smyrna. Manu. carpets. Sugar refining. Pop. (1970E) 70,600.

Usedom German Democratic Republic/Poland. Island across the mouth of the Szczecin harbour on the Baltic coast, bisected by the G.D.R./Polish frontier. The Polish name is Uznam. Area, 170 sq. m. (440 sq. km.). Chief town Swinoujście (Polish). Low-lying, with important fisheries. The main indust. is shipbuilding. It has some tourist resorts.

Ushant Finistère, France. Island 26 m. (42 km.) WNW of Brest off the W coast of Brittany. Sole port is Ouessant (Ushant) on the SW. Chief occupation is fishing.

Ushuaia Tierra del Fuego, Argentina. Cap. of Tierra del Fuego province sit. on the Beagle Channel, 160 m. (256 km.) SE of Punta Arenas, Chile. Occupations are lumbering, sheep-rearing and fishing. The most S town in the world. Pop. (1970C) 5,373.

Usk Gwent, Wales. Town sit. 9 m. (14 km.) NNE of Newport on R. Usk serving agric. area. Pop. (1976E) 2,033.

Usk River Walès. Rises 5 m. (8 km.) SE of Llandovery and flows E, SE and S for 60 m. (96 km.) to enter the Bristol Channel at Newport. The Usk valley is noted for its scenery and fishing.

Uspallata Pass South America. Pass at 12,600 ft. (3,840 metres) a.s.l. in the Andes Mountains linking Argentina and Chile between Mount Aconcagua in N and Mount Tupungato in S.

Ússuriisk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Industrial town 30 m. (48 km.) N of Vladivostock in S Primorye Territory. It stands at the junction of the Trans-Siberian and Chinese Eastern Railways. Industries railway engineering, sawmilling, soy bean processing. Pop. (1974E) 142,000.

Ússuri River U.S.S.R. Rises 50 m. (80 km.) from Ússuri Bay, an inlet of Sea of Japan, and flows for 560 m. (896 km.) N to Amur R. SW of Khabarovsk.

Ústi-nad-Labem Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. Cap. of Severočeský region on Labe (Elbe) R. Transportation centre. Manu. chemicals, machinery and textiles. Trades in coal, timber and sugar-beet. Pop. (1970C) 74,000.

Ust-Kamenogorsk Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. Town 110 m. (176 km.) ESE of Semipalatinsk on Irtysh R. Industrial centre of a district mining zinc, copper and lead, it has the largest non-ferrous metallurgical plant in the U.S.S.R. At Ablaketka, 10 m. (16 km.) to the S, there is a large hydroelectric power station. Pop. (1974E) 252,000.

Ust-Ordynsky Buryat National Area Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. A National Area in the Irkutsk Region, S Siberia. Cap. Ust-Ordynsky sit. 45 m. (72 km.) NNE of Irkutsk. Mainly wooded, with cattle rearing and some coalmining. Pop. (1970E) 146,000.

Ust Urt Kazakhstan/Kara-Kalpak, U.S.S.R. A desert plateau in the SW between the Aral Sea and the Caspian Sea. Area, 90,000 sq. m. (233,100 sq. km.).

Usulután Usulután, El Salvador. Cap. of province of same name, sit. at the foot of the volcano Usulután in the SE. Mainly agric. Pop. (1970E) 40,350.

Utah U.S.A. Inland mountain State lying among W ridges of the Rocky Mountains and bounded by Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona and Nevada R. Area, 84,916 sq. m. (219,932 sq. km.). Acquired by the U.S. during the Mexican war and settled by Mormons in 1847. Cap. Salt Lake City. Other towns inc. Ogden and Provo. The Wasatch Mountains which run roughly N and S reach *c.* 13,000 ft. (3,962 metres), and the Uinta range in NE rises to *c.* 14,000 ft. (4,267 metres); in NW is Great Salt L.; watered by Colorado R. and tribs., and by R. Sevier and other streams. Rainfall is very small and irregular. Agric. carried on in fertile regions where water is obtainable and erosion is serious; chief crops, wheat, oats, potatoes, hay; sugar-beet is an important product. Fruits and vegetables are grown; horses, cattle, sheep and pigs reared. Minerals inc. copper, silver, lead, gold, petroleum and coal. Industries of importance are copper refining, flour milling, fruit canning, and the manu. of boots and shoes, sugar, cheese and butter. Pop. (1970C) 1,059,273.

Utica New York, U.S.A. City sit. 48 m. (77 km.) E of Syracuse on Mohawk R. Manu. textiles and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 91,611.

Utrecht Netherlands. (i) Smallest province sit. S of the Ijsselmeer. Mainly agric. in the fertile W. Area, 526 sq. m. (1,362 sq. km.). (ii) Cap. of province of same name, sit. on Old Rhine R. Transportation centre. Manu. textiles, machinery, chemicals, gin, tobacco and organs. Pop. (1972E) 274,974.

Utrera Seville, Spain. Town 18 m. (29 km.) SE of Seville. Manu. olive oil. Also flour milling and tanning.

Utsunomiya Honshū, Japan. Cap. of Tochigi prefecture 62 m. (99 km.) N of Tōkyō. Tourist centre. Pop. (1977E) 352,000.

Uttar Pradesh India. State lying in the upper Ganges basin along the N boundary of India. In 1833 the then Bengal Presidency was divided into two parts, one of which became the Presidency of Agra. In 1836 the Agra area was styled the North-West Province and placed under a Lieutenant-Governor. The two provinces of Agra and Oudh were placed, in 1877, under one administrator, styled Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Province and Chief Commissioner of Oudh. In 1902 the name was changed to 'United Provinces of Agra and Oudh', under a Lieutenant-Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governorship was altered to a Governorship in 1921. In 1935 the name was shortened to 'United Provinces'. On Independence, the states of Rampur, Banaras and Tehri-Garwhal were merged with United Provinces. In 1950 the name of the United Provinces was changed to Uttar Pradesh. Area, 113,655 sq. m. (294,366 sq. km.). Cap. Lucknow. Agric. occupies 75% of the pop., crops inc. rice, wheat, pulses, sugarcane and oilseeds. Sugar and cotton processing are the leading industries. Pop. (1971C) 88,299,453.

Uttoxeter Staffordshire, England. Town 12 m. (19 km.) NW of Burton-on-Trent. Manu. agric. machinery and biscuits. Pop. (1973E) 9,100.

Uturoa Raiatéa, Leeward Islands, French Polynesia. Cap. and chief port of Leeward Islands. Fruit canning.

Uusimaa Finland. Province on the Gulf of Finland. Area, 3,807 sq. m. (9,859 sq. km.). Mainly low, level country drained by short streams. Industries inc. lumbering, sawmilling, dairying, stock rearing and agric., fishing, textile milling and metalworking. Cap. Helsinki. Pop. (1971C) 1,005,257.

Uvéa Loyalty Islands, New Caledonia. Sit. 30 m. (48 km.) NW of Lifu. Area, 80 sq. m. (207 sq. km.). A fertile coral island producing copra and coconuts. The chief town is Fayahoué.

Uxbridge Greater London, England. District 15 m. (24 km.) WNW of central London on R. Colne. Industries engineering, iron-founding, brick-making, sawmilling and brewing.

Uzbekistan U.S.S.R. In 1917 the Tashkent Soviet assumed authority, and in the following years estab. its power throughout Turkestan. The semi-independent Khanates of Khiva and Bokhara were first (1920) transformed into 'People's Republics', then (1923–4) into Soviet Socialist Republics, and finally merged in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic and other reps. The Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic was formed in 1924 from lands formerly inc. in Turkestan. Area is 172,819 sq. m. (447,600 sq. km.). Cap. Tashkent. Intensive farming and a high cotton producer. Agric. very important inc. many orchards and vineyards. Oil, coal and copper are among mineral resources. Pop. (1978E) 14.8 m.

V

Vaal River Republic of South Africa. Rises in the Drakensberg and flows 780 m. (1,248 km.) first N through the Orange Free State through Vaal Dam to S border of the Transvaal which it follows SW to the end before joining Harts R. in Cape Province. There are irrigation works, esp. at Vaal Barrage and Vaal Dam near Vereeniging. The main tribs. are Klip and Wilge Rs.

Vaasa Vaasa, Finland. Cap. of province and port sit. on the Gulf of Bothnia. Industries are ship repairing, sawmilling, sugar refining and flour milling. Manu. inc. machinery, textiles and soap. Timber, wood products and tar are exported. Pop. (1970C) 48,163.

Vaduz Liechtenstein. Cap. of principality sit. near Rhine R. and Swiss frontier. Manu. textiles. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1976C) 4,620.

Valais Switzerland. Canton in S bordering Italy and France. Area, 2,020 sq. m. (5,231 sq. km.). Very mountainous but cereals and vines are cultivated in Rhône valley. It joined the Confederation in 1815. Cap. Sion. Pop. (1978E) 211,700.

Valdai Hills Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Sit. to NW of Moscow and rising to 1,050 ft. (320 metres) a.s.l.

Val-de-Marne France. Dept. sit. to SE of Paris. Area, 94 sq. m. (244 sq. km.). Cap. Créteil. Pop. (1975C) 1,215,674.

Valdepeñas Ciudad Real, Spain. Town 98 m. (159 km.) NE of Córdoba. Noted for its red wine. Other products are olive oil, vinegar and leather. Pop. (1970E) 24,500.

Valdivia Valdivia, Chile. Cap. of province in S centre, on Valdivia R. 11 m. (18 km.) from the mouth where its port Corral is sit. Industries inc. shipbuilding, tanning, flour milling, brewing, sugar refining and the manu. of metal goods, paper and food products. Pop. (1972E) 89,500.

Val-d'Oise France. Dept. sit. to NW of Paris. Area, 482 sq. m. (1,249 sq. km.). Cap. Pontoise. Pop. (1975C) 840,885.

Valdosta Georgia, U.S.A. City 155 m. (248 km.) SW of Savannah. Centre of an agric. area producing timber, cotton and tobacco. Manu. inc. wood and metal products, textiles and cigars. Pop. (1970C) 32,303.

Valence Drôme, France. Cap. of dept. in SE sit. on Rhône R. Manu. inc. textiles, leather and food products, and furniture. Trades in cereals, fruit, olives and wines. Pop. (1975C) 70,307.

Valencia Spain. (i) Province of SE Spain bounded E by Mediterranean. Area, 4,239 sq. m. (10,763 sq. km.). Chief cities Valencia, Sagunto, Algemesi, Jativa. Traversed SSE by Guadalaviar R. where it is called the Turia R. and by Júca R. Densely populated coastal plain rises to mountains inland. The chief products are oranges, vines and rice. Pop. (1970C) 1.7m. (ii) City near mouth of Turia R. Provincial cap., commercial centre, port and resort. An anc. city noted for baroque architecture. The port exports oranges, raisins and rice. Industries inc. textiles, shipbuilding, oil-refining and the manu. of metals and metal products. Pop. (1970C) 653,690.

Valencia Carabobo, Venezuela. State cap. sit. 80 m. (128 km.) WSW of Caracas on Cabriales R. Centre of an important agric. area producing esp. cotton and sugar-cane. Industries inc. meat packing, sugar refining, tanning and the manu. of textiles and leather goods. Pop. (1971E) 366,154.

Valenciennes Nord, France. Town in extreme NE sit. on Escaut R. Industries inc. coalmining, engineering, sugar refin-

ing, and the manu. of chemicals and textiles. Formerly noted for lace. Pop. (1975C) 43,202.

Valentia Kerry, Irish Republic. An island just off SE coast, with a meteorological observatory.

Valkenswaard Noord-Brabant, Netherlands. Village 6 m. (10 km.) S of Eindhoven. Manu. inc. farm equipment and cigars. Pop. (1972E) 25,018.

Valladolid Spain. (i) A province in N. Area, 3,222 sq. m. (8,345 sq. km.). It is mainly open fertile country producing cereals, fruit, wine, olive oil and honey. The principal R. is Duero. Pop. (1970C) 412,572. (ii) Cap. of province of same name sit. at confluence of Rs. Pisuerga and Esgueva. Industries inc. railway engineering, flour milling, tanning, brewing, and the manu. of textiles, chemicals and paper. Pop. (1970C) 236,341.

Valle Honduras. Dept. on the Gulf of Fonseca. Area, 815 sq. m. (2,111 sq. km.). Hilly in S with a coastal plain producing rice, cotton, corn and beans. Industries inc. gold and silver mining, saltworks and fishing. The principal Rs. are Goascarán and Nacaome. Cap. Nacaome. Pop. (1971E) 99,500.

Valle d'Aosta Italy. Region of NW Italy bounded NW by Mont Blanc. Area, 1,259 sq. m. (3,262 sq. km.). Cap. Aosta. Mountain region with valleys enclosed by the Pennine and Graian Alps. Agric. and resort area. Pop. (1975E) 113,720.

Valle de Cauca Colombia. Dept. on the Pacific Ocean. Area, 8,203 sq. m. (21,245 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous, crossed by the Cordillera Occidental and the Cordillera Central. Very fertile producing cattle, sugar-cane, rice, cotton, coffee, cacao, tobacco, corn and vegetables. There are rich deposits of gold, silver and platinum. Cap. Cali. Pop. (1972E) 2,243,500.

Vallejo California, U.S.A. Port sit. 20 m. (32 km.) N of Oakland on San Pablo Bay. Industries inc. shipbuilding, meat packing, sawmilling and flour milling. Pop. (1970C) 66,733.

Vallenar Atacama, Chile. Town in N central Chile and in the Huasco valley. Trades in agric. produce and wine. Pop. (1970E) 41,049.

Valletta Malta. Sit. on N coast at the end of a ridge dividing the bay into Grand Harbour and Marsamuscetto. Seaport, trading centre, resort and naval station, noted for historical associations with the Knights of Malta and named after their 16th cent. Grand Master Jean de la Vallette. Pop. (1972E) 15,191.

Valleyfield Quebec, Canada. Town sit. 33 m. (53 km.) SW of Montreal on St. Lawrence R. and at E end of L. St. Francis. Industries inc. zinc refining, distilling, flour milling, and the manu. of textiles, felt and paper. Pop. (1971E) 30,173.

Valley Stream New York, U.S.A. A residential suburb of New York sit. on SW coast of Long Island. Pop. (1970C) 40,413.

Valois France. Region in Paris basin bounded by the forests of Compiègne, Chantilly and Villers-Cotterets. Chief towns Crépy-en-Valois, and Senlis. A rich agric. area.

Valparaíso Valparaíso, Chile. Cap. of province and port in central Chile sit. on the Pacific coast. Industries inc. sugar refining and the manu. of textiles, chemicals, leather goods and clothing. Copper, silver, nitrates and wheat are exported. Pop. (1972E) 296,000.

Valtellina Lombardia, Italy. The valley of the upper Adda R. stretching from the Ortler mountains to L. Como. It produces wine, figs, mulberries and wheat. The chief town is Sondrio.

Van Turkey. (i) Province in SE. Area, 6,857 sq. m. (17,760 sq. km.). The principal R. is Buhtan. Coal, rye and apples are produced. Pop. (1975C) 386,059. (ii) Cap. of province of same name 150 m. (240 km.) SE of Erzurum. The commercial centre of a wheat-growing area. Pop. (1970C) 46,751.

Van, Lake Turkey. L. in Turkish Armenia. It has no outlet but is a salt L. Area, 75 m. (120 km.) by 50 m. (81 km.). Produces salt, soda and fish.

Vancouver British Columbia, Canada. City on Burrard Inlet on W coast, 711 m. (1,138 km.) W of Edmonton, Alberta. Third city of Canada; seaport with an ice-free natural harbour, commercial centre and fishing port, sit. on both S and N shores of the inlet. Industries inc. fish canning, oil refining, sawmilling, shipbuilding, brewing, distilling, sugar refining, and the manu. of metal products. Pop. (1971C) 1,071,081.

Vancouver Washington, U.S.A. Port sit. on Columbia R. opposite Portland in Oregon. Manu. aluminium, chemicals and paper. Timber and grain are exported. Pop. (1970C) 42,493.

Vancouver Island British Columbia, Canada. Island just off SW coast across narrow channels. Area, 12,408 sq. m. (31,204 sq. km.). Main towns Victoria (provincial cap.), Nanaimo, Port Alberni, Esquimalt. Mountainous and thickly forested, rising to Mount Victoria, 7,484 ft. (2,281 metres) a.s.l. The chief minerals are iron and coal. The main indust. are lumbering, the manu. of wood pulp, dairying, fishing and fruit farming.

Väner, Lake Sweden. Sit. in SW, it is the largest L. in Sweden. Area, 2,156 sq. m. (5,585 sq. km.). The Göta Canal joins it to L. Vätter and the Baltic Sea, and the Göta R. drains it to the Kattegat.

Vannes Morbihan, France. Cap. of dept. and port 60 m. (96 km.) SW of Rennes on the Gulf of Morbihan, an inlet of the Bay of Biscay. Industries inc. boatbuilding, tanning, rope-making and textile manu. Pop. (1975C) 43,507.

Vanua Levu Fiji. Volcanic island 20 m. (32 km.) NE of Viti Levu. Area, 2,137 sq. m. (5,535 sq. km.). Rises to 3,139 ft. (957 metres) a.s.l. in Mount Thurston. The principal R. is Ndreketi. The main products are sugar, rice and copra. There are deposits of gold.

Var France. Dept. in SE on the Mediterranean Sea. Area, 2,325 sq. m. (6,023 sq. km.). Mainly hilly and wooded with the Alpes de Provence in N and the Monts des Maures in S. The principal R. is Argens. Crops inc. vines, olives and fruit. There are deposits of bauxite, lead, zinc and salt. Cap. Draguignan. Pop. (1975C) 626,093.

Varanasi Uttar Pradesh, India. Town in central N sit. on Ganges R. it is an important religious centre with many temples and bathing ghats. Manu. inc. brassware, jewellery and handmade textiles. Pop. (1971C) 582,915.

Varberg Halland, Sweden. Port and resort 40 m. (64 km.) S of Göteborg on the Kattegat. Manu. inc. bicycles, metal goods, shoes and linen. Pop. (1975C) 43,302.

Vardar River Yugoslavia/Greece. Rises in SW Serbia and flows 20 m. (32 km.) NNE, then SSE, into Greece and across Macedonia to enter the Aegean Sea in the Gulf of Thessaloniki.

Varese Lombardia, Italy. Cap. of Varese province 30 m. (48 km.) NW of Milan. Manu. inc. machinery, motorcars, textiles, footwear and furniture.

Varkaus Kuopio, Finland. Town 40 m. (64 km.) S of Kuopio on one of the Saimaa Ls. Industries inc. shipbuilding, iron founding, engineering and lumbering. Pop. (1970C) 23,944.

Värmland Sweden. County sit. in W. Area 6,799 sq. m. (17,609 sq. km.). Forested with numerous Ls., the principal R. being Klar. Industries inc. iron and steel works, pulp and paper mills, and lumbering. Cap. Karlstad. Pop. (1975C) 284,529.

Varna Varna, Bulgaria. Cap. of province and port in NE sit. on the Black Sea. Industries inc. shipbuilding, engineering, tanning and food processing. Trades in livestock, grain and canned fish. Pop. (1971E) 230,500.

Var River Alpes-Maritimes, France. Rises in the Maritime Alps, and flows SSE for 84 m. (134 km.) to enter the Mediterranean Sea 4 m. (6 km.) SW of Nice.

Vas Hungary. County in W. Area, 1,290 sq. m. (3,340 sq. km.). Mainly hilly and heavily forested in the SW. The principal Rs. are Raba and Gyöngyös. Agric. products inc. pigs, wheat, clover,

potatoes and fruit. Cap. Szombathely. Pop. (1970C) 278,000.

Västerås Västmanland, Sweden. Cap. of county sit. on N shore of L. Mälar. Manu. inc. motors, generators, transformers, turbines and other electrical equipment. Pop. (1975E) 118,055.

Västerbotten Sweden. County in N sit. between the Gulf of Bothnia and the Norwegian frontier. Area, 21,401 sq. m. (55,428 sq. km.). Hilly and forested in W. The principal Rs. are Ångerman, Vindel, Ume and Skellefte. Industries inc. lumbering, pulp milling, metal smelting, stock rearing and agric. The main crops are rye and oats. Cap. Umeå. Pop. (1975C) 237,705.

Västernorrland Sweden. County in central NE on the Gulf of Bothnia. Area, 8,412 sq. m. (21,786 sq. km.). Mainly hilly with a low coastal strip, it is the most important lumbering region of Sweden. The principal Rs. are Ljunga, Indal, and Ångerman. Industries inc. sawmilling, aluminium milling and the manu. of cellulose. Cap. Härnösand. Pop. (1975C) 268,237.

Västervik Kalmar, Sweden. Port 60 m. (96 km.) SSE of Norrköping on Gamleby Bay. Industries inc. shipbuilding, stone quarrying and the manu. of machinery, glass, matches and furniture. Pop. (1975E) 41,681.

Västmanland Sweden. County in central Sweden bounded by L. Mälar in S. Area 2,433 sq. m. (6,302 sq. km.). Hilly in N sloping to fertile lowlands in the SE. The principal Rs. are Kolbäck and Arboga. The main industry is iron mining; copper, lead and feldspar are also mined. Other industries inc. lumbering and steel milling. Cap. Västerås. Pop. (1975C) 260,164.

Vatican City Italy. Independent papal state within Rome. For many centuries the Popes bore temporal sway over a territory stretching across mid-Italy from sea to sea and comprising some 17,000 sq. m. (44,030 sq. km.), with a population finally of over 3m. In 1859–60 and 1870 the Papal States were incorporated with the Italian Kingdom. The consequent dispute between Italy and successive Popes was only settled in 1929 by three treaties between the Italian Government and the Vatican. The Treaty has been embodied in the Constitution of the Italian Republic of 1947. The Vatican City State is governed by a Commission appointed by the Pope. The reason for its existence is to provide an extra-territorial, independent base for the Holy See, the government of the Roman Catholic Church. The area of the Vatican City is 109 acres. Sit. W of Castel Sant'Angelo on W bank of R. Tiber. It includes the Piazza di San Pietro (St Peter's Square), which is to remain normally open to the public and subject to the powers of the Italian police. It has its own railway station, postal facilities, coins and radio. Twelve buildings in and outside Rome enjoy extra-territorial rights including the Basilicas of St John Lateran, St Mary Major, St Paul without the Walls and the Pope's summer villa at Castel Gandolfo. In 1951 extra-territorial rights were also granted to a new Vatican radio station on Italian soil. Pop. (1974E) 1,000.

Vatnajökull Iceland. A large icefield sit. in SE containing some active volcanoes. Area, 3,140 sq. m. (8,133 sq. km.).

Vätter Lake Sweden. Sit. to SE of L. Väner, to which it is joined by the Göta Canal. It is the second largest L. in Sweden. Area, 738 sq. m. (1,912 sq. km.). It is drained to the Baltic Sea by Motala R.

Vaucluse France. Dept. in SE bounded by Rs. Rhône and Durance. Area, 1,381 sq. m. (3,578 sq. km.). In E are the Alpes de Provence. The fertile Rhône valley is in the W producing cereals, olives, mulberries and fruit. It is esp. noted for wine. Cap. Avignon. Pop. (1975C) 390,446.

Vaud Switzerland. Canton in W bordering on France and sit. between L. Neuchâtel and L. Geneva. Area, 1,240 sq. m. (3,211 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous in SE but fertile and noted for wine. Salt is mined near Bex. It joined the Confederation in 1803. Cap. Lausanne. Pop. (1978E) 520,800.

Vaupés Colombia. A commissary in SE bordering on Venezuela and Braz. Area, 34,990 sq. m. (90,625 sq. km.). Mainly forested lowland, largely undeveloped,

producing rubber and balata gum. The principal Rs. are Vaupés and Inírida. Cap. Mitú. Pop. (1972E) 19,100.

Vauxhall Greater London, England. District of central London on S bank of Thames R. formerly noted for its pleasure gardens.

Vava'u Tonga, South Pacific. A coral island group. The largest and most important island is Vava'u. Cap. Neiafu.

Växjö Kronoberg, Sweden. Cap. of country in central S. Manu. paper and matches. Pop. (1975C) 62,537.

Veenendaal Utrecht, Netherlands. Town 19 m. (30 km.) ESE of Utrecht. Manu. textiles. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1972E) 31,292.

Vejle Vejle, Denmark. Cap. of county and port sit. on Vejle Fjord, on E coast of Jutland. Manu. inc. machinery, hardware, textiles, leather and soap. Trades in dairy produce. Pop. (1977E) 49,013.

Velbert North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 8 m. (13 km.) S of Essen. Manu. inc. motorcar accessories, locks and windows. Pop. (1971E) 57,200.

Veldhoven Noord-Brabant, Netherlands. Town 4 m. (6 km.) SW of Eindhoven. Manu. linen. Pop. (1972E) 27,901.

Velebit Mountains Croatia, Yugoslavia. A range in the Dinaric Alps in NW stretching for about 100 m. (162 km.) along the Adriatic Sea. The highest peak is Vaganjski Vrh, 5,768 ft. (1,758 metres) a.s.l.

Velebit Strait Croatia, Yugoslavia. A channel in NW, running parallel to the Velebit Mountains, between the mainland and the islands of Pag and Rab.

Vélez Málaga Málaga, Spain. Town sit. 18 m. (29 km.) ENE of Málaga on Vélez R. Industries inc. sugar refining, tanning and the manu. of soap. Trades in wine, fruit and sugar-cane.

Vella Lavella Solomon Islands. Protectorate. A volcanic island 225 m. (360 km.) NW of Guadalcanal. Area, *c.* 250 sq. m. (648 sq. km.). Copra is produced.

Velletri Lazio, Italy. Town 22 m. (35 km.) SE of Rome in the Alban Hills. Manu. and trades in wine.

Vellore Tamil Nadu, India. Town sit. 80 m. (128 km.) WSW of Madras on Palar R. Trades in agric. produce and sandalwood. Pop. (1971C) 138,220.

Velsen Noord-Holland, Netherlands. Town and port 13 m. (21 km.) WNW of Amsterdam sit. on the North Sea Canal. Industries inc. shipbuilding, iron and steel works, and the manu. of chemicals, paper and cement. Pop. (1972E) 67,411.

Vendée France. Dept. on the Bay of Biscay. Area, 2,709 sq. m. (7,016 sq. km.). Mainly low-lying and agric. The principal Rs. are Sèvre Nantaise, Sèvre Niortaise and Vendée. Crops inc. wheat, sugar-beet, vines and fruit. Cattle and horses are reared. Cap. La Roche-sur-Yon. Pop. (1975C) 450,641.

Veneto Italy. Region of NE Italy bounded by Austria, comprising 7 provinces: Belluno, Padua, Rovigo, Treviso, Venezia, Verona and Vicenza. Area, 7,098 sq. m. (18,367 sq. km.). Chief cities Venice (cap.), Vicenza, Treviso and Padua. Mountainous in N with the Dolomites and the Carnic Alps in S, watered by Po, Adige, Brenta and Piave Rivers. Farming area. Tourism is important in N and in Venice. Indust. are concentrated in Mestre, Vicenza, Padua and Verona. Pop. (1975E) 4,277,530.

Venezuela South America. Republic of N South America bounded N by the Caribbean, E by Guyana, S by Brazil and W by Colombia. Area *c.* 325,143 sq. m. (912,050 sq. km.). There is a Federal District, 20 States and 2 territories. Chief cities Caracas (cap.), Maracaibo, Valencia, Barquisimeto, Ciudad Bolivar, La Guaira and Puerto Cabello. The Andes occupy the NW with coastal spurs extending E in parallel ranges; highest peaks are in the Mérida range, 15,000–16,000 ft. (4,572–4,877 metres) a.s.l. The Maracaibo lowlands is a depression surrounded by the mountains and inc. L. Maracaibo which occupies *c.* one-third of it. Beyond this the Orinoco R. plain

extends E to the foothills of the Guiana Highland, densely forested, in the SE. Drained by the Orinoco R. system; the Angel Falls, highest in the world, 3,212 ft. (979 metres) a.s.l. are on a trib. of the Caroni R. Climate varies with altitude from tropical to cold. The central prairie plains are hot and wet April–Oct., cooler and drier Nov.–Mar. Earthquakes are fairly frequent. The main occupations are farming, mining, extracting oil. The cultivated area is 5.5m. acres, producing beans, cocoa, yucca, maize, coffee, sugar and bananas. Beef-cattle ranching and pig-farming are important. Forests cover *c.* one-third of the country and produce rubber, balatá, vanilla and resins. Minerals, apart from oil, inc. gold (SE), diamonds (Amazonas), manganese, phosphates, sulpher, coal, salt, nickel and iron. Indust. inc. oil processing, food processing, chemicals, textiles, iron and steel, and engineering. Pop. (1978E) 13,143,000.

Venice Veneto, Italy. City 160 m. (256 km.) E of Milan on the Adriatic coast, built on a number of islands divided into 2 groups by the Grand Canal which runs NW to SE as the main route, with a network of smaller canals branching off it. Commercial centre, seaport and tourist resort noted for its unique character and the numerous historic buildings, mostly built along the canals. Indust. are concentrated in the suburb of Marghera and inc. metallurgical indust., oil refining, and the manu. of metal products. Trad. indust. are the manu. of glassware, jewellery, silk and cotton textiles and lace. Pop. (1973E) 366,201.

Venlo Limburg, Netherlands. Town and port sit. on Maas R. near frontier of Federal Republic of Germany and 25 m. (40 km.) ESE of Eindhoven. Manu. inc. chemicals, paper, electric lamps and tobacco products. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1972E) 63,106.

Venray Limburg, Netherlands. Town 13 m. (21 km.) NW of Venlo. Manu. inc. leather goods, cardboard and cigars. Pop. (1972E) 27,849.

Ventimiglia Liguria, Italy. Port and resort 8 m. (13 km.) W of San Remo on the Gulf of Genoa, and near the border with France. Trades in flowers. Pop. (1971E) 25,441.

Ventnor Isle of Wight, England. Resort sit. on S coast. Pop. (1971C) 6,931.

Veracruz Mexico. State in E on the Gulf of Mex. Area, 28,114 sq. m. (72,815 sq. km.). It is very mountainous in W where the Sierra Madre Oriental are sit., and descends to the coastal plain in E. Mainly agric. producing cotton, rice, sugar-cane, coffee, maize, fruit and tobacco. Rubber and timber are obtained from the forests. There are many important oilfields in the coastal strip. Cap. Jalapa, sit. 143 m. (229 km.) E of Mexico City. Pop. (1970C) 3,815,422.

Veracruz Veracruz. Mexico. Port sit. on the Gulf of Mex. Manu. inc. chemicals, textiles, sisal, soap and food products. Exports inc. coffee, tobacco and vanilla. Pop. (1970C) 242,300.

Veraguas Panama. A province in central W, extending from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean. Area, 4,635 sq. m. (12,005 sq. km.). It is traversed by the Veraguas Mountains which rise to over 6,000 ft. (1,829 metres) a.s.l. The main occupations are stock-rearing, lumbering and agric., the chief crops being coffee, sugar-cane, rice and corn. There are deposits of gold, mercury, zinc, magnesium, lead and iron. Cap. Santiago. Pop. (1970E) 151,900.

Vercelli Piemonte, Italy. Cap. of Vercelli province 40 m. (64 km.) ENE of Turino sit. on Sesia R. Industries inc. rice and flour milling, sugar refining, engineering and the manu. of textiles. Pop. (1971E) 58,462.

Verde, Cape Senegal. A promontory which is the most W point of Africa. Dakar is sit. on its S coast.

Verdun Meuse, France. Town in NE sit. on Meuse R. Manu. inc. metal products, textiles, alcohol and furniture. Pop. (1976C) 67,458.

Vereeniging Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town 35 m. (56 km.) S of Johannesburg sit. on Vaal R. It is an important coalmining centre with manu.

of iron and steel, cables, wire, nuts, bolts, bricks and tiles. Pop. (1970E) 169,553.

Verkhoyansk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 385 m. (616 km.) NNE of Yakutsk sit. on Yana R. Formerly used as a place of exile, it is one of the coldest towns on earth, a temp. of nearly −100°F having been recorded. The main occupations are tin-mining and fur trapping. Pop. (1975E) 1,400.

Verkhoyansk Range Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Sit. in the Yakut Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep. to E of Lena R. It stretches W and N for about 1,000 m. (1,600 km.).

Vermont U.S.A. State of New England bounded N by Canada, E by New Hampshire, W by New York, S by Massachusetts. Area, 9,267 sq. m. (24,002 sq. km.). Chief cities Montpelier (cap.), and Burlington. Crossed N to S by the Green Mountains rising to 4,000 ft. (1,219 metres) a.s.l. and sloping (W) to Hudson R. and (NW) to L. Champlain. Mainly agric. with maple sugar indust. based on the N woodland, stone quarrying (inc. marble) and some mining (asbestos). The chief products are hay, potatoes, apples and sugar. Indust. inc. stone-working, textiles, paper-making, dairying and tourism. Pop. (1970C) 444,732.

Verona Veneto, Italy. City 60 m. (96 km.) W of Venice on Adige R. Provincial cap.; important grain market and tourist centre noted for anc. buildings. Route centre at junction of the Brenner Pass road with the Milan–Venice road. Pop. (1973E) 269,787.

Verria Imathia, Greece. Cap. of prefecture 40 m. (64 km.) WSW of Thessaloníki. Manu. textiles. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1971C) 29,528.

Versailles Seine-et-Oise, France. Town 11 m. (18 km.) SW of Paris. Prefecture and bishopric, noted for the Palace of Versailles designed by Le Vau and Mansart for Louis XIV, with gardens designed by Le Notre. Pop. (1975C) 97,133.

Verviers Liège, Belgium. Town 13 m. (21 km.) ESE of Liège sit. on Vesdre R. It is an important centre of the woollen industry. Other manu. are textile machinery, chemicals, leather goods and chocolate. Pop. (1970E) 33,616.

Vest-Agder Norway. County in S. Area 2,811 sq. m. (7,280 sq. km.). Mainly wooded. The principal Rs. are Audna, Lygna, Sira and Kvina. The main occupations are fishing, lumbering, molybdenum mining, and agric. in the lower R. valleys. Cap. Kristiansand. Pop. (1972E) 126,178.

Vestfold Norway. County in SE bordering on Oslo Fjord. Area, 855 sq. m. (2,215 sq. km.). The main occupations are lumbering, fishing and dairy farming. Cap. Tonsberg. Pop. (1972E) 177,584.

Veszprém Veszprém, Hungary. Cap. of county 60 m. (96 km.) SW of Budapest sit. in the Bakony Forest. Manu. inc. textiles and wine. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1978E) 53,094.

Vevey Vaud, Switzerland. Resort 10 m. (16 km.) ESE of Lausanne on NE shore of L. Geneva. Manu. inc. machinery, watches, cigars, leather and chocolate. Pop. (1978E) 16,000.

Viana do Castelo, Portugal. (i) District in N bordered by Spain and the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 823 sq. m. (2,108 sq. km.). Mountainous in E. The principal R. is Lima. Pop. (1970C) 251,640. (ii) Cap. of district of same name and port 40 m. (64 km.) N of Oporto. Manu. inc. carpets, flour products and chocolate. Has an important trade in cod. Pop. (1970C) 12,510.

Viareggio Toscana, Italy. Resort sit. 13 m. (21 km.) WNW of Lucca on the Ligurian Sea. Manu. hosiery. Pop. (1971E) 55,000.

Viborg Viborg, Denmark. Cap. of county 26 m. (42 km.) W of Randers. Industries inc. iron founding, distilling, brewing and the manu. of textiles and tobacco products. Pop. (1974E) 37,645.

Vicenza Veneto, Italy. Cap. of Vicenza province in NE. Manu. inc. iron and steel, machinery, textiles, glass and furniture. It has many fine medieval buildings. Pop. (1971C) 115,882.

Vichada Colombia. A commissary in E bordering on Venezuela. Area, 38,212 sq. m. (98,970 sq. km.). Mainly undeveloped. The principal Rs. are Tomo and Vichada. Forest products inc. gums, resins and vanilla. Crops inc. corn and yucca and some cattle are reared. Cap. Puerto Carreño. Pop. (1972E) 9,730.

Vichy Allier, France. Spa in central France sit. on Allier R. Vichy waters are bottled and exported. Manu. pharmaceutical goods. French 'Vichy' government estab. here, 1940–4. Pop. (1975C) 32,251.

Vicksburg Mississippi, U.S.A. Port in W centre of state sit. at confluence of Rs. Mississippi and Yazoo. Industries inc. engineering, sawmilling, food canning and the manu. of cotton, cottonseed oil, chemicals and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 25,748.

Victoria Australia. State of SE Australia bounded N by New South Wales, W by South Australia. Area, 87,884 sq. m. (227,600 sq. km.). Chief cities Melbourne (cap.), Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Hamilton, Sale and Echuca. Highlands in the centre form a W extension of the Australian Alps and descend N to the Murray R. Plain. A S valley is separated from the coast at Port Phillip Bay by hills which extend E to W as a plateau from Mount Ararat (W), 3,827 ft. (1,166 metres) a.s.l. Drained by Snowy, Glenelg and Yarra Rs. Farming is the main occupation; chief crops, wheat, oats, barley, fodder, potatoes, vines, fruit. Stock-farming is important. Minerals inc. gold, coal, lignite. Manu. indust. are concentrated in the Melbourne area and inc. textiles, soap, furniture, machinery, electrical equipment and vehicles. Pop. (1976C) 3,746,000.

Victoria British Columbia, Canada. Cap. of province and port sit. at SE end of Vancouver Island overlooking the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Industries inc. shipbuilding, sawmilling, fish canning and the manu. of paper and matches. Timber, fish and cement are exported. Pop. (1971C) 193,512.

Victoria Hong Kong. Cap. and port sit. on N shore of the island. Industries inc. cotton milling and engineering. Exports inc. iron, steel, coal, hides, food products and tungsten. Pop. (1971E) 520,932

Victoria Mahé, Seychelles. Cap. and port sit. on NE coast. Exports inc. copra, cinnamon, vanilla, tortoiseshell and guano. Pop. (1971C) 14,500.

Victoria Texas, U.S.A. City sit. 120 m. (192 km.) SW of Houston on Guadalupe R. Industries are oil refining and the manu. of chemicals and cottonseed oil. Pop. (1970C) 41,349.

Victoria Falls Central Africa. Falls on Zambezi R. on the frontier between Zambia (N) and Rhodesia (S), caused by a 400 ft. (122 metres) rift in the river bed into which the water pours in 3 cataracts, separated by islands, and from which it escapes by a narrow channel. The Main, Rainbow and E cataract falls vary from 350-420 ft. (107–128 metres) high.

Victoria Island Northwest Territories, Canada. The second largest island in the Arctic Arch. it is separated from the mainland by the Dolphin and Union Strait, Coronation Gulf and Queen Maud Gulf. Area, 80,340 sq. m. (208,080 sq. km.).

Victoria, Lake East Africa. L. bounded SE by Tanzania, N and W by Uganda, NE by Kenya. Area, 26,828 sq. m. (69,485 sq. km.) the largest African L. sit. at 3,700 ft. (1,128 metres) a.s.l. in the Great Rift Valley. Fed by Kagera, Mara and Nzoia Rivers and drained by Nile R. (the White Nile). Chief ports, Jinja, Port Bell, Entebbe, Bukoba, Mwanza and Kisumu.

Viedma Río Negro, Argentina. Cap. and port 475 m. (760 km.) SW of Buenos Aires on Río Negro. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1970C) 12,888.

Vienna Vienna, Austria. City 20 m. (32 km.) from the Czechoslovak border on Danube R. at NE edge of the Wienerwald wooded hills. Cap., commercial and cultural centre, former seat of the Hapsburg dynasty. Tourist centre noted for fine streets and buildings. Manu. inc. ceramics, jewellery, textiles, leather, furniture and chemicals. Pop. (1971C) 1,614,841.

Vienne France. Dept. in central W, formed mainly from Poitou. Area, 2,720 sq. m. (7,044 sq. km.). Mainly flat and low-lying producing cereals, potatoes, fruit and wine. The principal Rs. are Vienne and the Clain. Cap. Poitiers. Pop. (1975C) 357,366.

Vienne Haute, France. Dept. of central W. Area, 2,145 sq. m. (5,555 sq. km.). The principal R. is Vienne. Noted for livestock. Agric. crops inc. cereals and potatoes. Kaolin is quarried for the porcelain industry. There are deposits of gold, antimony and wolfram. Cap. Limoges. Pop. (1975C) 352,149.

Vienne Isère, France. Town in SE central France sit. on Rhône R. Industries inc. iron founding, distilling and the manu. of woollen and leather goods. Pop. (1975C) 28,753.

Vienne River France. Rises in N Corrèze and flows 230 m. (368 km.) N and NW past Limoges, Châtellerault and Chinon to enter Loire R. near Fontevrault.

Vientiane Laos. Cap. of Laos and port sit. on Mekong R. at the border of Thailand, and 210 m. (336 km.) ESE of Chiangmai, Thai. Trades in timber, textiles, resins and gums. Pop. (1970E) 150,000.

Vieques Island Puerto Rico. Sit. 9 m. (14 km.) E of the main island. Area, 51 sq. m. (132 sq. km.). Industries inc. dairying, sugar milling and the manu. of charcoal. The chief town is Isabela Segunda or Vieques. Pop. (1972E) 7,210.

Viersen North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 4 m. (6 km.) NNW of München-Gladbach sit. on Niers R. Manu. textiles and paper. Pop. (1971E) 86,000.

Vierzon Cher, France. Town in central France sit. at confluence of Rs. Cher and Yèvre. Manu. agric. machinery, bricks, tiles and porcelain. Pop. (1975C) 36,514.

Vietnam South East Asia. Independent republic forming a narrow strip along the W shore of the South China Sea, bounded N by China, W by Laos and Democratic Kampuchea. Area, 127,246 sq. m. (329,566 sq. km.) with a coastline of 1,600 m. (2,560 km.). The cap. is Hanoi, other cities are Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon), Da Nang and Haiphong. Agric. is the most important industry mainly rice production although coconuts, tea, maize, coffee, oil palms are also cultivated. Some minerals such as coal, tin, zinc are exploited. Pop. (1976E) 47.15m.

Vigevano Lombardia, Italy. Town 20 m. (32 km.) SW of Milan sit. near Ticino R. Manu. textiles, plastics and footwear. Pop. (1971E) 67,500.

Vigo Pontevedra, Spain. Port and resort sit. on S shore of Vigo Bay, and near N border of Portugal. Industries inc. boatbuilding, oil refining, distilling, fish processing and sugar refining. Manu. chemicals, paper, leather, soap, cement and brandy. It is the chief port for transatlantic shipping. Pop. (1970C) 197,144.

Vijayavada Andhra Pradesh, India. Town sit. 150 m. (240 km.) ESE of Hyderabad on Krisha R. Industries inc. engineering, rice and oilseed milling. Pop. (1971C) 343,664.

Vila Real Portugal. (i) A district in N bordered by Spain. Area, 1,637 sq. m. (4,239 sq. km.). Mountainous in N. The principal Rs. are Douro and Corgo. The main industry is viticulture. Pop. (1970C) 266,382. (ii) Cap. of district of same name 50 m. (80 km.) ENE of Oporto on Congo R. Manu. inc. ceramics, buttons and flour products. It is the centre of the wine industry. Pop. (1970C) 10,050.

Villach Carinthia, Austria. Town in central S sit. on Drau R. Manu. iron, lead and cellulose products. It is the centre of the timber trade with Italy. Pop. (1971C) 34,595.

Villahermosa Tabasco, Mexico. State cap. sit. 240 m. (384 km.) ESE of Veracruz on Grijalva R. Industries inc. distilling and sugar refining. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1970E) 71,000.

Villa María Córdoba, Argentina. Town in central Argentina sit. on Tercero R. Manu. textiles. Trades in agric. produce.

Villarrica Guairá, Paraguay. Cap. of province in central S. Industries inc. saw-

milling, sugar refining and flour milling. Trades in cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco and other agric. products. Pop. (1970E) 30,700.

Villavicencio Meta, Colombia. Cap. of dept. in central Colombia sit. at foot of the E Cordillera. Industries inc. rice milling. Trades in cattle and hides. Pop. (1974E) 86,900.

Villeurbanne Rhône, France. A suburb of Lyon. Industries inc. food processing, tanning and the manu. of textiles, metal goods and chemicals. Pop. (1975C) 119,438.

Vilnius Lithuania, U.S.S.R. City 110 m. (176 km.) NW of Minsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic. Cap. of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, education centre, railway centre trading in grain. Indust. inc. chemicals, sawmilling, food processing, paper-making, and the manu. of leather and matches. Pop. (1974E) 420,000.

Vilvoorde Brabant, Belgium. Town 6 m. (10 km.) NNE of Brussels on Willebroek Canal. Manu. inc. oil refining, chemicals, textiles, electrical equipment, food products, hardware, varnish and glue. Pop. (1970E) 34,369.

Viña del Mar Valparaíso, Chile. Resort and suburb of Valparaíso, central Chile. Industries inc. sugar refining and the manu. of textiles and paint. Trades in fruit and vegetables. Pop. (1970E) 149,453.

Vincennes Val-de-Marne, France. A suburb of E Paris. Manu. inc. chemicals, rubber and electrical products, and perfume. Pop. (1975C) 44,467.

Vindhya Range India. Mountains extending ENE from N shore of Narbada R., Maharashtra, and rising to 4,000–5,000 ft. (1,219–1,524 metres) a.s.l.

Vinnitsa Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Vinnitsa region 125 m. (200 km.) SW of Kiev sit. on S. Bug R. Industries inc. meat packing, flour milling, engineering and the manu. of machinery, electrical equipment and fertilizers. Pop. (1972E) 237,000.

Virgin Gorda British Virgin Islands. An island sit. 8 m. (13 km.) E of Tortola. Virgin Peak, in the centre, rises to 1,371 ft. (418 metres) a.s.l. Products inc. charcoal, livestock and vegetables.

Virginia U.S.A. State of E U.S.A. on the Atlantic coast, bounded NE by Potomac R., E by the Atlantic, NW by West Virginia, SW by Kentucky, S by Tennessee and North Carolina. Area, 39,780 sq. m. (103,030 sq. km.). Chief cities Richmond (cap.), Norfolk, Roanoke, Hampton and Newport News. Low-lying coastal plain with a deeply-indented coastline inc. SE the Great Dismal Swamp, area 700 sq. m. (1,813 sq. km.). Inland of this is rolling country which rises W to the Appalachian Mountains. Drained by Potomac, James, York and Rappahannock Rs. Farmland covers 10.65m. acres. Chief products are beef cattle, dairy cattle, pigs, sheep, tobacco, maize, cereals, potatoes, sweet potatoes, peanuts, apples. The most important mineral is coal, with some lead, zinc. lime, titanium, stone, sand and gravel. The main indust. are tobacco processing, synthetic fibre and shipbuilding. Pop. (1970C) 4,648,484.

Virgin Islands U.S.A. Group of islands between Puerto Rico (W) and the British Virgin Islands (ENE). The islands were formerly known as the Danish West Indies, were purchased by the U.S.A. from Denmark for $25m. in a Treaty ratified by both nations and proclaimed in 1917. Their value was wholly strategic, inasmuch as they commanded the Anegada Passage from the Atlantic Ocean to the Caribbean Sea and the approach to the Panama Canal. Although the inhabitants were made U.S. citizens in 1927, the islands are, constitutionally, an 'unincorporated territory'. The main islands are St. Thomas, St. John, St. Croix. Area, 134 sq. m. (347 sq. km.). Cap. Charlotte Amalie (St. Thomas). The main occupations are farming and tourism. The main product is bay rum. Pop. (1970C) 63,200.

Virgin Islands West Indies. Group of 36 islands, of which 16 are inhabited, ENE of Puerto Rico. The main islands are Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada, Jost van Dykes. Area, 67 sq. m. (174 sq. km.). Cap. Road Town (Tortola). The main

occupation is farming. Pop. (1970E) 2,183.

Vis Yugoslavia. An island in the Adriatic Sea. Area, 39 sq. m. (101 sq. km.). The main occupations are fishing and vine growing. Pop. (1975E) 7,000.

Visakhapatnam Andhra Pradesh, India. Port 310 m. (496 km.) ENE of Hyderabad sit. on the Bay of Bengal. Industries are shipbuilding and oil refining. Manganese and oilseeds are exported. Pop. (1971C) 362,270.

Visby Gotland, Sweden. Cap. of county and port sit. on W coast of Gotland island, in the Baltic Sea. Industries inc. metal working, sugar refining and cement making. Pop. (1970E) 19,250.

Viseu Portugal. (i) A district in central N. Area, 1,938 sq. m. (5,019 sq. km.). The principal R. is Vouga. The main occupations are viticulture, agric. and lumbering. Pop. (1970C) 412,067. (ii) Cap. of district of same name 50 m. (81 km.) SE of Oporto. Industries inc. textile milling, tanning and the manu. of explosives. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1970C) 16,140.

Vistula River Poland. Rises in the Carpathian mountains on the Czechoslovak border and flows 670 m. (1,072 km.) NE past Kraków to Zawichost then N to Pulawy and NW past Otwock, Warsaw, Wloclawek and Torun before turning NNE past Grudziadz to enter the Gulf of Danzig by several branches. Linked by canal with Oder, Neman and Bug Rs. Used for transporting freight.

Vitebsk Belorussia, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Vitebsk region sit. in W on W Dvina R. Manu. inc. agric. machinery, machine tools, textiles, glass, footwear and furniture. Pop. (1972E) 249,000.

Viterbo Lazio, Italy. Cap. of Viterbo province in central Italy. Manu. inc. textiles, pottery, furniture and food products. Pop. (1971E) 59,000.

Viti Levu Fiji. Sit. 20 m. (32 km.) SW of Vanua Levu, it is the largest island. Area, 4,010 sq. m. (10,386 sq. km.). Mountainous, rising to 4,341 ft. (1,323 metres) a.s.l. in Mount Victoria. The principal R. is Rewa whose fertile deltas produce rice, sugar, cotton and pineapples. Sugar is exported. There are deposits of gold. Pop. (1971E) 395,000.

Vitim River Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Rises in a small L. E of L. Baikal in the Buryat Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, and flows 1,100 m. (1,760 km.) S then NE to Ust Karengi, then NW to enter Lena R. at Vitim. The plateau between the Vitim and Olekhma Rivers is an important source of gold.

Vitória Espírito Santo, Brazil. State cap. and port sit. on an island in the Atlantic and joined to the mainland by a bridge. Industries inc. sugar refining and the manu. of textiles and cement. Iron ore, timber and coffee are exported. Pop. (1970E) 120,000.

Vitoria Álava, Spain. Cap. of province in N sit. at 1,750 ft. (533 metres) a.s.l. Industries inc. tanning, flour milling and the manu. of paper, furniture and leather goods. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1970C) 136,873.

Vittoria Sicilia, Italy. Town 41 m. (66 km.) WSW of Syracuse. Manu. alcohol and macaroni. Trades in wine and gypsum.

Vittorio Veneto Veneto, Italy. Town in NE 23 m. (37 km.) N of Treviso. Manu. inc. textiles, esp. silk, and cement. Pop. (1971E) 31,000.

Vizcaya Spain. Province on the Bay of Biscay. Area, 858 sq. m. (2,224 sq. km.). It has important deposits of iron, lead, copper and zinc. Agric., stock-rearing and fishing are also carried on. Cap. Bilbao. Pop. (1970C) 1,043,310.

Vlaardingen Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Port sit. 6 m. (10 km.) W of Rotterdam on New Maas R. Industries inc. fishing, fish processing, and the manu. of rope, sails, soap and fertilizers. Pop. (1972E) 81,579.

Vladimir Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Vladimir region 110 m. (176 km.) ENE of Moscow sit. on Klyazma R. Manu. inc. tractors, chemicals, textiles, machine

tools and precision instruments. Pop. (1972E) 248,000.

Vladivostock Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Primorye Territory and port in extreme SE sit. on the Pacific coast between Amur Bay and the Golden Horn. It is an important transport centre and naval base. Industries inc. shipbuilding, sawmilling, food processing, fish canning, fishing and whaling. Exports inc. coal, timber, fish, oilcake and soybean oil. Pop. (1974E) 495,000.

Vlissingen (Flushing) Zeeland, Netherlands. Port 55 m. (88 km.) SW of The Hague sit. at mouth of W Scheldt R. Industries inc. oil-refining, shipbuilding, iron and steelworks, and engineering. Pop. (1972E) 41,814.

Vlonë Vlonë, Albania. Cap. of district and port 62 m. (99 km.) SSW of Tirana. Industries inc. oil-refining, there being a pipeline to the Kuçovë oilfield, fishing and fish canning. Manu. inc. olive oil and cement. Petroleum is exported. Pop. (1970E) 50,000.

Vltava River Czechoslovakia. Rises in the Bohemian Forest and flows 265 m. (424 km.) SE forming a L., then N past Ceske Budějovice and Prague to join the Elbe R. at Meluik. Main tribs. Sazava and Beraun Rs. Used for power.

Vogan Togo. Town 23 m. (37 km.) NE of Lomé. Products inc. copra, palm oil and kernels.

Vojvodina Serbia, Yugoslavia. Province of NE Yugoslavia bounded N by Hungary, E by Romania. Area, 8,680 sq. m. (22,481 sq. km.). Chief cities Novi Sad (cap.), Subotica, Zrenjanin, Pančevo. Fertile plain area watered by Danube R. Important farming area producing wheat, fruit and vegetables. Pop. (1971C) 1,935,115.

Volcano Islands Japan. A group of volcanic islands 750 m. (1,200 km.) S of Tōkyō in the W Pacific Ocean. Area, 11 sq. m. (28 sq. km.). There are sulphur mines and sugar plantations.

Volga Heights Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. A range of hills stretching along Volga R. between Gorky and Volgograd.

Volga River U.S.S.R. Rises in the Valdai Hills *c.* 200 m. (320 km.) NW of Moscow and flows 2,325 m. (3,720 km.) first SE to Rzhev then NE to Kalinin, through the Volga Reservoir and on into L. Rybinsk Reservoir, whence it turns SE past Yaroslavl, Kostroma, Kineshma, Gorky and Cheboksary to Kazan. Below Kazan it receives Vyatka and Kama Rs. and flows S past Ulyanovsk to Kuybyshev, SSW past Saratov to Volgograd and finally SE to enter the Caspian Sea by a delta below Astrakhan. Linked by canal with Don R. at Volgograd, with Moscow and with Neva R. It is the most important Russian R., used for transport, water storage and power. The Greater Volga development scheme provided channelling, hydroelectric plants, reservoirs and dams. Ice-bound for 3–5 months of the year, prone to spring flooding and shoals on summer. Its middle course is important for irrigation in wheat-growing areas.

Volgograd (Formerly Tsaritsin Stalingrad) Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Volgograd region and port sit. on Volga R. near its junction with Volga–Don Canal. Industries inc. oil refining, sawmilling, iron and steelworks, and the manu. of tractors, oilfield machinery, railway equipment, machine tools, footwear, clothing and cement. Pop. (1972E) 852,000.

Volkhov River Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Rises in L. Ilmen and flows 140 m. (224 km.) NE to enter L. Ladoga. There is an important power station at Volkhov town.

Völklingen Saarland, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 7 m. (11 km.) WNW of Saarbrücken sit. on Saar R. Industries coalmining, engineering and the manu. of steel, electrical equipment and cement. Pop. (1971E) 39,400.

Vologda Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Vologda region sit. on Vologda R. and NE of the Rybinsk Reservoir. It is an industrial and railway centre. Industries inc. railway engineering and the manu. of

agric. machinery, textiles, glass and cement. Trades in dairy produce. Pop. (1974E) 205,000.

Vólos Magnessia, Greece. Cap. of prefecture and port 100 m. (160 km.) NNW of Athens sit. on the Gulf of Vólos. Manu. inc. chemicals, textiles and cement. Olive oil and tobacco are exported. Pop. (1971C) 51,290.

Volta Redonda Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Town 60 m. (96 km.) WNW of Rio de Janeiro sit. on Paraíba R. The largest steel plant in S. America is sit. here. Pop. (1970E) 84,000.

Volta River Upper Volta/Ghana. Rises in 2 head streams, Black Volta and White Volta Rs. The Black Volta rises in W Upper Volta and flows in a N curve then S along the border between Upper Volta and the Ivory Coast (W) and Ghana (E), then turns E to join the White Volta above Yeji. The White Volta flows S from N Upper Volta. From their confluence they form a L. which extends S to the Akosambo Dam and is also fed by the Oti R. (NE). Beyond the dam the Volta flows SE to enter the Bight of Benin at Ada. The course of the Volta R. proper is 400 m. (640 km.).

Voorburg Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Town 3 m. (5 km.) E of The Hague. Manu. inc. machinery and ball bearings. Pop. (1972E) 43,171.

Vorarlberg Austria. Federal state in the W bordering on Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland and Liechtenstein. Area, 1,004 sq. m. (2,601 sq. km.). Very mountainous and wooded. The principal occupations are forestry, dairy farming, fruit growing and tourism. Cap. Bregenz, sit. 80 m. (128 km.) WNW of Innsbruck. Pop. (1971C) 271,473.

Voronezh Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Voronezh region sit. on Voronezh R. near its confluence with Don R. It is the principal industrial centre of the black-earth area. Manu. inc. machinery, chemicals, excavators, electrical equipment, machine tools, tyres, synthetic rubber and food products. Pop. (1974E) 729,000.

Vosges France. Dept. sit. to W of the Vosges Mountains. Area, 2,279 sq. m. (5,903 sq. km.). Mainly hilly. The principal Rs. are Moselle, Meuse and Meurthe. There are deposits of coal, lead, iron and copper. Agric. products inc. cereals, vines, hops and potatoes. Cap. Épinal. Pop. (1975C) 397,957.

Vosges Mountains France. Range in E France near the Federal German border, running parallel to the Black Forest ranges across R. Rhine. Thickly wooded and well watered.

Votkinsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 115 m. (184 km.) SW of Perm. Industries inc. railway engineering, and the manu. of boilers and agric. machinery. Tchaikovsky was born here. Pop. (1970E) 74,000.

Vršac Vojvodina, Yugoslavia. Town 47 m. (75 km.) ENE of Belgrade. Industries inc. meat packing, distilling and flour milling. Trades in brandy and wine. Pop. (1971C) 34,231.

Vyborg Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Port 70 m. (112 km.) NW of Leningrad sit. on Vyborg Bay. Manu. inc. agric. machinery and electrical equipment. Timber and wood products are exported. Pop. (1970E) 65,000.

Vyrnwy, Lake Powys, Wales. An artificial L. which serves as a reservoir for Liverpool, and lies 24 m. (38 km.) ENE of Barmouth.

Vyrnwy River Wales. Rises 6 m. (10 km.) S of Bala and flows ESE for 35 m. (56 km.) to join R. Severn 11 m. (18 km.) WNW of Shrewsbury.

Vyshni Volochek Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 70 m. (112 km.) NW of Kalinin. Industries inc. sawmilling and the manu. of textiles and glass. Pop. (1970E) 74,000.

W

Waadt *see* **Vaud**

Wabash River U.S.A. Rises in Grand Lake, W Ohio and flows W and S for 475 m. (760 km.) to form the boundary between Indiana and Illinois before joining Ohio R.

Waco Texas, U.S.A. City sit. on Brazos R. An important centre for the cotton industry. Manu. textiles, glass, tyres and cottonseed oil. Pop. (1970C) 95,326.

Wadi Halfa Sudan. Town 240 m. (384 km.) NNW of Atbara on R. Nile near the Egyptian frontier. Important railway and steamer terminus.

Wadi Medani Blue Nile, Sudan. Cap. of the Blue Nile province and sit. on Blue Nile R. Centre of important cotton-growing area made possible by Gezira irrigation scheme. Pop. (1971E) 79,364.

Wageningen Gelderland, Netherlands. Port 10 m. (16 km.) W of Arnhem on Lower Rhine R. Manu. inc. wood and leather goods, bricks, tiles, millstones and cigars. There is a shipbuilding research station. Pop. (1972E) 27,454.

Wagga Wagga New South Wales, Australia. Town sit. on Murrumbidgee R. Centre of an important agric. area. Pop. (1972E) 29,510.

Waikato River New Zealand. Rises on E slopes of Mount Ruapehu in North Island and flows for 220 m. (352 km.) N to L. Taupo and then NNW to Port Waikato on the Tasman Sea.

Wainganga River Madhya Pradesh, India. Rises in central India in the Satpura Range, and flows S for 400 m.(640 km.) before joining Wardha R., and becoming Pranhita R.

Wakamatsu *see* **Kitakyushu**

Wakatipu, Lake South Island, New Zealand. L. 52 m. (83 km.) long in W Otago, in a glacial valley 90 m. (144 km.) NW of Dunedin, at 1,016 ft. (310 metres) a.s.l. Drained by Kawarau R.

Wakayama Honshū, Japan. Town and cap. of prefecture of same name, sit. 35 m. (56 km.) SSW of Osaka on the Kii peninsula. Manu. iron and steel, chemicals and textiles. Pop. (1977C) 395,000.

Wakefield West Yorkshire, England. Sit. on R. Calder. A centre for the woollen industry since the 16th cent. Manu. mining machinery, machine tools and chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 58,490.

Wake Island North Pacific Ocean. Atoll sit. 2,300 m. (3,680 km.) W of Hawaii. Pop. (1970E) 1,647.

Wakenaam Island Guyana. Sit. 20 m. (32 km.) WNW of Georgetown in estuary of R. Essequibo. Crops inc. rice and coconuts.

Walbrzych Wrocław, Poland. Town in SW Poland, in the foothills of the Sudeten Mountains near border with Czechoslovakia. Centre of a coalmining region. Manu. glass, china and linen goods. Pop. (1971E) 125,000.

Walchensee Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany. L. in the Bavarian Alps 37 m. (59 km.) SSW of Munich at 2,630 ft. (802 metres) a.s.l. Has an important hydroelectric plant.

Walcheren Zeeland, Netherlands. Island sit. in Scheldt estuary and joined to the mainland and S. Beveland island by causeways. Area 80 sq. m. (207 sq. km.). Chief towns are Middelburg and Vlissingen (Flushing). Mainly agric. producing sugar-beet and root vegetables.

Wales Great Britain. Principality bounded E by England, S by Bristol Channel, W by St. George's Channel, N by Irish Sea, and inc. the island of Anglesey off NW coast, across the Menai Strait.

Area, 8,016 sq. m. (20,761 sq. km.). Since 1974 Wales has been divided into 8 counties: Gwynedd, Clwyd, Powys, Dyfed, West Glamorgan, Mid Glamorgan, South Glamorgan and Gwent. Chief cities Cardiff (cap.), Swansea, Newport, Merthyr Tydfil, Rhondda (all in the industr. S). The N coast has an almost unbroken line of built-up areas between the resorts of Prestatyn, Rhyl, Colwyn Bay, Llandudno, and Aberconwy. N and central Wales are mountainous rising to Snowdon, 3,560 ft. (1,085 metres) a.s.l. The mountains extend E into England and end SE in the deep parallel valleys of the S Wales coalfield. The SW coast has lowland across the head of the peninsula, and there is a coastal strip of low ground up the W coast to the Mawddach estuary and on the Lleyn peninsula (NW). Anglesey is low-lying. The climate is cool with heavier rainfall than England. Chief rivers are Severn, Dee, Clwyd, Conway, Dovey, Teifi, Tawe, Towy, Taff, Usk and Wye. Farmland covers *c.* 4m. acres, inc. rough grazing land (1.5m.) and permanent pasture (1.8m.). Sheep farming is important, also dairy farming. Chief crops are hay, oats, barley, turnips and potatoes. The most important minerals are coal, inc. anthracite, slate, lead, limestone and chalk, with some gold. Industries are concentrated on the S coalfield and inc. iron and steel, tin-plate, engineering, oil refining, textiles. Elsewhere the main occupations are farming, forestry, tourism, quarrying and fishing. Pop. (1971C) 2,724,275.

Wallasey Merseyside, England. Town opposite Liverpool on Mersey R. estuary, forming a residential suburb and including New Brighton and Egremont. Pop. (1978E) 68,000.

Walla Walla Washington, U.S.A. City 65 m. (104 km.) SW of Lewiston on Walla Walla R. Trading, processing and distribution centre for an agric. and lumbering area. Industries inc. food canning and sawmilling. Pop. (1970C) 23,619.

Wallingford Oxfordshire, England. Market town 12 m. (19 km.) SSE of Oxford on R. Thames. Mainly residential and a boating resort. Pop. (1973E) 6,230.

Wallingford Connecticut, U.S.A. Town 12 m. (19 km.) NNE of New Haven on Quinnipiac R. Industries inc. the manu. of silverware, metal products, electrical goods, plastics, chemicals and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 35,714.

Wallis *see* **Valais**

Wallis and Futuna Islands South West Pacific Ocean. An arch. NE of Fiji comprising Uvéa in the N and Futuna and Alofi in the S. Area, 106 sq. m. (275 sq. km.). Cap. Matautu, on Uvéa. Pop. (1970E) 2,730.

Wallsend Tyne and Wear, England. Town 3 m. (5 km.) ENE of Newcastle upon Tyne, on R. Tyne. Sit. at E end of Hadrian's Wall, from which it derives its name. Industries shipbuilding, rope-making, engineering, coalmining and allied trades. Pop. (1973E) 45,490.

Walpole Island New Caledonia. Sit. *c.* 93 m. (149 km.) E of the Isle of Pines. Uninhabited.

Walsall West Midlands, England. Town sit. 8 m. (13 km.) NW of Birmingham. Coalmining and engineering centre, industries inc. machine tool manu., leather, aircraft parts, locks and builders' hardware, electronics and chemicals. Pop. (1978E) 269,200.

Waltham Massachusetts, U.S.A. City 10 m. (16 km.) W of Boston on Charles R. One of the world's largest watch-factories is sit. here. Other manu. are precision instruments, tools, electronic equipment and textiles. Pop. (1971C) 61,582.

Waltham Abbey (Waltham Holy Cross) Essex, England. Town 8 m. (13 km.) SSE of Hertford on R. Lea. Manu. plastics, chemicals and tiles and has a govt. scientific research estab. Noted for anc. abbey, part of which is still used as a church. Pop. (1973E) 14,810.

Waltham Cross Hertfordshire, England. Town sit. SE of Hertford on R. Lea opposite Waltham Abbey. Manu. insecticides.

Walthamstow Greater London, England. Sit. 9 m. (15 km.) from central London. Mainly residential but industries of engineering and brewing.

Walton-le-Dale Lancashire, England. Town sit. 1 m. (1.5 km.) S of Preston on R. Ribble. Textile manu. and engineering main occupations. Pop. (1973E) 27,660.

Walton-on-Thames Surrey, England. Residential town sit. 15 m. (24 km.) SW of London. Now generally known as Walton and Weybridge. Pop. (1973E) 51,270.

Walton-on-the-Naze Essex, England. Resort 7 m. (11 km.) S of Harwich on the N. Sea. Pop. (1978E) 4,872.

Walvis Bay South West Africa/Namibia. Chief port and a railway terminus. Industries fishing and allied trades. Important for imports and exports. Pop. (1970E) 23,500.

Wandsworth Greater London, England. District of SW London on S bank of Thames R. opposite Fulham. Residential and indust. Pop. (1973E) 294,000.

Wanganui North Island, New Zealand. Port on SW coast, sit. near mouth of Wanganui R. Centre of an agric. and pastoral region. Industries engineering, meat works, flour and woollen mills. Manu. steel pipes, chemicals, fertilizers and clothing. Pop. (1973E) 35,750.

Wanganui River North Island, New Zealand. Rises in the Rangitoto Range and flows S for 140 m. (226 km.) to the South Taranaki Bight.

Wangaratta Victoria, Australia. Town 125 m. (202 km.) NE of Melbourne on Ovens R. Centre of an agric. district producing tobacco and hops. Manu. textiles. Pop. (1977E) 16,157.

Wanhsien Szechwan, China. Port 140 m. (226 km.) NE of Chungking on Yangtse R. Trades in tobacco, hog bristles and tung oil.

Wankie Rhodesia. Town 185 m. (296 km.) NW of Bulawayo. Centre of a chief coalmining area of Rhodesia with allied trades. The game reserve site is one of the finest in Africa. Pop. (1977E) 32,000.

Wanne-Eickel North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. 3 m. (5 km.) NNW of Bochum on Rhine-Herne Canal. Centre of a coalmining area. Manu. chemicals. Pop. (1971E) 97,100.

Wanstead and Woodford Greater London, England. Sit. on R. Roding. Mainly residential.

Wantage Oxfordshire, England. Town 13 m. (21 km.) SW of Oxford sit. on the downs. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1973E) 8,490.

Wantagh New York, U.S.A. Village 4 m. (6 km.) ENE of Freeport on S shore of W Long Island. Residential. Pop. (1970C) 21,873.

Wapping Greater London, England. Riverside district sit. between R. Thames and London Docks. Contains the well-known 'Prospect of Whitby' inn, and Execution Dock used for the hanging of pirates.

Warangal Andhra Pradesh, India. Town 85 m. (136 km.) NE of Hyderabad. Industries carpet-making, printing and cotton milling. Pop. (1971C) 207,130.

Wardha Madhya Pradesh, India. Town 40 m. (64 km.) SW of Nagpur. District cap. Rail junction and trading centre for agric. produce, esp. cotton. Indust. inc. cotton-milling. Pop. (1971E) 69,000.

Ware Hertfordshire, England. District 2 m. (3 km.) ENE of Hertford on R. Lea. Manu. plastics, chemicals, stationery, gloves and coach bodies. Pop. (1973E) 14,900.

Wareham Dorset, England. Town 6 m. (10 km.) WSW of Poole on R. Frome. Pop. (1973E), 4,630.

Warminster Wiltshire, England. Town 19 m. (30 km.) WNW of Salisbury on the edge of Salisbury Plain. Manu. agric. machinery, gloves and food products. Pop. (1973E) 14,440.

Warragul Victoria, Australia. Town 55 m. (88 km.) SE of Melbourne. Market and processing centre of a dairy-farming area. Pop. (1971E) 170,000.

Warrego River Australia. Rises in the Carnarvon Range, Queensland, and flows 495 m. (792 km.) SSW past Char-

leville and Cunnamulla to enter Darling R. SW of Bourke, New South Wales.

Warren Ohio, U.S.A. City sit. 14 m. (22 km.) NW of Youngstown on Mahoning R. Manu. steel, car parts, machinery and electrical appliances. Pop. (1973E) 63,494.

Warrenpoint Down, Northern Ireland. Resort 6 m. (10 km.) SE of Newry sit. near head of Carlingford Lough. A tourist centre for the Mourne Mountains. Pop. (1971C) 4,278.

Warrington Cheshire, England. Town sit. on R. Mersey. An important trading centre since Roman times. Industries heavy and light engineering, esp. wire manu., brewing, tanning, and soap and chemicals manu. Pop. (1973E) 65,320.

Warrnambool Victoria, Australia. Port in SW Victoria, sit. in a rich agric. and pastoral area with exports of agric. produce. Pop. (1977E) 20,195.

Warsak North West Frontier Province, Pakistan. Village 15 m. (24 km.) NW of Peshawar on Kabul R. Centre of an irrigation and hydroelectric power scheme known as the Warsak Project.

Warsaw Poland. Province and city on Vistula R. in E central Poland. Cap., commercial, indust. centre and river port. Communication centre with rail, road and water traffic for Russia, Poland, Berlin and W Europe. Indust. inc. the manu. of locomotives tractors, machine tools, metals, textiles and clothing. Pop. (1972E)1,356,000.

Warta River Poland. Rises 30 m. (48 km.) NW of Cracow and flows 445 m. (712 km.) NNW past Poznan to join Oder R. at Küstrin. Main tribs. Prosna and Noteć Rivers. Linked by canal with Vistula R.

Warwick Queensland, Australia. Town 80 m. (128 km.) SW of Brisbane on Condamine R. Railway centre serving an agric. area producing wheat and apples.

Warwick Warwickshire, England. Town sit. on R. Avon. Contains a 14th cent. castle and many fine medieval buildings. Chief occupations are agric. and tourism. Manu. agric. and light engineering, kitchen equipment and carpets. Pop. (1976E) 20,730.

Warwick Rhode Island, U.S.A. City 10 m. (16 km.) S of Providence on Narragansett Bay. Manu. textiles, metal goods and machinery. Pop. (1970C) 83,694.

Warwickshire England. County of central England bounded N by West Midlands, E by Leicestershire and Northamptonshire, S by Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire and W by Hereford and Worcester. Under 1974 reorganization the county consists of the districts of North Warwickshire, Nuneaton, Rugby, Warwick and Stratford-upon-Avon. Mainly agric. but industrial to NE. Pop. (1973E) 468,270.

Wasatch Range Idaho/Utah, U.S.A. A range of the Rocky Mountains stretching N to S for 200 m. (320 km.) Contains at least four peaks over 11,000 ft. (3,353 metres) a.s.l., the highest being Mount Timpanogos, 12,008 ft. (3,660 metres) a.s.l.

Wash, The England. An inlet of the N. Sea between the counties of Lincolnshire and Norfolk. Generally low marshy coasts and very liable to silting. The principal R. draining into it are Welland, Witham, Ouse and Nene.

Washington Tyne and Wear, England. New town designated 1964, sit. 6 m. W of Sunderland. Light industry and quarrying. Pop. (1978E) 55,000.

Washington U.S.A. State in NW, bounded N by Canada, E by Idaho, S by Oregon and W by Pacific Ocean. Washington was formerly part of Oregon and was created a Territory in 1853 and admitted into the Union as a State in 1889. The surface is crossed from N to S by the Cascade Mountains rising to 14,400 ft. (4,389 metres) a.s.l. to E of which is a high plateau. To W the state is heavily wooded with fertile prairies and valleys watered by R. Columbia and tribs. Area, 68,192 sq. m. (176,617 sq. km.). Chief towns Olympia (cap.), Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma. Trad. the state's economy has been based on agric., forestry, fishing and mining. However, manu., led by the aircraft and aerospace indus-

try, has steadily increased since the Second World War and, by 1964, had become the State's leading primary industry. Agric. is constantly growing in value because of more intensive and diversified farming, and will be further aided as the 1m.-acre Columbia Basin Irrigation Project proceeds. Agric. land (1978) about 16.7m. acres. From the early 1900s to about 1940 the state ranked first in annual broad ft. of timber, but is now third to Oregon and California, producing 10 per cent of the nation's timber. Washington ranks second only to Alaska in U.S.A. in the catch of salmon and halibut, and in the production of canned salmon. Principal minerals, sand and gravel, stone, zinc, coal, lead, clay, peat. Uranium ore is also mined. Pop. (1970C) 3,409,169.

Washington District of Columbia, U.S.A. City co-terminous with the District of Columbia and sit. on N bank of Potomac R. 40 m.(64 km.) SW of Baltimore. Federal cap., containing the White House, the Capitol (the 2 houses of Congress), the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian Institute. Seat of several universities, noted parks and national monuments. Pop. (1970C) 756,510.

Washington Pennsylvania, U.S.A. City sit. 23 m. (37 km.) SW of Pittsburgh. Manu. metal goods, wool, glass and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 19,827.

Washington Island Line Islands. An atoll 70 m. (112 km.) NW of Fanning Island. Copra is produced. Pop. (1968E) 437.

Washington, Mount New Hampshire, U.S.A. The highest peak of the White Mountains in the Presidential Range, 6,288 ft. (1,917 metres) a.s.l. Also the highest point in the NE U.S.A.

Washoe Lake Nevada, U.S.A. L.16 m. (26 km.) S of Reno and E of L. Tahoe at S end of the Virginia Mountains. Area 3½ m. (5 km.) by 2 m. (3 km.)

Wassenaar Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Town 6 m. (10 km.) NE of The Hague. Mainly residential with bulb growing. Pop. (1972E) 28,124.

Wast Water Cumbria, England. L. sit. 14 m. (22 km.) SW of Keswick. Depth 260 ft. (79 metres.) Overlooked by Scafell, sit. at N end of Wasdale valley.

Watchet Somerset, England. Port and resort 15 m. (24 km.) NW of Taunton on the Bristol Channel. Pop. (1973E) 2,980.

Watenstedt-Salzgitter Lower Saxony, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 15 m. (24 km.) SSW of Brunswick. Industries iron and potash mining, iron and steel, manu. of machinery, chemicals and textiles. Pop. (1971E) 118,900.

Waterbury Connecticut, U.S.A. City sit. 18 m. (29 km.) NNW of New Haven on Naugatuck R. Centre of the brass industry since the early 19th cent. Manu. machinery, clocks and watches, plastics and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 108,033.

Waterford Munster, Irish Republic. (i) County bordered on S by Atlantic Ocean. Area, 710 sq. m. (1,839 sq. km.). Main occupations dairying and cattle breeding. (ii) County town and port of same name. Industries inc. glass and paper making, light engineering. Pop. (1978E) 33,000.

Waterloo Iowa, U.S.A. City 52 m. (83 km.) NW of Cedar Rapids on Cedar R. Site of the annual National Dairy Cattle Congress. Industries railway engineering, meat packing and soy-bean processing. Manu. farm machinery, cement-mixers, leather, concrete and wood products. Pop. (1970C) 75,533.

Waterlooville *see* **Havant and Waterlooville**

Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park Canada/U.S.A. A park comprising the adjacent Lakes Waterton Alberta National Park, and the Glacier National Park, Montana. Contains many glaciers and L. The highest peak is Mount Cleveland, 10,448 ft. (3,185 metres) a.s.l.

Watertown Massachusetts, U.S.A. City sit. 7 m. (11 km.) W of Boston on Charles R. Manu. textiles and rubber goods. Pop. (1970C) 39,307.

Watertown New York, U.S.A. Town 65 m. (104 km.) NNE of Syracuse on Black R. Manu. paper, clothing, instru-

ments and plumbing goods. Pop. (1970C) 30,787.

Watertown South Dakota, U.S.A. City 90 m. (144 km.) NNW of Sioux Falls on Big Sioux R. Railway junction. Distribution and processing centre for a farming area and river resort. Indust. inc. the manu. of cement products, timber products, food products and beverages. Pop. (1970C) 13,388.

Waterville Maine, U.S.A. City 17 m. (27 km.) N of Augusta on Kennebec R. at Ticonic Falls. Market for agric. produce. Indust. inc. textiles, saw milling and paper-milling. Pop. (1970C) 18,192.

Watford Hertfordshire, England. Town and regional shopping centre 16 m. (26 km.) NW of central London on R. Colne. Industries papermaking, printing, engineering, brewing and electronics. Pop. (1977E) 76,700.

Watling's Island Bahamas. Sit. 200 m. (320 km.) ESE of Nassau. Area 60 sq. m. (155 sq. km.) Site of Columbus' first landing in the New World. Pop. (1970C) 776.

Watson Lake Yukon, Canada. Village on Watson L. near the British Columbia border on a branch of the Alaska Highway. Trading post, police post, radio and meteorological station.

Wattenscheid North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 6 m. (10 km.) E of Essen. Centre of a coalmining area. Manu. metal goods, electrical equipment and footwear. Pop. (1971E) 81,300.

Wau Bahr el Ghazal, Sudan. Town 650 m. (1,040 km.) SSW of Khartoum. Provincial cap. at the head of navigation on Jur R. Trading centre for agric. produce esp. cotton, nuts, cereals and livestock.

Waukegan Illinois, U.S.A. City and port 35 m. (56 km.) NNW of Chicago on L. Michigan. Manu. asbestos and steel products, boilers, radiators, car parts and pharmaceutical products. Pop. (1970C) 65,269.

Waukesha Wisconsin, U.S.A. City 16 m. (26 km.) W of Milwaukee on Fox R. Industries iron and steel, food processing and bottling of mineral spring water. Pop. (1970C) 40,258.

Wausau Wisconsin, U.S.A. City in N central Wisconsin, on Wisconsin R. Industries agric. and cheese-making, granite quarrying and brewing. Manu. paper, wood products, plastics and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 32,806.

Wauwatosa Wisconsin, U.S.A. City adjacent to, and W of, Milwaukee. Manu. concrete and metal goods, chemicals and leather products. Pop. (1970C) 58,676.

Waveney River Suffolk/Norfolk, England. Rises near Diss and flows for 50 m. (80 km.) NW to join R. Yare at SW end of Breydon Water. It is connected to the Norfolk Broads and is used by small craft.

Waverly Iowa, U.S.A. City 17 m. (27 km.) NNW of Waterloo on Cedar R. Railway junction; distribution and processing centre of an area producing poultry and dairy products. Pop. (1970C) 7,205.

Wayne Nebraska, U.S.A. City 37 m. (59 km.) SW of Sioux City, Iowa, on a branch of Logan Creek. Indust. inc. the manu. of beverages and processing dairy produce. Pop. (1970C) 5,379.

Waziristan Pakistan. A frontier region bounded on W by Afghánistán.

Weald, The England. SE area comprising parts of Kent, Surrey and Sussex, and sit. between the N. and S. Downs. Previously forested, the wood being used for the iron industry in the Middle Ages. Now agric. and pastoral, producing hops, fruit and vegetables.

Wear River Durham, England. Rises in the Pennines and flows for 67 m. (107 km.) to join the North Sea at Sunderland. The lower reaches are navigable and are used by the coal trade.

Weaver River Cheshire, England. Rises near Crewe and flows for 50 m. (80 km.) to join R. Mersey at Runcorn. The last 20m. (32 km.) below Runcorn, carries considerable quantities of salt and chemicals.

Webster Groves Missouri, U.S.A. City

immediately W of St. Louis. The main indust. is the manu. of petroleum products. Pop. (1970C) 26,995.

Wednesbury West Midlands, England. Town 5 m. (8 km.) SE of Wolverhampton. Industries heavy and light engineering. Pop. (1971C) 35,411.

Wednesfield West Midlands, England. Town 2 m. (3 km.) ENE of Wolverhampton. Manu. nuts and bolts.

Weert Limburg, Netherlands. Town 16 m. (26 km.) SE of Eindhoven. Manu. textiles and metal goods. Pop. (1972E) 35,726.

Weiden Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 33 m. (53 km.) SE of Bayreuth. Manu. textiles, china and glass. Pop. (1971E) 42,200.

Weimar Erfurt, German Democratic Republic. Town 16 m. (26 km.) E of Erfurt, former seat of the Republican Government in 1919. Indust. inc. the manu. of machinery, textiles, food products. Noted for 17th- and 18th-cent. architecture. Pop. (1973E) 63,285.

Weinheim Baden-Württemberg Federal Republic of Germany. Town 8 m. (13 km.) NE of Mannheim. Industries tanning and soap making. Pop. (1971E) 29,800.

Weirton West Virginia, U.S.A. City 32 m. (51 km.) W of Pittsburgh on Ohio R. Industries steel, cement and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 27,131.

Weissenfels Halle, German Democratic Republic. Town 20 m. (32km.) WSW of Leipzig on Saale R. Industries lignite-mining, engineering and paper manu. Pop. (1971E) 44,446.

Weisshorn Pennine Alps, Switzerland. Peak 6 m. (10 km.) NNW of Zermatt. 14,792 ft. (4,509 metres) a.s.l.

Welkom Orange Free State, Republic of South Africa. Town 85 m. (136 km.) NNE of Bloemfontein, at 4,500 ft. (1,372 metres) a.s.l. Centre of a gold-mining area. Pop. (1970E) 131,767.

Welland Ontario, Canada. Town and canal port 37 m. (59 km.) ESE of Hamilton sit. on Welland R. and Welland Ship Canal. Manu. iron and steel, agric. machinery, ropes and footwear. Trades in fruit. Pop. (1971E) 44,397.

Welland River England. Rises near Market Harborough and flows for 70 m. (112 km.) NE to join The Wash.

Welland Ship Canal Ontario, Canada. Canal 28 m. (61 km.) long joining L. Erie and L. Ontario. Capable of being used by ships up to 730 ft. (223 metres) in length, it is now one of the busiest inland waterways in the world.

Wellesley Massachusetts, U.S.A. Town 14 m. (22 km.) WSW of Boston on Waban L. Residential with some manu. inc. building supplies, electrical goods, hosiery and paper goods. Pop. (1970C) 28,051.

Wellingborough Northamptonshire, England. Town 10 m. (16 km.) ENE of Northampton, sit. at confluence of R. Nene and R. Ise. Industries include footwear manu. and light engineering. Pop. (1973E) 39,570.

Wellington Salop, England. Town 10 m. (16 km.) E of Shrewsbury and sit. near the foot of The Wrekin. Manu. cranes and car parts. Pop. (1973E) 17,030.

Wellington Somerset, England. Town 6 m. (10 km.) WSW of Taunton. Manu. woollen goods and bedding. Pop. (1978E) 10,000.

Wellington Tamil Nadu, India. Town 1½m. (2 km.) NW of Coonoor, forming a suburb. Military station with ordnance depot nearby. Indust. inc. the manu. of chemical products and cordite.

Wellington North Island, New Zealand. (i) District in SW. Area, 10,870 sq. m. (28,153 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous with a fertile coastal belt in S and W. (ii) Cap., city, port and important communication centre. Industries in the Wellington-Hutt area include the manu. of vehicles, footwear, machinery, metal products, chemicals, soap, and food processing. Pop. (1973E) 140,000.

Wells Somerset, England. City 21 m. (34 km.) S of Bristol and just S of the

Mendip Hills. The 12th-cent. cathedral is noted for its W front which has 386 carved figures. There are many other fine medieval buildings associated with the cathedral. Manu. paper, textiles, cheese and brushes. Pop. (1973E) 8,960.

Wells-next-the-Sea Norfolk, England. Port and resort 29 m. (46 km.) NW of Norwich. Noted for shellfish. Pop. (1973E) 2,450.

Wels Upper Austria, Austria. Town sit. in N central Austria on Traun R. Manu. machinery and food products. Pop. (1971C) 47,279.

Welshpool Powys, Wales, Town sit. near R. Severn and border with England. Manu. biscuits. Pop. (1973E) 7,370.

Welwyn Garden City Hertfordshire, England. Town 6 m. (10 km.) NE of St. Albans. About 100 various industries inc. pharmaceuticals, chemicals, plastics and food products. Pop. (1978E) 47,000.

Wembley Greater London, England. District of NW London, residential and indust., containing Wembley Stadium and the Empire Pool, built for the Wembley Exhibition of 1924-1925. Indust. inc. chemicals, and the manu. of glass and electric cables.

Wenchow Chekiang, China. Port sit. on Wu-kiang R. and 15 m. (24 km.) from the East China Sea. Manu. umbrellas, paper, silk and leather goods. Trades in tea, bamboo, timber and oranges. Pop. (1975E) 210,600.

Wendover Buckinghamshire, England. Town sit. 5m. (8 km.) SE of Aylesbury, and in the Chiltern Hills. Pop. (1973E) 6,151.

Wenlock Salop, England. Town 14 m. (22 km.) SE of Shrewsbury consisting of Much Wenlock, Little Wenlock, Broseley, Coalbrookdale, Coalport, Ironbridge and Madeley. Indust. inc. coalmining, and the manu. of bricks, pottery and tiles.

Wensleydale North Yorkshire, England. The upper valley of the R. Ure. Noted for long-woolled sheep and cheese.

Wernigerode Magdeburg, German Democratic Republic. Resort 40 m. (64 km.) SW of Magdeburg at the foot of the Harz Mountains. Industries engineering, paper and chemical works. Pop. (1973E) 32,944.

Werribec Victoria, Australia. Town 19 m. (30 km.) WSW of Melbourne near NW shore of Port Phillip Bay. Processing centre of a dairy farming area, with dairy farming research and training institute.

Wesel North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 17 m. (27 km.) NNW of Duisburg sit. near union of Rs. Rhine and Lippe. Manu. machinery. Pop. (1971E) 46,000.

Weser River Federal Republic of Germany. Formed by confluence of R. Werra and Fulda and flows for 310 m. (496 km.) mainly through Lower Saxony, and enters the North Sea near Bremerhaven. Through a canal system it is connected to R. Rhine, Eins and Elbe.

West Allis Wisconsin, U.S.A. City adjacent to, and W of, Milwaukee. Manu. heavy machinery, tanks, lorries, and castings. Pop. (1970C) 71,723.

West Bengal *see* **Bengal**

West Bridgford Nottinghamshire, England. Suburb of Nottingham sit. on R. Trent. Pop. (1973E) 28,340.

West Bromwich West Midlands, England. Town in the 'Black Country'. Coalmining centre and specializes in manu. of metal goods of all kinds. Pop. (1973E) 162,740.

Westbury Wiltshire, England. Town 11 m. (18 km.) SE of Bath. Industries tanning and woollen goods. Pop. (1973E) 6,800.

West Covina California, U.S.A. City sit. 19 m. (30 km.) E of Los Angeles. Mainly residential. Pop. (1970C) 68,034.

West End Bahama Islands, West Indies. Town at W tip of Grand Bahama Island, 60 m. (96 km.) E of the Florida coast. Fishing port with fish processing plant.

Westerham Kent, England. Town sit. 12 m. (19 km.) NW of Tunbridge Wells on R. Darent. Pop. (1973E) 4,228.

Western Australia Australia. Most W and largest state of Australia. In 1791 Vancouver, in the *Discovery*, took formal possession of the country about King George Sound. In 1901 Western Australia became one of the six Federated States within the Commonwealth of Australia. The coastline is deeply indented in NW. The surface is generally tableland with mountain ranges on W coast reaching 4,024 ft. (1,227 metres) a.s.l. at Mount Bruce. It is drained by Rs. Ord, Fitzroy, Ashburton, Gascoyne, De Grey, Fortescu, Murchison, Greenough and Swan. Area, 975,920 sq. m. (2,526,933 sq. km). Chief towns, Perth (cap.) and Fremantle. Important crops are wheat, oats, barley, hay, potatoes, apples, pears, oranges, currants and rasins. Beef cattle rearing is very important. The mining industry has been for many years of considerable significance in the Western Australian economy. Until the mid-1960s the major mineral produced was gold. However, in recent years gold has been displaced by iron ore, crude oil and nickel in terms of value. Pop. (1971C) 1,030,469.

Western Desert Egypt. An illdefined area of desert, part of the Libyan Desert, on the borders of Cyrenaica.

Western Samoa *see* **Samoa**

Westfield Massachusetts, U.S.A. City 82 m. (131 km.) WSW of Boston on Westfield R. Manu. machinery, bicycles, prefabricated houses, paper and tobacco. Pop. (1970C) 31,433.

Westfield New Jersey, U.S.A. Town 11 m. (18 km.) SW of Newark. Mainly residential. Manu. toys and paint. Pop. (1970C) 33, 720.

West Germany *see* **Germany, Federal Republic of**

West Glamorgan Wales. County of S Wales, mainly urban. Bounded by Dyfed NW, Powys N, Mid-Glamorgan E, and the Bristol Channel and Irish Sea S. Area 315 sq. m. (816 sq. km.) Under 1974 reorganization the county consists of the districts of Swansea, Lliw Valley, Neath, Afan. Chief towns, Swansea, Port Talbot and Neath. Industries include coalmining, steel, tinplating, chemicals and aluminium. Much light industry has been attracted to the county. Pop. (1978E) 371,000.

West Ham Greater London, England. District of E London on N bank of R. Thames. Inc. part of the London Docks. Manu. chemicals, rubber and jute goods, and soap.

West Hartford Connecticut, U.S.A. Town 30 m. (48 km.) N of New Haven. Mainly residential. Pop. (1970C) 68,031.

West Hartlepool Cleveland, England. Town and port 7 m. (11 km.) N of Middlesbrough on S side of Hartlepool Bay. Industries inc. shipbuilding and repairing, engineering, paper and cement works. Pop. (1973E) 96, 770.

West Haven Connecticut, U.S.A. City sit. just SW of New Haven. Manu. aeroplanes and gun parts, machinery, tools, tyres, textiles, fertilizers and tiles. Pop. (1970C) 52,851.

Westhoughton Greater Manchester, England. Town 4 m. (6 km.) E of Wigan. Coalmining area and the manu. of textiles, chemicals and paint is also important. Pop. (1973E) 17,490.

West Indies Islands to N and E of the Caribbean Sea. They extend from Yucatán, Mexico and Florida, U.S.A. to Gulf of Paria between Trinidad and Venezuela, and along N coast of Venezuela, and comprise the Bahamas; the four large islands of Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti and Puerto Rico known as the Greater Antilles; the Leeward and Windward Islands, known as Lesser Antilles, and Trinidad off Venezuelan coast. Many of islands mountainous in character. Others are of coral formation. Climate generally tropical and soil fertile. The islands produce sugar, bananas, and other fruits, cotton, coffee, cocoa, ginger, sponges, arrowroot, tobacco and asphalt from Trinidad. Tourism has become a dominating occupation for many islands. Area 91,819 sq. m. (237,811 sq. km.).

West Irian Indonesia. The W half of the

islands containing Papua New Guinea, almost divided in two by McCluer Gulf (W). Area 162,000 sq. m. (420,000 sq. km.). Cap. Jajapura. Mountainous in centre, rising to 16,400 ft. (4,990 metres) a.s.l. and descending to swampy lowland. Agric. is little developed. The main product is oil. Pop. (1971C) 824,064.

Westland Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Region extending *c.* 10 m. (16 km.) SW from The Hague to Hook of Holland. Fruit and vegetable growing area. The main towns are Naaldwijk, Poeldijk and Monster.

West Lothian Scotland. Former county now part of Lothian Region.

West Malaysia *see* **Peninsular Malaysia**

Westmeath Leinster, Irish Republic. Inland county bounded by Cavan, Meath, Offaly and Roscommon. Area, 681 sq. m. (1,764 sq. km.). Mainly low-lying with many loughs which are noted for trout. Chief towns, Mullingar (county town) and Athlone. Principal R. Shannon, Inny and Boyne. Main industries agric. and dairy farming. Pop. (1971C) 53,570.

West Memphis Arkansas, U.S.A. City 8 m. (13 km.) W of Memphis, Tennessee, on Mississippi R. Indust. inc. sawmilling, distilling, cotton-milling, cottonseed processing. Pop. (1970C) 25,892.

West Midlands England. Under 1974 re-organization the metropolitan county consists of the former county boroughs of Wolverhampton, Walsall, Dudley, Sandwell, Birmingham, Solihull and Coventry. Pop. (1977E) 2,729,900.

Westminster Greater London, England. Metropolitan boro. which extends from banks of R. Thames to Hyde Park. Westminster contains Hyde Park, St. James's Park and Green Park. Important buildings inc. Houses of Parliament, Westminster Hall, Westminster Abbey, Westminster Cathedral (R.C.), Cenotaph, Buckingham Palace, and St. James's Palace. Westminster Abbey is one of finest examples of Early Eng. Architecture and is the burial-place of eighteen sovereigns of Eng. Pop. (1973E) 226,240.

Westmoreland Jamaica. A parish in SW. Area, 320 sq. m. (829 sq. km.). Mainly fertile plains producing livestock, rice, sugar-cane, coffee and fruit. The principal R. is Cabaritta. Cap. Savanna-la-Mar. Pop. (1970C) 113,200.

Westmorland England. Now part of Cumbria under 1974 re-organization.

West New York New Jersey, U.S.A. Town sit. on Hudson R. opposite Manhattan. Manu. textiles, leather goods, clothing and toys. Pop. (1970C) 40, 627.

Weston-super-Mare Avon, England. Town and resort sit. on the Bristol Channel. Pop. (1977E) 56,439.

West Orange New Jersey, U.S.A. Town 5 m. (8 km.) NW of Newark. Site of the Edison electrical equipment plant. Other manu. metal goods, tiles and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 43,715.

West Palm Beach Florida, U.S.A. Town 65 m. (104 km.) N of Miami on the Atlantic coast. Resort. Pop. (1970C) 57,375.

West Point New York, U.S.A. Site of the U.S. Military Academy 36 m. (58 km.) N of New York city, inc. Constitution Island in Hudson R.

Westport Mayo, Irish Republic. Town and port sit. on an inlet of Clew Bay. Steamer and railway centre. Manu. clothing, hosiery and leather goods. Pop. (1971C) 3,023.

West Sussex England. Under 1974 reorganization the county consists of the districts of Crawley, Chichester, Horsham, Mid Sussex, Arun, Worthing and Adur. Borded by Surrey to N, East Sussex to E, the English Channel to S, and Hampshire to W. Area, 778 sq. m. (2,015 sq. km.). Chief towns, Chichester, Worthing, Horley, Crawley, and Horsham. Agric. is a major industry and tourism important. Pop. (1976E) 625,800.

West Virginia U.S.A. State of E U.S.A. bounded E and S by Virginia, SW by Kentucky, NW by Ohio, N by Pennsylvania and Maryland. Area 24,282 sq. m. (62,890 sq. km.) Chief cities Charleston (cap.), Huntington. Mountainous E with

the Allegheny Mountains extending SW to NE and descending W to plateau which occupies two-thirds of the state and drains W into Ohio R. along the W boundary. Farmland covers *c.* 5m. acres. Livestock farming is the more important, esp. beef cattle, sheep and poultry. Main crops are hay and fruit. The chief mineral is coal; *c.* half the state is on a coalfield. There is also oil, natural gas, lime, salt, sand and gravel. The main indust. are the manu. of metals and metal products, machinery and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 1,744,237.

Westward Ho! Devon, England. Resort 2 m. (3 km.) NW of Bideford on Bideford Bay. Pop. (1973E) 1,504.

West Yorkshire England. Metropolitan county of NE England part of the former West Riding. Under 1974 reorganization the metropolitan county consists of Bradford, Leeds, Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield. Area 787 sq. m. (2,038 sq. km.). Textile manu. and coalmining are two dominant industries but efforts to attract light industry have been successful. On the edge of two national parks. Pop. (1976E) 2,072,500.

Wetaskiwin Alberta, Canada. Town 40 m. (64 km.) S of Edmonton. Railway junction serving a coalmining, farming and lumbering area. Indust. inc. flour milling, sawmilling, processing natural gas. Pop. (1974E) 6,605.

Wete Pemba, Tanzania. Town on NW coast, chief town of the island and trading centre for cloves.

Wetzlar Hessen, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 67 m. (107 km.) ESE of Bonn on Lahn R. Manu. optical instruments, cameras, machine tools and textiles. Pop. (1971E) 36,400.

Wewak Papua New Guinea, Australia. Town 475 m. (760 km.) NNW of Port Moresby. District cap. Main product, coconuts. Pop. (1971E) 12,100.

Wexford Leinster, Irish Republic. (i) Maritime county in SE bordered by St. George's Channel. Area, 908 sq. m. (2,352 sq. km.). Hilly in NW rising to Mount Leinster, 2,610 ft. (796 metres) a.s.l. Chief towns Wexford, New Ross and Enniscorthy. Principal R. Barrow and Slaney. Chief industries agric., dairy farming and fishing. Pop. (1971C) 85,351. (ii) County town of same name and fishing port sit. on Wexford Harbour. Industries iron founding, manu. of agric machinery, bacon-curing and tanning. Pop. (1971C) 11,849.

Weybridge Surrey, England. Town on Wey R. near its confluence with Thames R. Residential, educational centre, noted for the Brooklands motor-racing circuit now used by aircraft industry. Pop. (1978E) 12,850.

Weyburn, Saskatchewan, Canada. Town 65 m. (104 km.) SE of Regina. Grain market; indust. inc. flour milling, and the manu. of dairy products, machinery and bricks. Pop. (1976C) 8,805.

Weymouth Massachusetts, U.S.A. Town 11 m. (18 km.) SSE of Boston on Massachusetts Bay. Manu. machinery, tools, footwear, fertilizers and lacquer. Pop. (1970C) 54,610.

Weymouth Dorset, England. Port and resort sit. at mouth of R. Wey. There is some light engineering. On the Isle of Portland to S there is quarrying, a naval base and a prison. Pop. including Portland (1971C) 54,678.

Wey River England. Rises near Alton, Hampshire and flows for 35 m. (56 km.) through Farnham and Guildford to join R. Thames at Weybridge.

Whampoa Kwangtung, China. Town 9 m.(14 km.) ESE of Canton on an island in Canton R. Commercial centre and outport for Canton. Indust. inc. shipbuilding, and the manu. of steel and armaments.

Whangarei North Island, New Zealand. Town and port sit. on E coast of Auckland Peninsula. Export centre of an agric. and fruit growing district. Manu. glass and cement. Pop. (1973E) 32,100.

Wharfe River England. Rises in S of Yorkshire Dales and flows 80 m. (128 km.) E, SE and then E through Ilkley, Otley and Tadcaster to join R. Ouse near Cawood. Wharfedale, the upper valley, is renowned for its beauty.

Wheeling West Virginia, U.S.A. City 45 m. (72 km.) SW of Pittsburgh on Ohio R. Industries iron and steel inc. tin-plate and sheet-metal production. Manu. textiles, glass, tiles, tobacco and food products. Pop. (1970C) 48,188.

Whickham Tyne and Wear, England. Town 4 m. (6 km.) W of Gateshead. Indust. inc. coalmining, iron-working, and the manu. of metal products, concrete, paper and ink. Pop. (1973E) 29,710.

Whipsnade Bedfordshire, England. Village 3 m. (5 km.) SSW of Luton famous for its Zoological Park.

Whitby North Yorkshire, England. Port and resort sit. on N Sea coast, at mouth of R. Esk. Industries boatbuilding, fishing and fish-curing. Manu. jet ornaments. Pop. (1973E) 11,920.

Whitchurch Salop, England. Town 18 m. (29 km.) N of Shrewsbury. Manu. milk products. Pop. (1973E) 7,230.

Whitechapel Greater London, England. District in E London. Manu. clothing.

Whitehaven Cumbria, England. Town and port in NW Eng. on the Irish Sea. Industries coalmining, export of coal, chemical and cement works, brickworks and flour mills. Manu. textiles and food products. Pop. (1977E) 26,265.

Whitehorse Yukon Territory, Canada. Cap. of Territory sit. 90 m. (144 km.) from border with Alaska, U.S.A., on Lewes (Upper Yukon) R. just below Whitehorse Rapids. Centre of a mining and fur-trapping region. Pop. (1971C) 12,000.

White Horse, Vale of England. Valley extending W to E through W Oxfordshire from White Horse Hill, Uffington, which has an earthwork and the figure of a horse cut out of the turf, exposing white chalk beneath.

White Mountains U.S.A. (i) A range in New Hampshire. It is part of the Appalachian Mountains, the highest peak being Mount Washington, 6,288 ft. (1,917 metres) a.s.l. (ii) A range extending through E California and SW Nevada, the highest peak being White Mountain, 14,242 ft. (4,341 metres) a.s.l.

White Plains New York, U.S.A. City 25 m. (40 km.) NNE of New York City on Bronx R. Manu. plumbing and heating equipment, textiles, plastics and food products. Pop. (1970C) 50,125.

White Russia *see* **Belorussia**

White Sea Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. A gulf of the Barents Sea, the entrance to which lies between the peninsulas of Kola and Kanin. Area, 36,680 sq. m. (95,001 sq. km.). Principal port Arkhangelsk. R. Onega, N Dvina and Mezen discharge into it. Herring and cod fisheries and seal to N.

Whitley Bay Tyne and Wear, England. Resort 8 m. (13 km.) NE of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Coalmining in the area Pop. (1973E) 37,010.

Whitney, Mount California, U.S.A. Peak sit. in the Sierra Nevada. At 14,495 ft. (4,418 metres) a.s.l. it is the highest peak in the U.S.A., excluding Alaska.

Whitstable, Kent, England. Resort 6 m. (10 km.) NNW of Canterbury on Thames Estuary. Noted for oysters. Pop. (1973E) 26,980.

Whittier California, U.S.A. City sit. 11 m. (19 km.) SE of Los Angeles. Manu. gas and oil heaters. Pop. (1970C) 72,863.

Whittlesey Cambridgeshire, England. Town 5 m. (8 km.) ESE of Peterborough on Nene R. Manu. bricks and tiles. Pop. (1973E) 10,890.

Whyalla South Australia, Australia. Town and port 26 m. (42 km.) NNW of Port Pirie on NW shore of Spencer Gulf. Important steelworks, also shipbuilding. Water for town is piped from Murray R. Pop. (1971E) 32,085.

Wichita Kansas, U.S.A. City 170 m. (272 km.) SW of Kansas City, Missouri, and sit. at confluence of Arkansas and Little Arkansas R. Centre of a wheat-growing and oil-producing district. Industries oil refining, flour milling, meat

packing and the manu. of chemicals and aeroplanes. Pop. (1970C) 276,554.

Wichita Falls Texas, U.S.A. City sit. near border with Oklahoma on Wichita R. Industries flour milling and oil refining. Manu. tanks, machinery, glass, cottonseed oil and mattresses. Pop. (1970C) 97,564.

Wick Scotland. Highland Region. Town and port 80 m. (128 km.) NE of Inverness sit. at mouth of Wick R. Industries fishing, distilling and manu. of glass. Pop. (1973E) 7,804.

Wicklow Leinster, Irish Republic. (i) County in SE bordering on the Irish Sea. Area, 782 sq.m. (2,025 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous, with many fine valleys, rising to Lugnaquillia in the Wicklow Mountains, 3,039 ft. (926 metres) a.s.l. Chief towns Wicklow, Arklow and Bray. Principal R., Liffey and Slaney. The main occupation is agric. Pop. (1971C) 66,295. (ii) County town and port of same name sit. at mouth of R. Vartry. Pop. (1971C) 3,786.

Widnes Cheshire, England. Town 12 m. (19 km.) E of Liverpool on R. Mersey. Manu. chemicals, fertilizers, soap, paint and metal castings. Pop. (1973E) 58,330.

Wien *see* **Vienna**

Wiener Neustadt Lower Austria, Austria. Town sit. S of Vienna. Manu. locomotives, rolling stock, cars, machinery, textiles and leather goods. Pop. (1971C) 34,774.

Wiesbaden Hessen, Federal Republic of Germany. Cap. of province sit. at foot of the Taunus Hills. A spa since Roman times. Manu. chemicals, textiles, plastics, pottery and sparkling wine. Pop. (1970E) 250,715.

Wigan Greater Manchester, England. Town sit. 17 m. (27 km.) NE of Liverpool on R. Douglas. Manu. include cotton goods, fertilizers, paper, soap, chemicals and electrical products. Other industries include light engineering. Pop. (1978E) 82,180.

Wight, Isle of England. County and island off coast of Hampshire. Area 147 sq. m. (376 sq. km.). Sit. in the mouth of Southampton Water, crossed E to W by a range of chalk hills ending in the Needles cliffs, *c.* 100 ft. (30 metres) a.s.l. Yachting and health resort. Main towns Newport, Ryde, Cowes, Shanklin and Ventnor. Drained by Medina R. Pop. (1973E) 109,690.

Wigston Leicestershire, England. Town 4 m. (6 km.) SE of Leicester on Soar R. Indust. inc. the manu. of hosiery, shoes, electrical goods and cement. Pop. (1977E) 32,000.

Wigtown Scotland. Dumfries and Galloway Region. Town and port sit. on W shore of Wigtown Bay in SW Scot. Pop. (1973E) 1,118.

Wigtownshire Scotland. Former county now part of Dumfries and Galloway Region.

Wilhelmshaven Lower Saxony, Federal Republic of Germany. City and port sit. on an inlet of N Sea at E end of Ems–Jade Canal. Industrial centre and naval base. Manu. agric. machinery, refrigerators and chemicals. Pop. (1970E) 102,978.

Wilkes-Barre Pennsylvania, U.S.A. City sit. 96 m. (154 km.) NNW of Philadelphia on Susquehanna R. Pop. (1973E) 58,856.

Willamette River Oregon, U.S.A. Formed by union of Coast Fork R. and Middle Fork R., flows N for 183 m. (293 km.) to join Columbia R. below Portland.

Willemstad Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles. Cap. and port sit. on SW coast, 40 m. (64 km.) N of Venezuela. Possesses one of the best harbours in the Caribbean, and one of the largest oil refineries in the world. Pop. (1970E) 50,000.

Willenhall West Midlands, England. Town 3 m. (5 km.) E of Wolverhampton. Now part of Walsall. Centre of a coal-mining area. Manu. locks, bolts, tools and car radiators.

Willesden Greater London, England. Mainly residential district. Industries food processing and manu. of car parts.

Williamsburg Virginia, U.S.A. City 45 m. (72 km.) ESE of Richmond now inc. in the Colonial National Historical Park. Many buildings now restored to medieval colonial appearance. Pop. (1970C) 9,069.

Williamsport Pennsylvania, U.S.A. City 126 m. (202 km.) NW of Philadelphia on W. Susquehanna R. Manu. aeroplane parts, steel and iron goods, textiles, furniture, leather and electrical products. Pop. (1973E) 37,918.

Williamstown Victoria, Australia. Town 5 m. (8 km.) SW of Melbourne on SW shore of Hobson's Bay. Indust. inc. railway workshops, oil refining and storage, ammonia plants, shipbuilding and repair. Pop. (1971E) 30,000.

Williamstown Massachusetts, U.S.A. Town 6 m. (10 km.) W of North Adams on Hoosic R. Indust. inc. the manu. of wire and photographic equipment. Pop. (1970C) 8, 454.

Wilmington Delaware, U.S.A. City and port 25 m. (40 km.) SW of Philadelphia on Delaware R. Industries shipbuilding, car assembly, oil refining, meat packing and tanning. Manu. chemicals, textiles, iron and steel products, rubber and leather goods and paper. Pop. (1970C) 80,386.

Wilmington North Carolina, U.S.A. City and port 115 m. (184 km.) SSE of Raleigh, sit. on Cape Fear R. 30 m. (48 km.) from sea. Industries shipbuilding, petroleum refining, meat-packing, sawmilling, cottonseed oil mills and textiles. Pop. (1970C) 46,169.

Wilmslow Cheshire, England. Town sit. 10 m. (16 km.) S of Manchester on R. Bollin. Manu. textiles and clothing. Pop. (1973E) 31,250.

Wilrijk Antwerp, Belgium. Town 3 m. (5 km.) S of Antwerp. Residential. Pop. (1972E) 44,107.

Wilson North Carolina, U.S.A. Town 40 m. (64 km.) E of Raleigh. Important tobacco trade. Pop. (1970C) 29,347.

Wilson, Mount California, U.S.A. Peak NE of Los Angeles in the San Gabriel Mountains. 5,700 ft. (1,737 metres) a.s.l. The Mount Wilson Observatory is sit. here.

Wilton Wiltshire, England. Town 3 m. (5 km.) WNW of Salisbury sit. at confluence of R. Wylye and Nadder. Noted since the 16th cent. for the manu. of carpets. Pop. (1973E) 4,090.

Wilton North Yorkshire, England. Town 12 m. (19 km.) WSW of Scarborough. Manu. chemicals and synthetic fibres.

Wiltshire England. Under 1974 reorganization the county consists of the districts of North Wiltshire, Thamesdown, West Wiltshire, Kennet and Salisbury. Bounded by Gloucestershire to N, Oxfordshire and Berkshire to E, Hampshire to E and S, Dorset to S and Somerset and Avon to W. Predominantly agric. there are vast chalk downs within the county and from Salisbury plain and Marlborough downs radiate all the chalk ridges of S and E England. Apart from Swindon and Salisbury towns are small in size. Pop. (1976E) 512,800.

Wimbledon Greater London, England. Mainly residential district.

Winchester Hampshire, England. Cathedral city and anc. cap. of Eng. sit. on R. Itchen. Occupation of the city area can be traced back to 1800 B.C. but organized settlements appeared later. Alfred the Great made Winchester a centre of education. William the Conqueror estab. Winchester as his cap., and also compiled the Domesday Book here. Winchester remained the cap. for many years, but its decline as such began with the civil war between Stephen and Matilda; and by 1338 it had lost its favourable position. Tourism is important and there is an increasing amount of light industry. Pop. (1978E) 38,000.

Windermere Cumbria, England. Resort in Lake District, sit. on shore of L. Windermere. Pop. (1973E) 8,032.

Windermere, Lake Cumbria, England. The largest L. in Eng., 11 m. (18 km.) long. It has wooded shores and several small islands. Drains into Morecambe Bay through R. Leven.

Windhoek South West Africa/ Namibia. Cap. of SW Africa, sit. in centre of country, at 5,400 ft. (1,646 metres) a.s.l. Industries meat canning, bone meal manu. and brewing. Trades in karakul (Persian lamb) skins. Pop. (1970C) 64,700.

Windsor Ontario, Canada. Town and port sit. on Detroit R. opposite Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., to which it is linked by the Ambassador Bridge, the Detroit-Canada Tunnel, and ferry services. Centre of Canada's car industry and produces about two-thirds of its pharmaceutical products. Also manu. machinery, tools, steel products, paint and clothing. Pop. (1976C) 192,683.

Windsor Berkshire, England. Town on R. Thames. Contains Windsor Castle, a royal residence, with St.George's Chapel, containing many royal tombs. In the park is mausoleum of Frogmore. Windsor is connected with Eton by a bridge across river. There is some light industry. Pop. (1973E) 29,660.

Windward Islands French Polynesia, South Pacific. Group of the Society Islands, inc. Tahiti, Moorea, Maiao, Mehetia, Tetiaroa. The main island is Tahiti, which rises to 7,618 ft. (2,322 metres) a.s.l. Cap. (of the Society Islands) Papeete, on Tahiti. Chief products are copra, sugar, rum, mother-of-pearl and vanilla.

Windward Islands West Indies. A group of volcanic islands stretching S from the Leeward Islands and comprising Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Grenadines and Grenada, all of which are in association with Britain except Martinique which is a French possession.

Winneba Western Province, Ghana. Town 35 m. (56 km.) WSW of Accra on the Gulf of Guinea. Port trading in agric. produce. The main indust. is fishing. Exports inc. cacao. Pop. (1970E) 31,000.

Winnipeg Manitoba, Canada. Cap. of Province sit. at confluence of Red R. and Assiniboine R. The principal commercial centre of the Prairie Provinces and one of the world's largest grain markets. Industries railway works, stock-yards, flour mills, meat packing and food processing plants. Manu. agric. machinery, cotton, clothing, furniture, jute and fur products. Pop. (1976C) 553,148.

Winnipeg, Lake Manitoba, Canada. Sit. in S. Area, 9,094 sq. m. (23,533 sq. km.). The surplus water from L. Manitoba, L. Winnipegosis and the Lake of the Woods drains into it and thence *via* Nelson R. to Hudson Bay.

Winnipegosis, Lake Manitoba, Canada. Sit. in SW. Area, 2,086 sq. m. (5,403 sq. km.). Drained by Waterhen R. to L. Manitoba.

Winnipeg River Canada. Flows from the Lake of the Woods for 475 m. (760 km.) to NW to L. Winnipeg.

Winona Minnesota, U.S.A. City 100 m. (160 km.) SE of St Paul on bluffs overlooking Mississippi R. Trading and food processing centre. Railway junction. Indust. inc. railway repair shops, and the manu. of bricks, clothing, medicines, vehicle accessories, timber products and drilling equipment. Pop. (1970C) 26,438.

Winooski Vermount, U.S.A. City immediately E of Burlington on Winooski R. Indust. inc. the manu. of textiles, timber and metal products. Pop. (1970C) 7,309.

Winsford Cheshire, England. Town 23 m. (37 km.) SW of Manchester on the R. Weaver. Industries salt, silica and quartz processing and manu. of chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 26,920.

Winston-Salem North Carolina, U.S.A. Industrial city formed in 1913 by the union of the towns Winston and Salem, sit. on Yakdin R. Manu. tobacco and textiles and trades in cotton and timbers. Pop. (1973E) 132,913.

Winterswijk Gelderland, Netherlands. Town 35 m. (56 km.) E of Arnhem. Manu. furniture and cotton goods. Pop. (1972E) 26,449.

Wintherthur Zürich, Switzerland. Town in NE Switz. Manu. diesel engines, electric locomotives, textiles and soap. Pop. (1978E) 86,800.

Wirksworth Derbyshire, England. Town 12 m. (19 km.) NNW of Derby. Industries limestone quarrying, hosiery and tape manu. Pop. (1973E) 5,230.

Wirral Merseyside, England. Metropolitan district and peninsula of Merseyside. Pop. (1977E) 348,000.

Wisbech Cambridgeshire, England. Town and port sit. S of The Wash on R. Nene. Centre of a fruit and flower growing area with associated industries. Also printing, brewing and paper manu. Pop. (1977E) 17,040.

Wisconsin U.S.A. State in N central U.S.A. Wisconsin was settled in 1670 by French traders and missionaries. In 1836 it became part of the Territory of Wisconsin, which also inc. the present states of Iowa, Minnesota and parts of N. and S. Dakota. It was admitted into the Union with its present boundaries in 1848. Bounded on N by L. Superior and Michigan, on E by L. Michigan, on S by Illinois, on W by Iowa and Minnesota. Surface an undulating plain with elevation of from 600–1,000 ft. (183–305 metres) a.s.l. In S are prairie lands. It is drained mainly by R. Mississippi on W boundary, and its tribs., R. St. Croix, Chippewa, Black and Wisconsin. There are numerous Ls., largest being L. Winnebago, in E. Area, 56,154 sq. m. (145,439 sq. km.) inc. 1,439 sq. m. (3,727 sq. km.) of inland water, but excluding any part of the Great Lakes. Chief towns, Madison (cap.) and Milwaukee. The total number of farms has declined in the last 40 years, but farms have become larger and more productive; farm land (1978) 19m. acres. The State ranked first among the States in 1977 in the number of milk cows, milk production, output of American, both Brick and Munster, Limburger, Italian and Blue Mold cheese. Principal crops are maize, potatoes, tobacco, cabbage, carrots, peas and beans. Sand and gravel, stone and zinc are the chief mineral products. There is much heavy industry particularly in the Milwaukee area; machinery is the main industrial product, followed by foods. Tourism is important. Pop. (1970C) 4,417,933.

Wismar Rostock, German Democratic Republic. Port and town on Wismar Bay, an inlet of Baltic Sea. Industries shipbuilding, railway engineering and sugar refining. Pop. (1973E) 56,762.

Witbank Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town sit. 65 m. (104 km.) E of Pretoria at 5,300 ft. (1,615 metres) a.s.l. Important coalmining centre. Manu. chemicals. Pop. 40,000.

Witham Essex, England. Town 8 m. (13 km.) NE of Chelmsford. Manu. metal windows, light engineering, chemicals and fertilizers and fruit juices. Seed producing is also important. Pop. (1977E) 23,500.

Witham River England. Rises in Rutland and flows for 90 m. (144 km.) by Grantham and Lincoln to The Wash.

Witney Oxfordshire, England. Town 10 m. (16 km.) WNW of Oxford on R. Windrush. Has some fine medieval buildings. Noted for the manu. of blankets and other woollen goods. Pop. (1973E) 13,220.

Witten North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 8 m. (13 km.) SW of Dortmund on Ruhr R. Manu. machinery, steel, glass and coal-tar products. Pop. (1971E) 97,400.

Wittenberg Halle, Democratic German Republic. Town and port 57 m. (91 km.) SW of Berlin on Elbe R. Manu. paper, chemicals, machinery, soap and foodstuffs.

Wittenberge Schwerin, Democratic German Republic. Town sit. on Elbe R. Industries railway engineering, textile mills and metal working. Pop. (1973E) 33,060.

Witwatersrand Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Watershed of the Transvaal plateau draining N to Limpopo and S to Vaal Rivers. The economic centre of the Transvaal, with a gold-bearing reef producing nearly half the world's supply and extending *c.* 60 m. (96 km.). Chief city, Johannesburg.

Włoclawek Bydgoszcz, Poland. Town sit. on Vistula R. Manu. paper, cellulose, machinery and fertilizers. There are lig-

nite deposits in the vicinity. Pop. (1973E) 85,000.

Woburn Massachusetts. U.S.A. City sit. 10 m. (16 km.) NNW of Boston. Manu. chemicals, machinery, leather goods and food products. Pop. (1970C) 37,406.

Woking Surrey, England. Town 25 m. (40 km.) SW of London on Wey R. Mainly residential but some light indust. inc. printing. Site of a Muslim mosque, the centre of British Islam. Pop. (1976E) 79,300.

Wokingham Berkshire, England. Town 7 m. (11 km.) ESE of Reading. Manu. electrical appliances. Pop. (1973E) 22,390.

Wolds, The England. A range of chalk hills stretching N to S and rising to 808 ft. (246 metres) a.s.l. in N. The N and S parts are separated by Humber estuary.

Wolfenbüttel Lower Saxony, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 7 m. (11 km.) S of Brunswick on Oker R. Its library contains many anc. manuscripts. Manu. agric. machinery and soap. Pop. (1971E) 40,600.

Wolfsburg Lower Saxony, Federal Republic of Germany. Town 17 m. (27 km.) NE of Brunswick on the Weser-Elbe Canal. Centre of the Volkswagen motorcar industry. Pop. (1971E) 89,900.

Wolin Poland. Island 28 m. (45 km.) N of Szczecin on the Baltic coast. Area, 95 sq. m. (246 sq. km.). Chief town Wolin. Main occupations, tourism and fishing. Pop. (1970E) 3,000.

Wollo Ethiopia. A province in NE. Area, 30,400 sq. m. (78,736 sq. km.). It consists of highlands and deserts bounded by Rs. Takkaze, Blue Nile, Tsellari and Awash. It is drained by Golima R. The main occupations are stock rearing, salt extracting, and agric. The main crops are cereals and cotton. Cap. Dessye. Pop. (1971E) 3,119,700.

Wollongong New South Wales, Australia. Town sit. on coast. Industries coalmining, shipbuilding, heavy and light engineering and chemicals manu. Pop. (1971E) 198,768.

Wolverhampton West Midlands, England. Town in 'Black Country' 13 m. (21 km.) NW of Birmingham. Centre for wide range of metal and engineering manu. Pop. (1977E) 263,100.

Wolverton Buckinghamshire, England. Town 17 m. (27 km.) N of Aylesbury on R. Ouse. Industries railway workshops, engineering and printing. Pop. (1977E) 6,165.

Wombwell South Yorkshire, England. Town 3 m. (5 km.) ESE of Barnsley. Industries coalmining, engineering and glass manu. Pop. (1973E) 17,850.

Wonsan South Pyongan, North Korea. Cap. of province and port sit. on E coast. Industries railway engineering, oil refining and fishing. Pop. (1975E) 215,000.

Woodbridge Suffolk, England. Town 7 m. (11 km.) ENE of Ipswich on estuary of R. Deben. There are many fine medieval buildings. Industries boatbuilding, fruit and vegetable canning. Pop. (1974E) 8,000.

Wood Buffalo National Park Alberta /North West Territories, Canada. Large park, area, 17,300 sq. m. (44,807 sq. km.), estab. in 1922. Contains variety of natural fauna.

Wood Green Greater London, England. Town 6 m. (10 km.) N of central London forming a residential suburb. Contains Alexandra Palace in Alexandra Park, a general entertainment and exhibition centre.

Woodhall Spa Lincolnshire, England. Town 6 m. (10 km.) SW of Horncastle. Spa with bromo-iodine springs. Pop. (1973E) 2,420.

Woodlark Island Papua New Guinea. A volcanic island 175 m. (280 km.) SE of New Guinea. Gold is mined. Pop. (1971E) 2,500.

Woods, Lake of the Canada/U.S.A. L. sit. in Minnesota, U.S.A. and in Manitoba, Canada. Area, 1,485 sq. m. (3,802 sq. km.). The main R. entering the L. is Rainy, flowing from L. Rainy, and the L. is drained by Winnipeg R. flowing into L. Winnipeg.

Wookey Hole Somerset, England. Sit. near village of Wookey, 14 m. (22 km.) SE of Weston-super-Mare, containing large natural caves where R. Axe leaves Mendip Hills. Prehistoric relics have been found. Manu. paper. Pop. (1971E) 1,000.

Woolwich Greater London, England. District in SE on R. Thames. Noted for the Royal Arsenal founded in 1805.

Woomera South Australia, Australia. Town sit. N of L. Torrens. Site of the Long Range Weapons Establishment. Pop. (1971E) 4,000.

Woonsocket Rhode Island, U.S.A. City 13 m. (21 km.) NNW of Providence on Blackstone R. Manu. textiles, woollens, rubber, paper and metal products. Pop. (1970C) 46,820.

Woosung Kiangsu, China. Town 13 m. (21 km.) N of Shanghai on the Yangtze R. at mouth of Whangpoo R. Out-port for Shanghai trading in cotton and rice.

Wootton Bassett Wiltshire, England. Town 5 m. (8 km.) WSW of Swindon. Centre of a dairy-farming district. Pop. (1973E) 4,390.

Worcester Hereford and Worcester, England. Town 24 m. (38 km.) SW of Birmingham on Severn R. Cathedral city and market town with historical associations. Noted for the annual Three Choirs Festival. Indust. inc. mail order, the manu. of china, gloves, machinery, vehicle parts and furniture. Pop. (1976E) 73,900.

Worcester Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town 60 m. (96 km.) ENE of Cape Town sit. near Hex River Mountains. Centre of a fruit-growing district with associated industries. Pop. (1971E) 41,000.

Worcester Massachusetts, U.S.A. City 39 m. (62 km.) WSW of Boston on Blackstone R. Manu. machine tools, electrical goods, textiles, leather goods and paper. Pop. (1970C) 176,572.

Worcestershire *see* **Hereford and Worcester.**

Workington Cumbria, England. Port and town 30 m. (48 km.) SW of Carlisle sit. at mouth of R. Derwent. Industries coalmining, iron and steel works, heavy and light engineering. Pop. (1973E) 28,260.

Worksop Nottinghamshire, England. Town 11 m. (18 km.) NNE of Mansfield on R. Ryton. Industries inc. glassware, refractors, light engineering, coalmining, sawmilling and flour milling, Manu. chemicals, glass and hosiery. Pop. (1976E) 36,120.

Worms Rhineland-Palatinate, Federal Republic of Germany. Town and port sit. on left bank of Rhine R. Centre of an important wine-producing district. Manu. machinery, cork products and chemicals. Pop. (1971E) 76,900.

Worsley Greater Manchester, England. Town 6 m. (10 km.) N of Manchester. Indust. inc. coalmining, cotton-milling. Pop. (1973E) 49,530.

Worthing West Sussex, England. Town sit. on S coast. Mainly residential and holiday resort. Produces tomatoes and pharmaceutical products, and is the headquarters of several insurance companies. Pop. (1977E) 88,900.

Wrangel Island Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Island sit. about 80 m. (128 km.) from coast of NE Siberia. Area, 1,800 sq. m. (4,662 sq. km.). Mainly tundra.

Wrath, Cape Scotland. Highland Region. The NW extremity of the Scottish mainland extending in a 523 ft. (159 metre) cliff from N coast of Sunderland.

Wrekin, The England. An isolated volcanic hill 8 m. (13 km.) ESE of Shrewsbury, Salop.

Wrexham Clwyd, Wales. Town 12 m. (19 km.) SW of Chester, England, sit on. the N Welsh coalfield. Indust. inc. the manu. of bricks, rayon, pharmaceutical goods and metal products. Pop. (1973E) 39,530.

Wrocław Wrocław, Poland. Cap. of province sit. on Oder R. R. port and transportation centre. Industry railway engineering. Manu. textiles, machinery, chemicals, food products and pottery. Pop. (1971E) 528, 000.

Wuchang Hupeh, China. City opposite Hanyang and Hankow on Yangtze R. at mouth of Han R. Provincial cap. Indust. inc. cotton and silk weaving, tanning and paper-making. Seat of two universities, government mint. The commercial sector and railway terminus are on the banks of the Yangtze R.; the old walled city is S of them.

Wuchang Sungkiang, China. Town 65 m. (106 km.) SSE of Harbin. The main indust. is lead mining. Centre of an agric. area growing beans, wheat, hemp and tobacco.

Wuchow Kwangsi-Chuang, China. Town and port sit. 120 m. (192 km.) WNW of Kwangchow (Canton) at confluence of Si- and Kwei R. Manu. chemicals, textiles and food products. Trades in tung oil, bamboo, sugar and grain. Pop. (1975E) 120,000.

Wuhan Hupei, China. City made by the amalgamation of 3 cities: Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang. Sit. at confluence of Han and Yangtze Rivers. Administrative centre for central and S China. Communications centre on the Peking-Canton railway. Pop. (1970E) 4,250,000.

Wuhu Anhwei, China. City and R. port 55 m. (88 km.) SSW of Nanking on Yangtze R. Manu. textiles, cutlery and steel products. Trades in rice, cotton and tea. Pop. (1975E) 240,000.

Wuppertal North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. on Wupper R., in the Ruhr region. Formed in 1929 by an amalgamation of smaller towns, it is the centre of a large and important textile industry, which has been operating since the 16th cent. Manu. machinery, tools, chemicals, paper, rubber and metal goods. Pop. (1971E) 416,700.

Württemberg Federal Republic of Germany. Former kingdom and republic. Now part of Baden-Württemberg.

Würzburg Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. on Main R. An important wine-producing centre with many fine medieval buildings. Manu. machine tools, chemicals, metal and paper goods, and furniture. Pop. (1971E) 115,600.

Wusih Kiangsu, China. Town 65 m. (104 km.) WNW of Shanghai sit. on Grand Canal. Industries rice and flour milling, textiles and machinery. Trades in rice and wheat.

Wyandotte Michigan, U.S.A. Town 12 m. (19 km.) SSW of Detroit on Detroit R. An important chemicals industry is based on local deposits of salt. Manu. toys, rubber and motorcar goods and dairy produce. Pop. (1970C) 41,061.

Wye River England. (i) Rises in Buckinghamshire and is a trib. of R. Thames which it joins at Bourne End. (ii) Rises near Buxton and flows for 20 m. (32 km.) SE through Miller's Dale to join R. Derwent.

Wye River Wales/England. Rises on Plynlimmon in central Wales, and flows for 130 m. (208 km.) passing Rhayader, Builth Wells, Hereford, Ross-on-Wye and Monmouth to join R. Severn near Chepstow.

Wymondham Norfolk, England. Town 9 m. (14 km.) SW of Norwich. Pop. (1973E) 9,390.

Wyoming U.S.A. Mountain state of U.S.A. Bounded by Montana, S. Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho; traversed N to S by Rocky Mountains (Fremont Peak, 13,790 ft. (4,203 metres) a.s.l.), flanked on either side by plateaux from 7,000–8,000 ft. (2,134–2,484 metres) a.s.l.; drained by Rs. Green, Snake, Yellowstone, Big Horn, Powder and Platte. Pine forests among the hills, and in NW is Yellowstone National Park. Wyoming, first settled in 1834, was admitted into the Union in 1890. Area, 97,914 sq. m. (253,597 sq. km.) of which 711 sq. m. (1,841 sq. km.) are water. Chief towns, Cheyenne (cap.), Casper and Laramie. Wyoming is semi-arid, and agric. is carried on by irrigation and by dry farming. Crops inc. hay, wheat, sugar-beet, maize, oats, barley and beans. The wool clip is important. Wyoming is largely an oil-producing state but other minerals inc. coal, bentonite, trona, uranium, iron ore, cement, clay, feldspar, gypsum, limestone and phosphate. Pop. (1970C) 332,416.

X

Xanthi Greece. (i) *Nome* of Thrace. Tobacco important. Pop. (1971C) 82,594; (ii) cap. of (i) sit. 115 m. (184 km.) ENE of Thessaloníki. Pop. (1971C) 24,867.

Xauen Morocco. City sit. approx. 47 m. (75 km.) SE of Tangier, founded in 15th cent. after the expulsion of Moors from Grenada, Spain. Non-moslems were not freely admitted until 1922.

Xenia Ohio, U.S.A. City 14 m. (22 km.) ESE of Dayton sit. near Little Miomi R. Manu. inc. rope, twine, electrical equipment, furniture and shoes. Pop. (1970C) 25,373.

Xingu River Brazil. Rises in Matto Grosso flowing 1,200 m. (1,920 km.) to delta of R. Amazon.

Xochimilco District Federal, Mexico. Town 13 m. (21 km.) S of Mexico City on L. Xochimilco. Noted for its 'floating gardens'. Pop. (1970E) 43,067.

Y

Yablonovy Mountain Range Eastern Siberia, U.S.S.R. Range running NE and SW for about 700 m. (1,120 km.) at an average height of 5,000 ft. (1,524 metres) a.s.l. from E of L. Baikal, dividing basins of R. Lena and the R. Amur and forming part of the watershed of rivers flowing to the Arctic and Pacific Oceans. The highest peak is Sokhondo at 8,200 ft. (2,499 metres) a.s.l. The watershed is continued in the NE by the Stanovoi Mountains.

Yacuiba Gran Chaco, Bolivia. Town 75 m. (120 km.) ESE of Tarija on the Argentine border. Railway terminus and customs station. Provincial cap. and trading centre for farm produce.

Yakima Washington, U.S.A. City sit. 110 m. (176 km.) SE of Seattle on Yakima R. Centre of an irrigated agric. region producing fruit. Indust. inc. fruit canning, flour milling and timber. Pop. (1970C) 45,588.

Yakut Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic Part of Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Area, 1,197,760 sq. m. (3,102,198 sq. km.). Constituted an Autonomous Republic 1922. Cap. Yakutsk. Chief industries are mining inc. gold, tin, mica, and coal, and livestock breeding; also trapping and breeding of fur-bearing animals. Pop. (1972E) 694,000.

Yakutsk Yakut, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Yakut Rep. sit. near Lena R. Mean temp. (Jan.) −46°F. (−43°C.) Commercial centre trading in furs, ivory and hides. Industries, sawmilling, tanning, brickmaking and food products. Pop. (1970E) 108,000.

Yallourn Victoria, Australia. Town sit. 78 m. (125 km.) ESE of Melbourne. Centre of a lignite mining region, supplying electricity. Manu. coal briquettes. Pop. (1971E) 3,211.

Yalta Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town 32 m. (51 km.) ESE of Sevastopol on the coast. Centre of the Crimean health resorts. Industries, fish canning and wine making. The historic conference between Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin took place at Yalta in 1945. Pop. (1970E) 62,000.

Yalu River China/North Korea. Rises in Paiktu-San, Manchuria, and flows 490 m. (784 km.) S and W, forming the boundary between China and North Korea. It enters Korea Bay at Tatungkow 125 m. (200 km.) SSE of Shenyang (Mukden), and is only navigable near the mouth and is frozen from Nov. to March.

Yamagata Yamagata, Japan. Cap. of region of same name. Sit. 180 m. (288 km.) NNE of Tōkyō. Centre of a large rice producing area and also manu. metal goods. Pop. (1970E) 204,000.

Yamaguchi Honshū, Japan. Cap. of region of same name, 58 m. (93 km.) WSW of Hiroshima. St. Francis Xavier estab. a mission in 1550. Pop. (1970E) 101,000.

Yamalo-Nenetz National Area Tyumen, U.S.S.R. Sit. between the Gulf of Ob and the Kara Sea, and inc. the Yamal Peninsula. Area, 259,000 sq. m. (670,810 sq. km.). Cap. Salekhard. Chief occupations are fishing, fur trapping and reindeer breeding.

Yambol Yambol, Bulgaria. Cap. of province of same name. Sit. 90 m. (144 km.) SW of Varna on Tundzha R. Manu. metal goods, textiles and tanning. Pop. (1972E) 76,900.

Yampi Sound Western Australia, Australia. Coastal inlet N of Derby. Islands inc. Cockatoo with haematite deposits.

Yana River Yakut, U.S.S.R. Rises in the Verkhoyansk Range and flows 750 m. (1,200 km.) N to the Laptev Sea.

Yangtse-kiang China. Largest R. and chief commercial highway of China. It

rises in mountains of Tibet on the N side of the Tangla Mountains and traverses central provinces of China, and after tortuous course of *c.* 3,400 m. (5,440 km.) through densely populated region, enters Yellow Sea near Shanghai. It receives numerous tribs. and drains 750,000 sq. m. (1,942,500 sq. km.) and falls 15,000 ft. (4,572 metres) in the first 1,500 m. (2,400 km.) but after that it falls 1 ft. (0.3 metres) every 12 m. (19 km.). Flooding very often reaches disaster proportions.

Yannina Greece. (i) A *nome* in Epirus. Area, 4,990 sq. km. (1,949 sq. m.). The principal Rs. are Aoos and Arachthus. Noted for its dairy products. Pop. (1971C) 134,688. (ii) Cap. of *nome* of same name 200 m. (320 km.) NW of Athens. Manu. inc. silks and brocades. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1971C) 40,130.

Yao Osaka, Japan. A residential suburb of Osaka. Pop. (1977E) 258,000.

Yaoundé Cameroon. Cap. sit. on railway to Douala. Commercial centre for the Central African Empire. Manu. inc. cigarettes and soap. Pop. (1972E) 178,000.

Yap Islands West Pacific. Group of 14 islands in the Caroline group. U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Area 80 sq. m. (207 sq. km.). Encircled by a coral reef. Cable and meteorological station. Pop. (1974E) 7,829.

Yaracuy Venezuela. A state in the N. Area, 2,740 sq. m. (7,097 sq. km.). Cap. San Felipe. Crops inc. sugar-cane, rice, cacao, cotton and tobacco, all grown in the fertile Yaracuy valley. Coffee is grown on the hill slopes. There are deposits of copper, lead, platinum, coal and marble. Pop. (1971C) 223,540.

Yare River Norfolk, England. Rises near East Dereham, flows 50 m. (81 km.) E to enter the N. Sea at Great Yarmouth. Chief tribs. are Wensum, Waveney and Bure which connect it with the Norfolk Broads.

Yarkand Sinkiang-Uighur, China. Chief town of an oasis on Yarkand Darya R. and the Kashmir Road. Trading centre in an irrigated area. Indust. inc. the manu. of cotton, silk, carpets and leather goods. Pop. (1975E) 80,000.

Yarmouth Nova Scotia, Canada. Town 140 m. (224 km.) WSW of Halifax at the entrance to the Bay of Fundy. Seaport, resort and fishing port. Indust. inc. fish curing, shipbuilding, cotton milling, wood and iron working. Pop. (1976C) 7,644.

Yarmouth Isle of Wight, England. Port sit. 10 m. (16 km.) WSW of Cowes on the Solent. Connected by ferry with Lymington in Hampshire. Pop. (1973E) 984.

Yarmouth Norfolk, England *see* **Great Yarmouth**

Yaroslavl Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. (i) Region N of Moscow, adjacent to Rybinsk Reservoir. Area, 14,250 sq. m. (36,908 sq. km.). Partly forested with peat deposits. Agric. products inc. flax, potatoes and dairy goods. (ii) Cap. of region of same name at confluence of Volga R. and Kotorosl R. Industrial centre with large engineering, textile, chemical and rubber plants. Pop. (1974E) 558,000.

Yarrow Water Scotland. R. which rises in the Moffat Hills, flows 24 m. (38 km.) ENE through St. Mary's Lock and the Loch of the Lowes to enter the Ettrick Water SW of Selkirk.

Yasnaya Polyana Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Village 7 m. (11 km.) S of Tula. Birthplace of Tolstoy.

Yawata *see* **Kitakyushu**

Ye Tenasserim, Burma. Village 85 m. (136 km.) S of Moulmein on Ye R. 7 m. (11 km.) from its mouth. Main product, tungsten.

Yellowhead Pass Canada. Sit. between Alberta and British Columbia in the Rocky Mountains at 3,700 ft. (1,128 metres) a.s.l.

Yellowknife Northwest Territories, Canada. Town and territorial cap. sit. on N shore of Great Slave L. in Yellowknife Bay. Centre of a gold mining region. Pop. (1974E) 7,500.

Yellow Sea (Hwang-Hai) China. Arm of the Pacific Ocean between Korea and China, divided into the Gulfs of Korea, Liaotung and Chihli. The Yellow Sea receives the R. Hwango-Ho, R. Sangtu, R. Liao, R. Han and R. Yalu. About 620 m. (992 km.) long, with a maximum width of 400 m. (640 km.), it derives its name from the yellow mud deposited by various rivers.

Yellowstone National Park U.S.A. A Reservation mainly in NW Wyoming, and projecting about 2 m. (3 km.) into Idaho and Montana. Area, 3,458 sq. m. (8,956 sq. km.). The whole region is volcanic, at an average height of 8,000 ft. (2,438 metres) a.s.l. with many hundreds of hot springs and geysers. The Yellowstone R. with its famous Grand Canyon feeds Yellowstone L. There are many large herds of wild animals, and a great variety of protected species, inc. bears.

Yemen, Arab Republic Arabian Peninsula. Rep. bounded N by Saudi Arabia, W by the Red Sea, S by People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Area *c.* 73,300 sq. m. (*c.* 189,847 sq. km.). Chief towns San'a, Hodeida, and Ta'iz. Narrow coastal strip with a hot, dry climate rises to plateau and rocky peaks over 10,000 ft. (3,048 metres) a.s.l. Agric. is by terrace cultivation on the slopes and by irrigation on the coastal strip called *Tihama.* Main crops, millet, cotton, fruit, coffee and qat. Sheep, cattle, goats, mules, donkeys and camels are also bred. 90% of the pop. earn their living from agric. Beyond the mountains is desert. There are no important minerals or developed indust. Pop. (1975E) 5·24m.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of Rep. bounded S by the Gulf of Aden, W by Yemen Arab Republic, N by Saudi Arabia and E by Oman. Area, 61,890 sq. m. (160,295 sq. km.). Cap. Madinet al-Shaab. Comprises the mainland and the islands of Kamaram area, 70 sq. m. (181 sq. km.) and Perim. Arid, with some fertile valleys and silted plains, built up and irrigated. Chief occupations farming and fishing. Chief crops cotton, sorghum, sesame, millet, wheat and barley. Chief towns Aden, Shaikh Othman, Mukalla and Little Aden. Pop. (1975E) 1,663,170.

Yenakiero Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town immediately SE of Gorlovka in the Donbas indust. area, on the oil pipeline from the Caucasus to Gorlovka. Pop. 90,000.

Yenbo Hejaz, Saudi Arabia. Town 200 m. (320 km.) NNW of Jidda on the Red Sea. Seaport for Medina, carrying pilgrim traffic, exporting dates.

Yendi Northern Territories, Ghana. Town 55 m. (88 km.) E of Tamale. Road junction and trading centre for nuts, millet, durra, yams and livestock.

Yengema Eastern Province, Sierra Leone. Town 13 m. (21 km.) NW of Sefadu. The main indust. is dredging for alluvial diamonds. Pop. (1975E) 7,500.

Yenisei River Siberia, U.S.S.R. Rises in the Sayan Mountains, in two headstreams which unite at Kyzyl. Flows for 2,364 m. (3,782 km.) N to enter the Kara Sea at Yenisei Bay. Main tribs. are Angara, Stony Tunguska and the Lower Tunguska. Navigable throughout most of its length, despite being frozen for a considerable part of the year. One of the longest Rs. of the world.

Yeotmal Madhya Pradesh, India. Town 80 m. (128 km.) SW of Nagpur. District cap. and trading centre for cotton. Indust. inc. cotton milling and saw milling. Pop. (1971E) 65,000.

Yeovil Somerset, England. Town on R. Yeo. Manu. cheese, helicopters, hovercraft and leather products. Oldest and most important industry is glovemaking which has been carried on for nearly 400 years. Pop. (1973E) 26,180.

Yerevan Armenia, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Armenia sit. on Zonga R. Important industrial centre producing chemicals, synthetic rubber, electrical equipment, machinery, textiles and plastics. Famous for brandy. Many old Turkish and Persian buildings. Pop. (1974E) 870,000.

Yerim Ibb, Yemen Arab Republic. Town 70 m. (112 km.) S of San'a on the central plateau. Centre of a stock-farming area.

Yermark Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. Village 15 m. (24 km.) S of Pavlodar on

Irtysh R. Centre of a cattle-breeding area.

Yezd Yezd, Iran. Town 165 m. (264 km.) SE of Esfahán on an oasis in a hot, arid basin subject to sandstorms. Indust. inc. the manu. and distribution of silk. Pop. (1972E) 100,000.

Yinchuan Ningsia, China. Town 530 m. (848 km.) WSW of Peking near Yellow R., with an out-port at Hungcheng, and the Great Wall. Provincal cap. and important commercial centre trading in cattle, furs, timber, wool, grain. Indust. inc. coalmining, wine-making. An anc. walled city. Pop. (1970E) 90,000.

Yingkow Liaoning, China. Port SW of Shenyang (Mukden) at mouth of Liao R. Manu. textiles, soybean oil and matches. Exports soybeans, coal and grain although ice-bound during winter months. Pop. (1970E) 161,000.

Yoff Senegal. Village 10 m. (16 km.) NNW of Dakar. Site of an international airport.

Yoho National Park British Columbia, Canada. Sit. in the SE of the province in the Rocky Mountains. Area, 507 sq. m. (1,313 sq. km.).

Yokkaichi Honshū, Japan. Port sit. 71 m. (114 km.) SW of Osaka. Manu. textiles, porcelain and chemicals. Oil refining. Exports inc. cotton goods. Pop. (1977C) 248,000.

Yokohama Honshū, Japan. Cap. and chief port of Kanagawa prefecture, on the W shore of Tōkyō Bay. Almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1923, it was quickly rebuilt, and is now Japan's fourth largest city. The main exports are silk, rayon and canned fish, and about 30% of the total foreign trade is handled here. Industries inc. shipbuilding, oil refining, heavy and light engineering and the manu. of chemicals, clothing, glass, furniture and firearms. Pop. (1977C) 2,651,000.

Yokosuka Kanagawa, Japan. Port and naval base 14 m. (22 km.) SW of Yokohama. Shipbuilding important. Pop. (1977C) 398,000.

Yonghung Hamgyong, North Korea. Town 28 m. (45 km.) SW of Hungnam. Centre of a farming, lumbering and graphite mining area.

Yonkers New York, U.S.A. City and N residential suburb of New York, sit. on Hudson R. Manu. carpets, cables, elevators, clothing and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 204,297.

Yonne France. Dept. sit. in central France, composed of parts of the provinces of Burgundy, Champagne and Orléanais. Area, 2,881 sq. m. (7,462 sq. km.). Principal R. is Yonne. Mainly agric. producing cereals, sugar-beet and wine. The chief towns are Auxerre (cap.), Avallon, Chablis and Sens. Pop. (1975C) 299,851.

Yonne River France. Rises in the Monts du Morvan, flows 182 m. (291 km.) NNW to join Seine R. near Montereau.

York North Yorkshire, England. City and archiepiscopal seat. The National Railway Museum was opened in 1975. Industries inc. manu. of chocolate, railway coaches, scientific instruments, glass containers and sugar. Tourism is important. Pop. (1977E) 100,400.

York Pennsylvania, U.S.A. City sit. 153 m. (245 km.) ESE of Pittsburgh. Centre of a rich agric. area. Manu. inc. agric. machinery, refrigerators, turbines and building materials. Pop. (1970C) 50,335.

Yorke Peninsula South Australia, Australia. Peninsula sit. between the Gulfs of Spencer and St. Vincent. Occupations mainly sheep-rearing and wheat growing. The chief ports are Port Pirie and Wallaroo.

Yorkshire, re-organized in 1974 *see* **Humberside, North Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire**

Yorkton Saskatchewan, Canada. Town 110 m. (176 km.) ENE of Regina on Yorkton R. Distribution and processing centre for E Saskatchewan. Indust. inc. sawmilling, tanning and the manu. of dairy products and bricks. Pop. (1976C) 14,965.

Yoro Honduras. (i) Dept. in the N bounded by R. Sulaco, Comayagua, Ulúa and Sierra de Nombre de Dios. Mainly mountainous and drained by Aguán R. Livestock, coffee, grain and sugar-cane are produced in the highlands; bananas are grown in the valleys. Pop. (1971E) 164,300. (ii) Cap. of dept. of same name 70 m. (112 km.) N of Tegucigalpa. Trades in agric. produce. Manu. ceramics. Pop. (1970E) 26,000.

Yosemite National Park California, U.S.A. A granite region, inc. the Yosemite Valley, in central California. Area, 1,183 sq. m. (3,064 sq. km.). Famous for superb waterfalls, inc. Ribbon Fall, 1,612 ft. (491 metres) the second highest in the world, and the Nevada, Yosemite, Silver Strand and Bridalveil Falls. There are many high peaks and tall trees inc. the well-known Wawona tree, through which an 11 ft. (3.4 metres) wide road was tunnelled.

Yoshkar-Ola Mari Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the rep. sit. 80 m. (128 km.) NW of Kazan. Main industries are wood and food processing. Pop. (1970E) 166,000.

Youghal Cork, Irish Republic. Port and resort on the Blackwater estuary. The main industry is the manu. of rayons and the local lace is well known. Other occupations are carpet making, fishing and the manu. of bricks and earthenware. Pop. (1971C) 5,445.

Youngstown Ohio, U.S.A. Industrial city and an important centre for iron and steel, and allied products. There are limestone quarries in the vicinity. Pop. (1970C) 139,788.

Yozgat Turkey. (i) A province in the centre to the NW of the Ak Mountains. Area, 5,291 sq. m. (13,704 sq. km.). The principal Rs. are Delice and Cekerek. Products inc. lead, grain, wool, mohair and gum tragacanth. Pop. (1975C) 497,960. (ii) Cap. of province of same name 105 m. (168 km.) E of Ankara. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1970C) 27,047.

Ypres West Flanders, Belgium. Town sit. 40 m. (64 km.) WSW of Ghent on Yperlée R. Important in the Middle Ages as a centre of the Flanders cloth trade, its chief manu. are now linen and biscuits. Pop. (1972E) 20,000.

Yucatán Mexico. SE state forming the N part of the Yucatán Peninsula. Area, 14,868 sq. m. (38,508 sq. km.). Cap. Mérida. Mainly flat with poor soil and tropical climate. The chief products are sisal fibre, hardwoods, sugar, tobacco and maize. Pop. (1970C) 758,355.

Yucatán Peninsula Mexico. Peninsula in SE Mexico and inc. parts of Belize (formerly British Honduras) and N Guatemala. It separates the Gulf of Mexico from the Caribbean Sea. Area, *c.* 70,000 sq. m. (*c.* 181,300 sq. km.). An important centre of Mayan civilization with many relics, esp. at Uxmal and Chichén Itzá. Generally low-lying with underground rivers running through the limestone. There are tropical forests in the S.

Yugoslavia Federal Republic sit. in SE Europe and bordered on N by Austria and Hungary, NE by Romania, E by Bulgaria, S by Greece and W by Albania, the Adriatic Sea and Italy. The Federation consists of Bosnia and Hercegovina. Montenegro, Croatia, Macedonia, Slovenia, and Serbia with Vojvodina and Kosovo. Cap. Belgrade. Area 98,766 sq. m. (255,804 sq. km.). Yugoslavia, with a total area of 25,580,400 hectares, has a cultivated area of 10·1m. hectares. Chief crops are maize, wheat, barley, rye, tobacco, hemp, sunflower and potatoes. There are considerable mining resources inc. coal (chiefly brown coal), iron, copper ore, gold, lead, chrome, antimony and cement. The most important iron mines are at Vares and Ljubija in Bosnia, and there are also considerable siderite and limonite iron ores between Prijedor, Sanski Most and Topusko. Copper ore is exploited chiefly at Bor (Serbia). The principal lead mines are at Trepca and Mezice. Chrome mines are in S Serbia (Kosovo) and Macedonia (Skopje Kumanovo). There are 2 antimony mines in W Serbia (Podrinje). The major industries are sit. in the NW of the country and manu. inc. pig-iron, steel, cement, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, fertilizers, iron castings, steel castings, cotton, woollens, rayon and hemp. Pop. (1976E) 21,560,000.

Yukon Canada. Territory of NW Canada, bordered by Alaska on the W. Area, 207,076 sq. m. (536,000 sq. km.). Cap. Whitehorse. Mountainous in the N and W with the highest peak in Can., Mount Logan, 19,850 ft. (6,050 metres) a.s.l. in the SW. Mining is the principal occupation, the chief minerals being gold (Klondyke gold rush 1898), silver, lead and zinc. Other industries are fishing, lumbering and fur trapping. Pop. (1976C) 21,836.

Yukon River Canada/U.S.A. The R. is formed by the union of R. Lewes and R. Pelly at Fort Selkirk. It flows for *c.* 2,300 m. (3,680 km.) NW into Alaska then SW. It empties as a great delta into the Bering Sea. Chief tribs. are R. Stewart, R. Tanana, R. Porcupine, R. Klondyke.

Yuma Arizona, U.S.A. City 160 m. (256 km.) WSW of Phoenix on Colorado R. where it forms the California boundary. Railway centre and market for an irrigated agric. area. Indust. inc. railway repair shops. There are gold mines in the vicinity. Pop. (1970C) 29,007.

Yumen Kansu, China. Town 75 m. (120 km.) WNW of Kiuchuan on Shuleh R. It is the most important petroleum centre in China. Pop. (1970E) 10,000.

Yundum Western Divison, Gambia. Village 10 m. (16 km.) SW of Banjul, in a tomato-growing, market gardening area. Airport. Pop. (1970E) 700.

Yunnan China. S central province bounded on S by Laos and N. Vietnam and on W by Burma. Area, 168.4m. sq. m. (436.2m. sq. km.). Cap. Kunming. Mainly a mountainous plateau ranging from 7,000 ft. (2,134 metres) a.s.l. in the S to 17,000 ft. (5,182 metres in the N. There are fertile valleys and plains growing tea, rice, cereals and tobacco. Silk is also produced. Mineral deposits are large, inc. tin and copper ore, gold, silver, lead, jade and anthracite. The chief R. are Mekong, Yangtse and Salween. Principal towns, Kunming, Mengtsz and Szemao. Pop. (1970E) 23m.

Yuscarán El Paraíso, Honduras. Town 30 m. (48 km.) ESE of Tegucigalpa at the E foot of Mount Monserrat. Dept. cap. and trading centre for grain and fruit. Silver mining nearby. Pop. (1970E) 1,238.

Yuyikuan Kwangsi-Chuang, China. Town on the N Vietnam border. Chinese frontier station on the Shanghai railway.

Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 275 m. (440 km.) S of Aleksandrovsk on the E coast railway, Siberia. Railway junction in an agric. area. Indust. inc. pulp and paper milling, sugar refining, brewing and the manu. of plastic goods. Airport.

Yvelines France. Dept. W of Paris, comprising parts of the former depts. of Seine and Seine-et-Oise. Area, 877 sq.m. (2,271 sq. km). Pop. (1975E) 1,082,255.

Yverdon Vaud, Switzerland. Town and spa sit. at SW end of L. Neuchâtel. Manu. typewriters and cigars. Pestalozzi estab. his famous school at Yverdon in 1806. Pop. (1978E) 20,800.

Z

Zaandam Noord-Holland, Netherlands. Town 6 m. (10 km.) NW of Amsterdam on R. Zaan. Main occupations are sawmilling, oil refining, cement and dye manu. Pop. (1972E) 68,695.

Zabid Hodeida, Yemen. Town 50 m. (86 km.) SSE of Hodeida on the Tihana coastal plain. Centre of an agric. area growing cotton. Indust. inc. weaving, dyeing and tanning. There is a university and Sunni college. Pop. (1970E) 25,000.

Zabrze Katowice, Poland. Town sit. in S central Poland. Main occupations are coalmining, iron and steel, chemical and glass manu. Pop. (1971E) 197,000.

Zacapa Zacapa, Guatemala. Market town and cap. of dept. sit. 65 m. (104 km.) ENE of Guatemala City. Pop. (1971E) 14,977.

Zacatecas Mexico. (i) State on the central plateau. Area, 28,973 sq. m. (75,040 sq. km.). Mining, particularly silver. Pop. (1970C) 951,462. (ii) Cap. of state of same name. Pop. (1970E) 38,000.

Zacatecoluca El Paz, El Salvador. Market town and cap. of El Paz dept. sit. 27 m. (43 km.) SE of San Salvador. Manu. cotton goods and cigars. Pop. (1971E) 57,001.

Zadar Croatia, Yugoslavia. Port and seaside resort. Maraschino liqueur manu. Pop. (1971E) 43,200.

Zagazig Sharqîya, Egypt. Cap. of Sharqîya governorate on R. Nile delta, and sit. 40 m. (64 km.) NNE of Cairo. Centre for cotton and grain trade at a railway and canal junction. Also some cotton manu. Pop. (1970E) 173,000.

Zagreb Croatia, Yugoslavia. Cap. of Croatia and second city of Yugoslavia. Sit. on R. Sava. Chief occupations manu. machinery, paper, asbestos, textiles, chemicals and carpets. Pop. (1971E) 566,084.

Zagros Mountains Iran. System forming the SW frontier of Iran with many parallel chains, cut by rivers in deep gorges, and rising to 17,000 ft. (5,182 metres) a.s.l. There are oilfields in the vicinity.

Záhedán Báluchestán, Iran. Cap. 230 m. (368 km.) ESE of Kerman. It is an important transport centre.

Zahlé Bekaa, Lebanon. Town 25 m. (40 km.) ESE of Beirut on the Beirut–Damascus railway at 3,100 ft. (945 metres) a.s.l. Summer resort in a vine-growing area. Pop. (1971E) 46,800.

Zaïre Central Africa. Formerly Congo (Kinshasa) and until 1960 Belgian Congo. Bounded on N by the Central African Empire and Sudan, E by Uganda and Tanzania, S by Angola and Zambia and W by Congo. Area, 895,348 sq. m. (2,345,409 sq. km.). Until the middle of the 19th cent. the territory drained by the Congo River was practically unknown. When Stanley reached the mouth of the Congo in 1877, King Leopold II of the Belgians recognized the immense possibilities of the Congo Basin and took the lead in exploring and exploiting it. The Berlin Conference of 1884–5 recognized King Leopold II as the sovereign head of the Congo Free State. The country became independent in 1960. The departure of the Belgian administrators on the day of independence left a vacuum which speedily resulted in complete chaos. Civil war started and it was not until 1965 that complete peace was restored with the help of United Nations forces. The surface is generally a depression and probably was formerly occupied by an inland sea. Great parts are covered by trackless primeval forests surrounded by highlands and hills. Chief towns, Kinshasa (cap.), Mbandaka, Bandundu, Kisangani, Lumbumbashi, Kalemie. Agric. products in-

clude palm-oil, coffee, rubber, cacao, tea, cotton fibre, sugar-cane and ivory. The most important industry is mining particularly for copper, zinc, manganese, cobalt, cassiterite and industrial diamonds. The most important mining area is in the region of Shaba (formerly Katanga). Pop. (1976E) 25.6m.

Zaïre River Central Africa. Formerly Congo River. Rises in S Zaïre near the Zambian border and flows *c.* 2,300 m. (3,680 km.), first N along the W side of the Mitumba range, then NNW to Kisangani and W to the Congo border which it forms (SW) to below Kinshasa, and enters the Atlantic Ocean at S. Antonia de Zaïre. Its course is much impeded by falls, cataracts and swamp.

Zakynthos Greece. (i) Southernmost island in Ionian group sit. 10 m. (16 km.) S of Kephalonia. Area, 157 sq. m. (406 sq. km.). Fertile plain with hills in N. Cultivation mainly consists of currants, citrus fruits and olives. Subject to earthquakes. Pop. (1971C) 30,187. (ii) Cap. of above; manu. carpets, gold and silver articles.

Zalaegerszeg Hungary. Cap. of county of Zala. Sit. 115 m. (184 km.) SW of Budapest on R. Zala. Pop. (1978E) 53,508.

Zaluzi Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. Village 3 m. (5 km.) NW of Most. Site of an important synthetic-fuel plant, with coal and peat in the district.

Zambézia Mozambique. A central district bounded on SE by the Mozambique Channel. Area, 38,804 sq. m. (99,338 sq. km.). Cap. Quelimane. A coastal plain rises to highlands in the NW. The principal Rs. are Zambezi and lower Shire. Sugar, sisal and cotton are grown.

Zambezi River Africa. The R. was discovered by Livingstone and rises in the NW of Zambia near the frontiers of Zaïre and Angola, and flows SE to enter the Mozambique Channel NE of Beira. The length is *c.* 2,000 m. (3,200 km.) and is the fourth longest R. in Africa, crossing E Angola and Barotseland, forming the frontiers between Zambia and the Caprivi Strip in SW Africa, and between Zambia and Rhodesia, before finally entering Mozambique at Zumbo. Only short stretches are navigable owing to the frequent rapids and falls. The Victoria Falls and Kariba Dam form part of this R. The Cabora Bassa dam near Tete was completed in 1974 to provide power and irrigation from a lake *c.* 2,000 sq. m. (5,180 sq. km.). Principal trib. are R. Lungwebungu, Luanginga, Chobe, Shangani, Sanyati, Kafre, Luangwa and Shire. The last trib. drains L. Malawi.

Zambia The independent Rep. of Zambia (formerly N. Rhodesia) came into being on 24 Oct. 1964 after 10 months of internal self-govt. following the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1963. It is bordered by Tanzania in N, Malawi in E, Mozambique in SE, and Rhodesia and South West Africa (Namibia) in S. Area, 290,586 sq. m. (752,262 sq. km.). Cap. Lusaka. Principal agric. production consists of maize, tobacco (Chipata centre for tobacco growing), groundnuts, cotton and sugar. Zambia is an important copper mining country and the chief mines are Kabwe, Rian Antelope, Nkana, Mufulira and Nchanga. Other important minerals, zinc, lead, manganese and cobalt. Pop. (1976E) 5,138,000.

Zamboanga Mindanao, Philippines. Cap. of province of same name, Zamboanga is also a port, exporting copra, rubber, timber and coconuts. Pop. (1970E) 199,901.

Zamora Zamora-Chinchipe, Ecuador. Provincial cap. 35 m. (56 km.) ESE of Loja on Zamora R.

Zamora Spain. (i) Province in NW bordering on Portugal. Area, 4,082 sq. m. (10,572 sq. km.). The main R. is Duero. Sheep-rearing is important, much of Spain's merino wool being produced here. Pop. (1970C) 251,934. (ii) Cap. of province of same name. Sit. 55 m. (88 km.) WSW of Valladolid. Manu. textiles, cement, pottery and soap. Also wine making and flour milling. Pop. (1970E) 58,000.

Zanesville Ohio, U.S.A. Industrial city sit. approx. 50 m. (81 km.) E of Columbus on Muskingum R. Manu. tiles, pottery, iron and steel, cement and glass. Pop. (1970C) 33,045.

Zante Zakynthos, Greece. Cap. 75 m. (120 km.) SW of Patras sit. on the SE coast. Trades in agric. produce. Industries inc. flour milling and the manu. of soap. Pop. (1971C) 9,339.

Zanzibar Tanzania. Island forming part (with Pemba and Tanganyika) of the United Rep. of Tanzania. Sit. off the mainland across the Zanzibar Channel, 22 m. (35 km.) wide. Area, 640 sq. m. (1,658 sq. km.). Chief town, Zanzibar. Coral with a fertile soil. The main products are cloves, fruit and copra. Pop. (1978C) 475,655.

Zaporozhye Ukraine, U.S.S.R. (i) Region in the SE, mainly lowland steppe with mineral deposits of lignite, iron ore, manganese and kaolin. Largely industrial area though some wheat and cotton are grown. Area, 10,400 sq. m. (26,936 sq. km.). Pop. (1970E) 658,000. (ii) Cap. of region of same name, sit. on Dnieper R. Important industrial and transport centre with a large hydroelectric power station. Mainly known for engineering and metallurgical industries with allied products. Pop. (1974E) 729,000.

Zaragoza Spain. (i) Province in the NW, mainly arid plain with extremes of temp. and low rainfall. therefore only restricted agric. possible. The main R. is Ebro. Area, 6,615 sq. m. (17,132 sq. km.). Pop. (1970C) 760,186. (ii) Cap. of province of same name, sit. at confluence of Ebro R., Huerva R. and Gállego R. An important railway junction and industrial centre manu. machinery, chemicals, glass, porcelain, soap and cement. Sugar refining, flour milling and wine making are also carried on. Pop. (1970C) 479,845.

Zárate Buenos Aires, Argentina. Town 50 m. (81 km.) NW of Buenos Aires on Paraná R. A busy R. port, linked by ferry with Ibicuy, with meat refrigeration plants and paper mills. Pop. (1970C) 54,772.

Zaria Kaduna, Nigeria. Market town 85 m. (136 km.) SW of Kano. Railway junction and important centre for groundnuts and cotton. Other indust. railway engineering, tanning and printing. Pop. 60,000.

Zarka Jordan. Village 12 m. (19 km.) NE of Amman on the Hejaz railway. Site of a power plant and phosphate mines, with yellow ochre nearby.

Zealand Denmark. Largest island of Den. bounded by the Kattegat, the Great Belt, the Sound and the Baltic. Area, 2,709 sq. m. (7,016 sq. km.). Chief towns are Copenhagen and Roskilde. The main occupations are farming and fishing.

Zeebrugge West Flanders, Belgium. Port 9 m. (15 km.) N of Bruges, to which it is connected by canal. Exports inc. coke and chemicals.

Zeeland Netherlands. Province in the SW consisting of five islands in the Scheldt estuary, one of them Walcheren, and the mainland region adjoining E. Flanders, Belgium. Area, 651 sq. m. (1,686 sq. km.). A fertile area though mainly b.s.l. and protected by dykes. Chief towns are Middelburg (cap.) and Flushing. Pop. (1972E) 319,392.

Zeist Utrecht, Netherlands. Town 5 m. (8 km.) E of Utrecht. Manu. porcelain, candles and soap. Pop. (1974E) 57,762.

Zeitz Halle, German Democratic Republic. Town 25 m. (40 km.) SSW of Leipzig on White Elster R. Manu. textiles, pianos, chemicals, also sugar refining. Pop. (1973E) 45,192.

Zelaya Nicaragua. A maritime dept. stretching along the Caribbean coast. Area, 27,145 sq. m. (70,306 sq. km.). Mainly tropical forest with a low swampy coastal belt. The principal Rs. are Coco, Huahua, Prinzapolka, Escondido, San Juan and Rio Grande. The main occupations are lumbering and gold mining. There is limited agric., the main crops being rice, sugar-cane, corn and beans. Coconuts and bananas are exported. Cap. Bluefields. Pop. (1971E) 149,016.

Zemun Serbia, Yugoslavia. Suburb of Belgrade 3 m. (5 km.) NW of the city centre on Danube R. across mouth of Sava R. Port and international airport. Industries inc. the manu. of aircraft, textiles, penicillin, glue, leather goods and asbestos goods.

Zenján Gilán, Iran. Town 175 m. (280

km.) WNW of Tehrán. Manu. rugs, cotton goods and matches.

Zeravshan River U.S.S.R. Rises in the Zeravshan Mountains, flows 450 m. (720 km.) W through Tadzhikistan and Uzbekistan before disappearing in the desert near the Amu-Darya R.

Zermatt Valais, Switzerland. Village sit. at the head of the Visp Valley, just below the Matterhorn at 5,315 ft. (1,620 metres) a.s.l. One of the main summer and winter sports resorts in the Swiss Alps. Pop. (1970E) 3,000.

Zhdanov Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Port sit. on the Sea of Azov. Important industrial centre manu. iron and steel, machinery and chemicals. Fishing and fish processing are carried on, and coal, grain and salt are the chief exports. Pop. (1974E) 451,000.

Zhejiang *see* **Chelciang.**

Zheleznovdsk Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic. U.S.S.R. Town 7 m. (11 km.) NNW of Pyatigorsk at the S foot of Zheleznaya mountain, in the N Caucasus. Health resort with mineral springs and sanatoria.

Zhitomir Ukraine, U.S.S.R. (i) Region in the W. Agric. products inc. grain, sugar-beet and potatoes. (ii) Cap. of region of same name. Sit. 80 m. (128 km.) WSW of Kiev. Industrial and transportation centre, manu. metal goods, furniture and clothing. Pop. (1974E) 209,000.

Zhob River Pakistan. Rises near Kand Peak in the Toba-Kakar range, Baluchistan, and flows *c.* 230 m. (368 km.) E past Hindubagh then NE to enter Gumal R. 55 m. (88 km.) NNE of Fort Sandeman. Its flow is subject to wide seasonal variation.

Zielona Góra Poland. (i) Province in the W bordering German Democratic Republic. The main Rs. are Oder, Lusatian Neisse and the Bobrawa. The chief occupation is agric. Area, 5,604 sq. m. (14,514 sq. km.). Pop. (1971E) 893,000. (ii) Cap. of province of same name, 73 m. (117 km.) WSW of Poznán. Centre for lignite mining and railway engineering. Manu. textiles and wine. Pop. 70,000.

Zifta Gharbiya, Egypt. Town 15 m. (24 km.) ESE of Tanta on Damietta branch of Nile. Centre of an irrigated cotton-growing area.

Ziguinchor Senegal. Port sit. 170 m. (272 km.) SSE of Dakar, on estuary of Casamance R. Exports inc. groundnuts. Pop. (1976C) 73,000.

Žilina West Slovakia, Czechoslovakia. Town sit. 105 m. (168 km.) NE of Bratislava on Vah R. Industrial and railway centre, manu. textiles, paper, matches and fertilizers. Pop. (1970E) 42,000.

Ziļupe Latvia, U.S.S.R. Town 32 m. (51 km.) ESE of Rezekne on the border with the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic.

Zimbabwe National Park Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. Site of a ruined 'fortress' 15 m. (24 km.) SE of Fort Victoria. Formerly believed to date from the Middle Ages the ruins are now regarded as 19th cent. Ming porcelain and gold has been discovered in the many stone houses, and there are many relics in museums in various African towns.

Zimbabwe-Rhodesia Bounded N by Zambia across Zambezi R., W by Botswana, S by the Republic of South Africa and E by Mozambique. Area, 150,333 sq. m. (389,362 sq. km.). Before 1923 Southern Rhodesia, like Northern Rhodesia, was under the administration of the British South Africa Company. In 1922 Southern Rhodesia voted in favour of responsible government and in 1923 the country was formally annexed to His Majesty's Dominions, government was established under a governor, assisted by an executive council, and a legislature, with the status of a self-governing colony. After the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1963 Southern Rhodesia reverted to the status of a self-governing colony within the Commonwealth, but, at the same time, became responsible for those powers which had been surrendered to the federal government on its formation and which, once again, became its responsibility. In 1965 the Prime Minister of Rhodesia issued a unilateral declaration of independence. Chief towns Salisbury (cap.) and Bulawayo. The most important single

food crop in Rhodesia is maize, the staple food of a large proportion of the population. The livestock industry is second to tobacco as regards its export potential. Dairying forms the foundation of many mixed farms. Fish farming is being developed and large catches are taken from Lake Kariba, where a fish freezing plant was completed in 1964. Sugar is being produced in the Triangle and Hippo Valley estates.

The citrus estates of the British South Africa Company, the state-owned deciduous orchards at Inyanga and a scheme for large-scale citrus growing at Hippo Valley form the basis of the citrus fruit industry. However, many parts of the country between 2,500 ft. (769 metres) and 4,000 ft. (1,231 metres) a.s.l. are suitable for citrus culture, and large numbers of deciduous fruit trees planted in the Melsetter and Inyanga areas are coming into production. There are 7 large tea plantations, 2 of which are in the Inyanga district and 5 in Chipinga. Other crops grown in substantial quantities include small grains (sorghums and millet), rice, groundnuts, cassava. These crops form the basis of much subsistence farming undertaken by the African population. Tobacco is the most important single product. Cotton and wheat are also important. Minerals include asbestos, gold, chrome ore, coal and copper. Pop. (1977E) 6.82m.

Zinder Niger. Town sit. in S central Niger. A walled city, terminus of a motor-route across the Sahara, and trading in salt, spices, groundnuts, hides and skins. Pop. (1972E) 39,427.

Zion National Park Utah, U.S.A. Region in SW, estab. 1919, containing Zion Canyon. Area, 230 sq. m. (596 sq. km.).

Zipaquirá Cundinamarca, Colombia. Town 30 m. (48 km.) N of Bogotá in the S Cordillera. Large quantities of rock salt are mined and chemicals manu. Pop. (1970E) 29,880.

Zittau Dresden, German Democratic Republic. Town 19 m. (30 km.) SSW of Görlitz, near the frontiers of Poland and Czechoslovakia. Railway junction. Manu. machinery, textiles and commercial vehicles. Pop. (1973E) 42,458.

Zlatoust Chelyabinsk, U.S.S.R. Industrial town of Chelyabinsk sit. in the S Urals. Notable metallurgical centre producing special steels and manu. tools, precision instruments and cutlery. Pop. (1974E) 188,000.

Zlin *see* **Gottwaldov**

Zomba Malawi. Cap. of Rep. sit. S of L. Malawi on the lower slopes of Zomba Mountain 3,000 ft. (914 metres) a.s.l. There are many tobacco estates in the area, and some dairy farming. Pop. (1970E) 20,000.

Zonguldak Turkey. Cap. of province of same name. Sit. on Black Sea. Important centre of coalmining area and also exports coal. Pop. (1970C) 72,688.

Zorzor Western Province, Liberia. Town 50 m. (81 km.) SSE of Vonjama. Centre of a farming area producing cattle, palm products, cotton and pineapples. Pop. (1970E) 3,000.

Zoutpansberg Republic of South Africa. Mountain range in the Transvaal. Sit. S of Limpopo R. it extends 100 m. (162 km.) E to W and rises to 5,700 ft. (1,737 metres) a.s.l. Chief town Louis Trichardt.

Zrenjanin Vojvodina, Yugoslavia. Town 36 m. (58 km.) N of Belgrade on Begej R. R. port and railway junction. Manu. agric. machinery, chemicals, soap, leather and food products. Pop. (1971C) 59,580.

Zuara Tripolitania, Libya. Town 65 m. (104 km.) W of Tripoli on the coastal road in an oasis. Port serving an irrigated agric. area. Railway terminus. Indust. inc. sponge fishing, olive-oil pressing and flour milling.

Zueitina Cyrenaica, Libya. Village 80 m. (128 km.) S of Benghazi on the Gulf of Sidra. Port serving a farming area which produces vegetables, fruit, sheep and goats. The main indust. is fishing.

Zug Switzerland. (i) Canton in N central Switz. Area, 93 sq. m. (241 sq. km.). Mountainous in the S and SE but agric. carried on in the Reuss basin. Pop. (1978E) 73,100. (ii) Town in canton of same name, sit. 15 m. (24 km.) S of

Zürich at the foot of the Zugerberg on the NE shore of L. Zug. Industries are printing, woodworking and the manu. of electrical equipment and metal goods. Pop. (1978E) 22,300.

Zug, Lake Switzerland. Lake N of L. Lucerne, lying partly in Zug Canton and partly in Schwyz Canton. Area, 21 sq. m. (54 sq. km.). The Rigi, 5,908 ft. (1,801 metres) a.s.l. stands to the S.

Zugspitze Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany. Highest peak in the Bavarian Alps at 9,721 ft. (2,963 metres) a.s.l. Sit. on the frontier with Austria, it can be ascended from both sides by cable railway.

Zuider Zee Netherlands. Gulf touching on 5 provinces of the Netherlands: Friesland, Gelderland, Overijssel, Utrecht and Noord Holland. Area, *c.* 2,000 sq. m. (5,180 sq. km.). Reclamation began in 1923 behind two barrages which cut off an interior L. for reclamation in 4 'polders', surrounding a water area now called the Ijsselmeer. The exterior area beyond the barrages is called the Wadden Zee.

Zuid-Holland Netherlands. Province bounded W by the North Sea, S by Zeeland and N. Brabant. Area, 1,085 sq. m. (2,867 sq. km.). Cap. The Hague. Mainly b.s.l. and protected by dunes, drained by R. Rhine delta. Dairy farming and horticulture are important in the rural districts, but the province is the most densely populated with industries centred on numerous manu. towns, chiefly Rotterdam, Schiedam, Ulaardingen, Delft, Leiden and Dordrecht. Pop. (1972E) 3,018,905.

Zulia Venezuela. A maritime state on the Caribbean Sea. Area, 24,360 sq. m. (63,092 sq. km.). Mainly lowland encircling L. Maracaibo, around which lies one of the world's richest oil producing areas. Agric. is carried on in the S, the main crops being sugar-cane, cotton, cacao, coconuts and fruit. Other industries inc. lumbering and fishing. Cap. Maracaibo. Pop. (1971C) 1,229,037.

Zululand Natal, Republic of South Africa. Area, 10,375 sq. m. (26,871 sq. km.), bounded by Mozambique in N, Swaziland in NW and Tugela R. in S. Cap. Eshowe sit. 70 m. (112 km.) NNE of Durban. A fertile coastal plain growing cotton and sugar-cane gives way to a higher plateau where cattle are reared. There are several game reserves.

Zürich Switzerland. (i) Canton in NE, bounded in N by R. Rhine. Area, 668 sq. m. (1,730 sq. km.). A large part of Switzerland's heavy textile and electrical industry is sit. in Zürich. Pop. (1978E) 1,112,800. (ii) Cap. of canton of same name. Sit. on Limmat R. where it leaves L. Zürich. The largest city of Switz. and centre for commerce, industrial banking and culture. Manu. inc. textiles, machinery, chemicals, paper and printing. Tourism is a growing industry. Pop. (1973E) 410,100.

Zürich, Lake Switzerland. Sit. mainly in Zürich canton, 1,332 ft. (406 metres) a.s.l. Length 25 m. (40 km.) and with a maximum width 2.5 m. (4 km.) it is fed by Linth R. and drained by Limmat R.

Zutphen Gelderland, Netherlands. Industrial town 16 m. (26 km.) NE of Arnhem. Manu. silk products, metalwork, paper, printing and bricks. Pop. (1974E) 27,525.

Zweibrücken Rhineland-Palatinate, Federal Republic of Germany. Town sit. 16 m. (26 km.) W of Saarbrücken. Manu. machinery, footwear, textiles and electrical equipment. In the 18th cent. a printing press was founded, which is now famous. Pop. (1971E) 32,500.

Zwickau Karl-Marx-Stadt, German Democratic Republic. Town on Zwickauer R. Centre of a coalmining area, manu. inc. textiles, machinery, tractors, paper and chemicals. Pop. (1972E) 124,796.

Zwijndrecht Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Town 1 m. (2 km.) NW of Dordrecht on Old Maas R. Industries inc. shipbuilding, salt and rice processing, jute spinning and the manu. of chemicals and edible fats. Pop. (1972E) 33,165.

Zwolle Overijssel, Netherlands. Cap. of Overijssel province, on Zwartewater R. Important transport centre with shipyards. Manu. iron, chemicals, cotton and dairy products. Pop. (1974E) 76,950.

Geographical Terms

A

abrasion Wearing of rock surfaces by friction, where abrasive material is transported by running water, ice, wind, waves, etc.

abrasion platform Coastal rock platform worn nearly smooth by abrasion.

absolute humidity Amount of water vapour per unit volume of air.

abyssal Ocean deeps between 1,200 and 3,000 fathoms, where sunlight does not penetrate and there is no plant life.

accessibility Nearness or centrality of one function or place to other functions or places measured in terms of distance, time, cost etc.

acre-foot Amount of water required to cover 1 acre of land to depth of 1 ft. (43,560 cu. ft.).

adiabatic Relating to change occurring in temp. of a mass of gas, in ascending or descending air masses, without actual gain or loss of heat from outside.

afforestation Deliberate planting of trees where none ever grew or have grown recently.

aftershock Vibration of earth's crust caused by minor adjustments of rocks after main earthquake waves have passed.

age-sex pyramid Graphical representation of population structure showing number of males and females by age groups.

agglomerate Angular fragmented volcanic material cemented together by heat.

agglomeration Large tract of essentially urban and industrial land resulting from growth and physical expansion of formerly separate neighbouring settlements.

agronomy Agric. economy, including theory and practice of animal husbandry, crop production and soil management.

aiguille Prominent needle-shaped rock-peak, usually above snow-line and formed by frost action.

ait Small island in river or lake.

alfalfa Deep-rooted perennial plant, largely used as fodder-crop since its deep roots withstand drought. Produced mainly in U.S.A. and Argentina.

allocation-location problem Problem of locating facilities, services, factories etc. in any area so that transport costs are minimized, thresholds are met and total population is served.

alluvial cone Form of alluvial fan, consisting of mass of thick coarse material.

alluvial fan Mass of sand or gravel deposited by stream where it leaves constricted course for main valley.

alluvium Sand, silt and gravel laid down by rivers, especially when in flood or when their velocity is checked.

almwind Warm Föhn type wind, blowing s over Tatra Mountains into s Poland.

alp High summer pasture on shoulder of mountain, especially in Switzerland, where marked change of slope occurs above glaciated valley.

altocumulus Layer of fleecy cloud, at altitude of 8,000–20,000 ft. (2,380–6,096 metres) in groups or lines, often sign of good weather.

altostratus Mid-altitude cloud in form of extensive grey sheet, usually heralding rain associated with warm front.

aluminium Extracted from bauxite; metal of remarkable lightness, high strength and resistant to corrosion.

aluminum *see* **aluminium**

anabatic wind Local wind blowing up-valley in afternoon, when convection currents on mountain slopes draw air upwards.

anemometer Instrument for measuring or recording force of wind.

aneroid barometer Instrument for measuring atmospheric pressure, comprising metallic box, almost exhausted of air, whose flexible sides expand and contract with changing air pressure. Such movements are magnified and recorded on calibrated dial.

Antarctic Circle Parallel of lat. 66° 32′ S, enclosing S Polar Regions.

anthracite Hard, shiny smokeless coal of high carbon content, producing great heat.

anticline Arch or crest of fold in rock strata.

anticyclone Area of high pressure with winds blowing clockwise round it in N hemisphere and anti-clockwise in S hemisphere. Moves slowly in temperate lat., with winds light or variable near centre. Produces fine settled weather in summer, but cold frosty weather or fog in winter.

antipodes Any two places on opposite sides of earth, so that line joining them passes through centre of earth.

apogee Part of orbit of moon or planet which is farthest from earth.

Appleton Layer Part of ionosphere, about 150 m. (240 km.) above earth, reflecting short radio-waves back to earth.

aquifer Rock holding or allowing the passage of water.

archipelago (*i*) sea studded with islands; (*ii*) group of many islands, continental or oceanic.

Arctic Circle Parallel of lat. 66° 32′ N, enclosing N Polar Regions.

areal differentiation Differences between areas in terms of relief, climate, soils, vegetation, population, economy etc. Geography is often defined as the study of areal differentiation.

arête Narrow ridge of spur or mountain, usually above snow-line and formed at crest between two cirques.

arroyo Small stream channel made by occasional rainfall in arid districts (Latin America, SW U.S.A.).

artesian basin Synclinal structure containing aquifer between two impermeable beds.

artesian well Boring put down into aquifer in artesian basin; named from wells of this type in Artois, N France.

asbestos Fibrous mineral which can be spun and woven into material which is fire-proof, heat-resistant and of low conductivity.

asteroids Belt of small heavenly bodies revolving in Solar System between Mars and Jupiter.

Atlantic coast *see* **discordant coast**

atmosphere Envelope of air surrounding earth, consisting of 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen, very small quantities of carbon dioxide and other gases and varying quantities of water vapour.

atoll Circular or irregularly-shaped coral reef, partly submerged to enclose lagoon.

attrition Constant wearing-down of load of rock-material by friction when transported by running water, wind and waves.

aurora Luminous phenomena caused by electrical discharge and visible in sky in high lat.

avalanche Fall of mass of snow, ice or rock down mountainside and capable of great destruction.

axis (*i*) diameter between N and S Poles, about which earth rotates; (*ii*) central line of fold from which strata dip or rise in opposing directions.

Ayala Strong, warm wind in Massif Central, France.

Azores high Sub-tropical anti-cyclone situated over E side of N Atlantic, often extending to affect Britain and W Europe.

B

bad German, bath. Common prefix attached to German towns which are spas.

badlands High barren country in semi-arid regions with dry loose soils. Rain, when it falls, is heavy and washes out deep gullies so that little vegetation or animal life remains.

Baguio Tropical storm of Philippine Islands, mainly occurring between July and Nov.

bahada Sloping expanse of scree, gravel and sand round margins of inland basin or at foot of mountains in semi-arid regions, formed by coalescence of series of adjacent alluvial cones.

bajada *see* **bahada**

Bantu Native of tribe speaking one of 200 languages or dialects used in Africa S of line Cameroon–L. Victoria.

bar (*i*) unit of atmospheric pressure equal to 1 m. dynes per sq. cm. At 45° N., in temp. of 0°C. at sea level, 1 bar = 29.53 ins. or 750.1 mm. of mercury. It is divided into 1,000 millibars (mb.) for weather map purposes; (*ii*) ridge of sand and rock fragments across mouth of river or entrance to bay, *see* **off-shore bar, tombolo**; (*iii*) navigational obstruction where alluvium, sand and gravel deposits occur in stream channels.

barchan Crescent-shaped sand dune transverse to wind direction, with horns extending down-wind.

barkhan *see* barchan

barograph Self-recording aneroid barometer tracing ink line on moving drum.

barometer Instrument for measuring atmospheric pressure, also heights, and indicating weather changes. Commonest type employs column of liquid, usually mercury, in graduated tube. *See also* **aneroid barometer**

barrage Natural or artificial obstacle to flow of stream.

barrier lake L. produced by formation of natural dam across valley, caused by landslides, avalanches, deltas, terminal moraines, or dams of vegetation, ice, lava or calcium carbonate.

barrier reef (*i*) coral reef parallel to coast but separated from it by lagoon; (*ii*) coral reef wholly or partly enclosing coral island.

barrow Mound of earth or stones, covering anc. burial chamber, particularly common on chalk land of SE England.

barysphere Heavy central core of earth below lithosphere.

basalt Fine-grained, dark-coloured

igneous rock, formed of solidified lava extruded by volcanic and fissure eruptions: flows readily to form extensive sheets and may solidify to form hexagonal columns.

base-level Lowest level to which stream can erode its bed. Permanent base-level is the sea, but lake may provide temporary base-level.

basic slag Blast-furnace by-product in iron smelting, contains phosphates and is crushed for fertilizers.

basin (*i*) large-scale depression occupied by ocean; (*ii*) area of land drained by single river system; (*iii*) area enclosed by higher land, with or without outlet to sea; (*iv*) part of dock system or canal or navigable river.

batholith Very large intrusion of igneous rock, usually granite, originating at great depth and extending over many miles. Upper surface may ultimately be exposed by erosion.

bathylith *see* **batholith**

bathyorography Map detail depicting altitude of land and depth of sea by layer-colouring.

bathysphere (*i*) central core of earth; (*ii*) diving apparatus used for submarine operations.

bauxite Impure aluminium hydroxide occurring widely in clay deposits, chief ore of aluminium.

bayou Marshy creek or sluggish backwater in lower Mississippi and along Gulf Coast of U.S.A.

beach Accumulation of sand and shingle along coast, occupying space between low-water mark and highest point reached by storm waves.

bearing Horizontal angular direction of any place or object, taken from a fixed point.

Beaufort scale Scale of wind forces ranging from 0 (calm) to 12 (hurricane). Introduced by Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, 1805.

beck Small rapid stream.

bed-rock Solid rock of earth's surface, usually covered by soil or other superficial deposits.

bedding Arrangement of rock strata in bands of varying thickness and character.

bedding-plane Structural feature of sedimentary rocks parallel to the original surface of deposition.

beet sugar Sugar from variety of beet grown in temperate zone; after sugar extraction, refuse, leaves and tops are pulped for cattle food, molasses and alcohol.

bench Narrow terrace, step or ledge produced by denudation, wave-cut bench, step-fault, or by mining and quarrying.

bench-mark Defined and located point of reference used in triangulation survey.

berg German hill or mountain, African range. Also used in combinations for physical features, *see* **bergschrund, Berg wind**

bergschrund Gap left round upper rim of snowfield or glacier as snow or ice moves downstream.

Berg wind Warm, dry Föhn wind, blowing mainly in winter from S African Plateau to coast.

bight (*i*) wide curve or recess of coast, often between headlands; (*ii*) large bend of river.

bill Long narrow promontory.

billabong Backwater in temporary flowing stream in Australia.

Bise Cold, dry N or NE wind blowing in winter in Switzerland, N Italy and S France. Similar to Mistral or Tramontana.

bitumen Pitch or tar or asphalt.

bituminous coal Free-burning coal with high hydro-carbon content, includes most household and gas coals.

black earth *see* **chernozem**

block mountain *see* **horst**

blow-hole Near-vertical cleft leading from sea-cave to cliff-top, formed by hydraulic action of wave-compressed air; spray is sometimes blown from it into air.

blow-out Hollow in sandy terrain formed by deflation (wind eddying), particularly where vegetation has been destroyed. In rock deserts, may develop from break in resistant surface layer.

bluff Headland formed by steep slopes bordering river or lake.

bocage Landscape of NW France, with small fields enclosed by drystone walls or low banks with hedges.

Bohorok Hot dry wind on N coast of Sumatra during NW Monsoon (June–Sept.).

bolson Basin of interior drainage in arid or semi-arid regions. Floor may contain salt lake or alluvial fans round flanks of surrounding mountains.

Bora Violent, cold, dry wind blowing from N or NE into Adriatic, mostly in winter; can produce rain or snow when depression lies to the S.

Boraccia Particularly violent form of Bora.

bore Steep, wall-like wave in river with funnel-shaped estuaries, flowing rapidly upstream on rising tide. Highest at spring tides.

boreal (*i*) N, (*ii*) general term for climatic zone with short summers and snowy winters; (*iii*) climatic period from 7,500–5,500 B.C.

Borino Weaker summer form of Bora.

boss Small batholith, more or less circular in plan.

Boswash Name given to the urban area extending from Boston (Massachusetts) to Washington (D.C.).

boulder clay Unstratified glacial deposits of varying composition but usually consisting of clays, sand and stones of all shapes and sizes, probably representing ground moraine of ice-sheet.

bourne Temporary or intermittent stream flowing in dry valley of chalk country after period of heavy rain.

brachycephalic Broad headed. Cephalic Index > 83.1.

brae Sloping bank or hillside (Scot.).

braided river channel Course of river split into complicated channels because of inability to transport its load.

brash ice Accumulation of crushed ice near shore, not thick enough to hinder navigation.

Brave West Winds *see* **Roaring Forties**

break in bulk Location at which materials or products are transferred from one mode of transport to another.

breaker Mass of broken water rushing up beach or where mass of rock lies near surface of sea.

breccia Angular fragments of rock of any type, cemented together in matrix.

breckland Area on borders of Norfolk and Suffolk comprising heathland, thicket and bracken.

Brickfielder Hot, dry, dusty, squally wind in SE Australia, caused by S movement of mass of tropical air, especially in summer.

British Summer Time Period in year during which clocks are advanced one hour ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.

broad Sheet of reed-fringed shallow water beside or forming part of, sluggish river near estuary, particularly in E Anglia.

buffer state Small, independent autonomous country between two or more powerful ones.

bund (*i*) artificial embankment; (*ii*) main quay in some Far Eastern ports.

Buran Cold, strong NE wind in Central Asia, producing blizzards in winter, but can also blow in summer.

burn Small stream (Scot.).

bush Large uncultivated tract, overgrown with bushes and small trees, usually in semi-arid regions.

bushveld Type of savanna in subtropical and tropical Africa, with trees scattered, forming open parkland, but sometimes dense so as to resemble forest.

butte Isolated flat-topped hill, usually capped with resistant rock and rising abruptly from plain.

Buys Ballot's Law *see* **Ferrel's Law**

C

caatinga Thorn forest or open woodland with scrub in arid parts of NE Brazil.

cacao Evergreen tree of equatorial or tropical regions, with large pods containing beans, the source of cocoa and chocolate.

caldera Large, shallow, circular cavity remaining after removal of former volcanic peak by immense eruption; sometimes contains lake.

caliche Impure deposits of nitrogen salts found in deserts of Chile or Peru; valuable fertilizer in 19th cent.

campos (Plural) open plains of Central Brazil with savanna climate and vegetation.

cane sugar Tall tropical or sub-tropical plant whose stem yields sugar.

canyon Spanish, cañon. (*i*) deep, steep-sided gorge with river at bottom, mainly found in arid or semi-arid areas; (*ii*) submarine trough on, and beyond, continental shelf.

'Cape Doctor' Strong wind blowing from plateau to coast in S Africa.

carr Fen containing reeds, shrubs and willows.

carse Level tract of fertile alluvial lands bordering estuaries in Scotland.

cartouche Panel on map, usually decorative, containing title, scale, etc.

cash crop Crop cultivated for market.

cassava Plant with tuberous roots, used as food in Central or S America.

caste Hindu hereditary social group.

cataract (*i*) waterfall running over sheer precipice; (*ii*) series of rapids, as on R. Nile.

catch crop Quick-growing crop (*i*) between two main crops in a rotation; (*ii*) between rows of main crop; (*iii*) in place of failed crop.

catchment Area served by a function, firm, establishment or central place.

catchment area Self-contained drainage basin collecting all rainfall in area.

causses (*i*) French term used for limestone country in general; (*ii*) limestone district in S of Massif Central, France, resembling Yugoslavian karst.

cavern Large cave or subterranean chamber, naturally produced, with en-

trance, from surface; common feature of karst landscape.

cay Low island or reef of sand and coral in Caribbean Sea.

Celsius scale Internationally accepted name for Centigrade scale of temp. where 0° is melting point of ice and 100° boiling point of water, after inventor Anders Celsius (1701–44).

Celtic field Roughly sq. field, varying in size from half to one and a half acres, used before Saxons introduced strip-field system.

centrality Relative importance of a settlement with regard to region it serves.

central place A settlement providing goods, services, etc. for a surrounding area (catchment).

central place system Spatial distribution of central places.

central place theory Theory of location of settlements and functions devised by W. Christaller (1933).

Cephalic Index Mathematical index to describe shape of skull = maximum breadth of skull ÷ maximum length × 100. *See also* **brachycephalic, dolichocephalic**

chaco Forest land in parts of S America, *see* **Gran Chaco**

chaparral Spanish, evergreen shrub vegetation of NW America, resembling garigue and maquis of Mediterranean Europe.

chernozem Russian, 'Black Earth' soil of loose, crumbly texture, rich in humus and lime, covering large areas of temperate lands where natural vegetation was grass, now forms great wheat growing areas of world.

chicle Gum obtained from latex of several trees in S and Central America, chief ingredient of chewing gum.

chili Hot, dry S wind over N Africa.

china clay *see* **kaolin**

chine Narrow cleft in cliffs of soft material, containing stream; mainly found in Hampshire and Isle of Wight.

chinook American Indian 'snow-eater', dry, warm SW wind descending E slopes of Can. or N U.S.A. Rocky Mountains and warmed adiabatically; in spring, causes swift rise in temp.

chorochromatic map Map showing non-quantitative phenomena by means of colouring or shading.

choropleth map Map showing quantities per unit of area by means of scaled shading or colouring (e.g. map of population density by parishes).

cinchona Tropical evergreen tree of S America whose bark yields quinine.

cirque Steep-sided, flat-floored, horseshoe shaped rock-basin of glacial origin, marking site of cirque glacier, but in post-glacial conditions often contains small, deep lake.

cirro-cumulus 'Mackerel sky'; type of cloud above 20,000 ft. (6,096 metres), in lines of ripples, containing ice-crystals.

cirro-stratus Layer or veil of sheet cloud, above 20,000 ft. (6,096 metres), of milky appearance, causing sun or moon to appear with halo; marks approach of warm front.

cirrus Delicate, wispy clouds at 20,000–40,000 ft. (6,096–12,192 metres), containing ice-particles. When drawn out into 'mare's tail' indicates strong upper winds.

citrus fruit Obtained from evergreen trees like grape-fruit, lemon, lime and orange; widely grown in sub-tropical or warm temperate regions, especially Mediterranean climates.

cliff High, steep face of rock mass, especially along sea coast, where marine denudation is active.

climate Total complex of weather conditions, average characteristics and range of variation over large areas of earth's surface, considered over period of 30–35 years.

clinometer Instrument for measuring vertical angle between two points or for measuring dip of strata.

clint Low, flat-topped ridge between fissures or grikes on surface of carboniferous limestone plateau, forming limestone pavement as result of solution.

cloud Mass of condensed water vapour or ice-particles formed by condensation on atmospheric nuclei, such as dust, smoke particles, pollen, etc. They float in masses from near ground level, as mist or fog, to over 40,000 ft. (12,192 metres).

cluse French for steep-sided valley cutting transversely across limestone ridges in Savoy Alps and Jura.

coal measures Geological term covering series of coal seams and intervening strata.

coast General name for zone of contact between land and sea.

coastline (*i*) general term for edge of land viewed from sea; (*ii*) high-water mark of medium tides; (*iii*) base of cliffs.

coca Bolivian shrub whose dried leaves provide stimulant when chewed.

cocoa *see* **cacao**

coconut Nut of palm from tropical regions of E Indies and Pacific Islands whose dried flesh produces oil for margarine and soap; *see* **copra**

coffee Beverage produced from roasting beans of berries produced by trees in tropical uplands.

coir Outer covering of coconut used to make matting and cordage.

col (*i*) high pass between two higher summits; (*ii*) area of lower pressure between two anticyclones.

cold front Rear of warm sector of depression, marking boundary between warm air and advancing wedge of cold air; undercutting causes appreciable temp. drop and heavy showers.

cold occlusion Where overtaking air in occlusion is colder than air mass in front.

'Cold Pole' Term applied to point with lowest temp. usually referring to Verkhoyansk, NE Asia, where mean Jan. temp. is −58°F. (−50°C.).

collective farming Type of agric. organization started in U.S.S.R., but now practised in E Europe and SE Asia. Land compulsorily amalgamated into large holdings, run by manager and worked by directed labour; proportion of crops go to Govt., workers are paid a share of proceeds of marketing remainder.

Colombo Plan Formally put into operation in 1951 to improve political and economic conditions of S and SE Asia.

combe (*i*) Small, generally narrow valley; (*ii*) glacial cirque, cwm.

common Area of land, often unenclosed, over which members of community have certain rights of access, pasture, turf-cutting, etc.

compass Instrument used to determine direction, either by free-swinging magnetized needle or by rotating gyro-wheel.

concordant coast Running parallel to general grain of relief, giving straight and regular coastline.

condensation Process whereby substance changes from vapour to liquid, as with cloud formation, mist, etc.

condominium Territory governed jointly by two or more countries.

cone Volcanic peak with broad base tapering to summit.

confluence Point where trib. joins main stream.

conglomerate Rock composed of rounded, water-worn pebbles cemented together in matrix.

connectivity A measure of the number of routes connecting one place with other places.

continent (*i*) large, continuous mass of land; (*ii*) mainland, as applied to Europe.

continental climate Climate of continental interiors in temperate zone, with seasonal extremes of temp. and low rainfall, mainly in summer.

continental drift Theory that continental masses have changed relative positions. First put forward in 19th cent. and now further substantiated through palaeomagnetism.

continental island One rising from continental shelf and structurally related to that continent.

continental shelf Gently sloping margins of continent, submerged beneath sea and extending to point where continental slope begins; in general less than 100 fathoms deep.

continental slope Steep slope descending from continental shelf to abyssal plain.

contour lines Lines on map connecting all points at same relative elevation above or below specific datum, usually sea-level.

contour ploughing Measure to combat soil erosion by ploughing along slope to reduce run-off.

conurbation Area of extensive urban development where existing separate towns have expanded so as to coalesce.

convection Transmission of heat through liquids and gases by movements of their particles.

convectional rain Caused by moisture-laden air being warmed, rising, expanding and cooling adiabatically to its dew-point.

coombe *see* **combe**

copra Dried flesh of coconut, source of coconut oil, shredded coconut and cattle food.

coral Hard, calcareous substance formed from skeletons of some marine polyps living in warm inter-tropical seas.

coral reef Reef composed of coral limestone, *see* **atoll, barrier reef**

cordillera Mountain system comprising several ranges, broadly parallel in trend.

core Central mass of earth, radius about 2,160 m. (3,456 km.), probably consisting of metallic mass of nickel-iron or nife.

Coriolis Force *see* **Ferrel's Law**

corona (*i*) series of coloured rings surrounding sun or moon resulting from diffraction of light by water droplets; (*ii*) fringe of radiant light visible round circumference of sun at total eclipse.

corrasion Frictional wearing down of rock surface by material moved by gravity, running water, ice, wind and waves.

corrie *see* **cirque**

corrosion Chemical solution of rock by water.

côte (*i*) escarpment in France; (*ii*) section of coast (France).

coteau Name given by French explorers in N America to sharp ridge of hills or prominent escarpment.

cotton Annual, sub-tropical shrub whose bolls contain fibrous material used to make cotton cloth; seeds are crushed for oil, cooking fat, margarine and cattle food.

cove (*i*) small creek or inlet or rounded bay; (*ii*) steep-walled, semi-circular opening at head of valley.

cover crop Quick-maturing crop ploughed in as fertilizer or grown as protective mat between main crops to reduce soil erosion.

crag and tail Characteristic of glaciated area, where mass of resistant rock in path of advancing ice has been attacked on upstream side, to produce crag, but has protected land on downstream side, leaving a gentler slope or tail, to leeward.

crater (*i*) rounded, funnel-shaped hollow at summit of volcano; (*ii*) depression caused by impact of meteorite.

creep Slow, downward movement of

soil under influence of gravity, lubricated by running water.

Creole Person born in W Indies but not of aboriginal descent; initially implying no question of colour, now mainly describes people of mixed blood.

crevasse Deep fissure in glacier, with transverse trend where slope increases or longitudinal where glacier spreads out as valley widens.

croft Small farm-holding in Scotland, reckoned to supply all family's needs in food, fuel and clothing.

cromlech Celtic form of megalithic burial chamber, with large flat stone resting on stone uprights.

crust Upper (sial) and lower (sima) layers of earth, forming outermost shell or lithosphere, about 10–30 m. (16–48 km.) thick.

cuesta Ridge with steep scarp slope and gentle dip slope, *see* **escarpment**

cumec Unit for measuring river discharge; number of cu. m. per second passing particular point, approx. 19m. gallons per day.

cumulo-nimbus Cumulus cloud developing to immense vertical height with towering summits, sometimes spreading into anvil shape, and associated with thunderstorms, hail and heavy rain.

cumulus Convectional cloud, growing vertically from flat base to produce white domed summits, often reaching 25,000 ft. (7,620 metres).

cutoff Channel cut by river across neck of land at acute meander, leaving oxbow.

cwm *see* **combe**

cyclone Tropical low pressure system, similar to depression of temperate lat. but smaller in extent and more violent in effect, marked by very high winds, torrential rain and thunder.

D

dale Wide, open valley, particularly in N England.

Dalmatian coast *see* **concordant coast**

Date Line *see* **International Date Line**

datum Zero from which altitudes and depths are determined; *see* **ordnance datum**

deflation Removal of fine deposits of dust and sand from earth's surface by wind.

delta Alluvial tract forming at mouth of river where deposition of part of river load exceeds rate of removal by tidal or other currents; covered by network of branching channels or distributaries.

demersal fish Species living near bottom of shallow seas, caught by trawling.

demography Branch of anthropology, dealing with statistics of births, deaths, etc.

denudation Destructive process modifying surface of earth by all natural agencies.

deposition The laying down of material transported by all agencies; complementary to denudation.

depression (*i*) low-lying portion of earth's surface; (*ii*) low-pressure system in mid or high lat., formerly called cyclone, now known as cyclonic depression or 'low'; has diameter of 300–2,000 m. (480–3,200 km.) with winds blowing round it anti-clockwise in N hemisphere and clockwise in S. *See* **fronts, occlusion.**

desert Area of land with scanty vegetation and low rainfall or low temp. Types of desert include (*i*) hot, Trade Wind; (*ii*) coastal, in lat. 15°–30°, with cool offshore currents; (*iii*) mid-lat. of continental interiors; (*iv*) polar.

determinism Philosophy that man's actions are essentially determined by physical condition of his environment.

detritus Material shed from rock surfaces by disintegration.

dew Condensed droplets from atmospheric vapour on surfaces cooled by nocturnal radiation.

dew-point Lowest temp. to which air can be cooled without causing condensation.

dew-pond Small hollow of special construction to collect water from atmospheric condensation.

dike *see* **dyke**

dip-slope Gentle slope of cuesta.

discordant Cutting across general lines of structure of land.

discordant coast Running transverse to general grain of relief, giving dissected coastline.

dispersed city Group of large towns of similar size found in close proximity to each other, and tending to function in a complementary manner. Although the total population contained in its area is sufficient to support one large centre offering a full range of highest order goods and services, such a centre does not exist and these functions are shared between the constituent centres.

dispersed settlement Scattered farms and hamlets, with no concentration of population in village or larger settlement.

distributary Individual channel into which river may divide in delta, leading to sea without rejoining main stream.

diurnal range Difference in 24 hour period between maximum and minimum value of element such as temp.

Doctor Popular name for Harmattan wind, West Africa.

doldrums Equatorial belt of low pressure between two Trade Wind belts, marked by light winds or calms, high temp. and humidity.

dolichocephalic Long headed. Cephalic Index < 75.

doline Shallow, saucer-shaped depression in karst landscape.

drainage (*i*) act of removing water from poorly-drained area; (*ii*) discharge of water from any area through natural stream systems.

drift (*i*) superficial deposits, usually glacial; (*ii*) horizontal passage in mine following vein of ore; (*iii*) slow movement of surface ocean water under influence of prevailing winds; (*iv*) surface movement of loose material by wind, such as snow.

drumlin Low, oval-shaped hill of glacial origin, formed of boulder clay and elongated in direction of ice flow.

dry farming Agric. in semi-arid parts, without irrigation, where moisture is conserved by mulching, maintenance of fine tilth and cropping in alternate years so as to increase total water.

dry valley Valley, usually in chalk or limestone, with no permanent flowing stream.

dunes Low ridges of wind-blown sand, found in deserts and along low-lying coasts above high water mark.

dust bowl Originally applied to parts of SW and W U.S.A., but now refers to any area where soil erosion occurs as result of over-grazing or over-cropping.

dust devil Short-lived swirling wind resulting from convection over sandy area, lifting dust and sand but not to any great height.

dust storm Caused by winds in semi-arid areas causing dense clouds of dust to rise to considerable heights.

dyke (*i*) mass of intrusive rock running discordantly across landscape; (*ii*) drainage ditch or watercourse; (*iii*) artificial embankment preventing flooding of low ground; (*iv*) embankment in flood plain of river parallel to its course; (*v*) man-made defensive earthwork.

E

eagre *see* **bore**

earth pillar Column of soft earth, often 20–30 ft. (6–9 metres) high, protected by capping of rock; product of sub-aerial erosion.

earthquake Movement or tremor of earth's crust causing series of shock waves to move outwards in all directions.

eclipse Partial or total obscuring of light of (*i*) moon, when earth comes between it and sun; (*ii*) sun, when moon comes between it and earth.

ecliptic Apparent movement of sun through sky during course of year; plane of ecliptic is tilted at angle of about 66½° to earth's axis.

entrepôt Centre or port to which goods in transit are sent for temporary storage before re-export.

environmentalism Philosophy that environmental factors determine man's actions *see* **determinism**

environmental perception The environment as perceived by individuals or groups rather than as it is in reality.

epicentre Point on earth's surface vertically above origin of earthquake shock.

equator Great circle, lat. 0°, midway between Poles, in plane perpendicular to earth's axis.

equinox Period of year when day and night are of equal length all over world, occurring about March 21 and Sept. 23, when sun crosses equator.

erg Arabic for sandy deserts of Sahara with dunes and sand-sheets.

erosion Wearing away of land surfaces by various natural agents, chiefly running water, ice, wind and waves but, unlike denudation, excludes weathering.

erratic block Piece of rock carried by glacier or ice-sheet and deposited some distance from parent outcrop when ice melted.

escarpment (*i*) *see* **cuesta;** (*ii*) term also applied to any steep slope breaking general uniformity of landscape.

esker Elongated ridge or mound formed from glacial and sub-glacial sands and gravels, deposited by sub-glacial streams.

esparto Grasses grown in N Africa and Iberian Peninsula, used in making paper, cordage, matting and sacks.

estancia Spanish, large farm in Argentina used for extensive cattle rearing.

estuary Mouth of river where channel broadens into V-shape and tidal movements occur.

étang French, shallow lake in sand-dune areas, formed by beach material thrown up by sea.

Etesian wind Strong N to NW wind at intervals in summer in E Mediterranean.

eucalyptus Gum tree of Australia.

eustasy World-wide change of sea level, caused by Ice Age, movement of ocean floors or sedimentation of ocean basins.

evaporation Physical process by which substance changes from liquid to vapour state, caused mainly by heat.

everglades Marshy area with grasses and trees in Florida and along Gulf Coast of U.S.A.

exfoliation Alternate heating and cooling of rock surfaces causing peeling off in scales.

expanded town Town outside the metropolitan area whose expansion has been purposefully accelerated by Government agencies (e.g. by financial assistance towards development of industries, housing) to curtail further expansion of metropolitan regions and to alleviate overcrowding elsewhere (e.g. Basingstoke).

extensive agriculture Method of farming based on large farm units with little labour but with a high degree of mechanization (e.g. Canadian Wheatlands).

extrusive rocks Igneous rocks reaching the surface as lava, flowing from fissures and then solidifying.

eyot *see* **ait**

F

Fahrenheit Graduated scale of temp. where 32° is melting point of ice and 212° boiling point of water, after A. D. Fahrenheit (1686–1736).

fall-line Narrow belt, marked by line of waterfalls, where rivers descend from plateau edge to lowland, as in Fall Line in SE U.S.A.

fan Fine wind or water-borne material, deposited in shape of fan with low angle of slope.

fathom Nautical measurement of depth, equal to 6 ft (1.9 metres); 1,000 fathoms equal 1 nautical m.

fault Fracture or rupture in earth's crust, where movement has displaced strata on each side.

fauna Animal life of region or geological period.

fell Norwegian, bare, uncultivated hill or mountain in N England.

fen Water-logged land of reed and peat, providing excellent agric. land when drained, as in Fens of E Anglia.

Ferrel's Law Postulated by American scientist W. Ferrel in 1856, stating that bodies in free motion are deflected to right in N hemisphere and to left in S, (Coriolis Force) as result of earth's rotation.

fetch Extent of open water over which wind blows, instrumental in determining height and force of waves.

fiard Swedish fjard; large open area of water, surrounded by islands, occurring in rocky, glaciated lowlands.

fiord Norwegian fjord; drowned glacial valley, being long and narrow, steep-sided and deep, apart from threshold near mouth.

firn German, snow accumulating in layers above glacier, partially compacted by freeze and thaw action.

firth Estuary or strait or arm of sea (Scotland).

fjard *see* **fiard**

fjord *see* **fiord**

flash-flood Sudden, short-lived torrent in semi-arid areas after intensive rainfall, carrying large load, product of desert weathering.

flax Annual plant, yielding fibre for linen and seed for linseed oil, paint and cattle-cake.

fleet (*i*) small inlet or lagoon of brackish water behind coastline, separated from it by sand or shingle bank; (*ii*) small creek or inlet.

flood-plain Floor of river valley over which alluvium is spread in flood time.

flora Plant life of region or geological period.

flume (*i*) narrow ravine or gorge; (*ii*) artificial channel to provide water for power or to float logs.

fluvio-glacial Effects of melt-water stream issuing from glacier-front or ice-sheet margin.

fog Thick mist or haze in surface layer of atmosphere resulting from condensation of moisture with smoke and dust particles in suspension; visibility less than 0.6 m. (1 km.).

Föhn German, warm, dry, adiabatic wind blowing down lee slopes of mountains, especially in Alps, when depression to N draws in air from Mediterranean.

fold Bending of strata by compressive forces in earth's crust, usually along lines of weakness.

force Waterfall in N England.

foreshore Part of shore lying between high and low-water line of mean spring tides.

fosse (*i*) ditch or trench round anc. earthwork; (*ii*) waterfall in N England, *see* **force;** (*iii*) in U.S.A., depression between valley-glacier side and valley wall.

free port Port where goods can be unloaded, held in bond and re-exported without customs payments.

Friagem Strong, cold winter wind on campos of Brazil and E Bolivia.

fringing reef Uneven coral platform attached to coast, with or without lagoon intervening, sloping steeply seawards.

front Plane of separation between warm and cold air masses.

frost (*i*) condition of air whose temp. is at or below freezing point of water; (*ii*) minute crystals of ice formed from water vapour when dewpoint is below freezing.

frost-pocket Low-lying area into which cold air drains by gravity to produce freezing conditions when air on higher slopes is still above freezing; fruit-growers avoid such areas.

fumarole Italian, small vent in surface, pouring forth steam, hydrochloric acid, sulphur dioxide and other gases.

G

gap *see* **water gap, wind gap**

garrigue French, stunted evergreen scrub, separated by bare limestone rock found in S France, Corsica, Sardinia and Malta.

geest German, area of coarse sand, gravel and heath vegetation in N Germany, Netherlands, Denmark and Poland.

geo Norse gya, a creek; long, narrow, steep-sided inlet in cliff, derived originally from cave enlarged by marine erosion.

geosyncline Linear depression in earth's crust, of considerable width and several m. deep, product of slow, continuous down-warping of ocean floor, accompanied by sedimentation of material worn away from neighbouring land masses.

geyser Icelandic geysir, 'gusher' or 'roarer'; hot spring ejecting super heated steam and hot water at intervals from volcanic sources.

ghat Indian, (*i*) river landing place; (*ii*) mountain pass; (*iii*) range of mountains.

ghaut *see* **ghat**

ghee Hindu, butter made from buffalo milk.

ghetto Part of urban area inhabited almost exclusively by one race or type of people.

Ghibli Arabic, hot, dry, S sirocco wind of Libya or Tunisia.

Gibli *see* **Ghibli**

glacier French, mass of compacted snow and ice, accumulated on ground above snow-line, moving downstream under gravity and exerting great erosive force.

glacio-fluvial *see* **Fluvio-glacial**

glen Long valley, steep-sided and flat-bottomed (Scotland).

gneiss Coarse-grained crystalline rock.

Gondwanaland Hypothetic single land-mass in anc. geological times, from which present S continents were formed as outcome of continental drift.

gorge Steep-sided valley, deep in relation to width.

graben German, narrow fault-trough.

Gran Chaco 'Great hunting ground', forest or savanna region on borders of Bolivia and Paraguay.

grasslands Region where rainfall is insufficient for tree growth but is less scanty and irregular than in desert regions; major types include tropical or savanna, temperate or steppe or prairie or pampas or veld, and mountain.

graticule Network of parallels and meridians drawn on map or globe.

great circle Circle on earth's surface whose plane passes through centre of earth; arc of great circle provides shortest distance between any two points on earth's surface.

Green Belt Planned and maintained zone of open country round town or separating adjacent towns, free from building or industrial development.

Greenwich Mean Time Standard time for British Isles and parts of W Europe, *see* **British Summer Time**.

Greenwich Meridian Prime meridian, passing through old Royal Observatory at Greenwich; long. of a place is expressed E or W of this, up to 180°.

Gregale N cool-season winds of Central Mediterranean.

greywether Scattered blocks of sandstone found over parts of chalklands of S England, so-called because of their resemblance to sheep.

grid Network of sq. covering map series, based on lines drawn parallel and at right angles to central axis, from which position of any point can be stated; *see* **National Grid**.

grike Deep groove, bounded by ridges or clints in area of karst landscape, where limestone pavement results from solution.

ground moraine Debris carried at base of glacier or ice-sheet and deposited as ice melts.

groundnut Tropical or sub-tropical plant whose pods ripen below ground; when crushed, these produce oil for margarine, cooking fat, other foodstuffs and animal fodder.

ground water Body of water contained in soil, subsoil and underlying rocks above impermeable layer.

gryke *see* **grike**

guano Accumulation of bird droppings forming valuable phosphatic fertilizer.

Gulf Stream Warm ocean current flowing NE from Gulf of Mexico towards Europe; *see* **North Atlantic Drift**.

gulley erosion Accelerated erosion of land by concentrated surface run-off after sudden rainstorm; major cause of soil erosion.

H

haar Summer sea-fog blowing onto E coast of N England and Scotland.

hachure Lines of shading on relief map to show differences in slope.

hacienda Spanish, large agric. estate, ranch or plantation, chiefly in S America.

haff German, shallow, fresh-water lagoon, formed by growth of spit or nehrung across river mouth, notably in Baltic.

hamada Arabic, rock desert of N Africa, Australia, Gobi.

hanging valley Trib. entering main valley from considerable height, often with waterfalls; common in glaciated regions, where main valley has been overdeepened by glacier.

Hanse Towns Political and commercial league of Germanic towns.

Harmattan Hot, dry NE wind, blowing off Sahara to W African coast in Dec.–Feb. providing relief from humidity on coastal plain, but dry and dusty inland.

haze Obscurity in atmosphere caused by condensation of moisture on dust or salt or smoke particles or by heat refraction; visibility from 1 to 2 m. (1.5–3 km.)

headland Steep crag of cliff projecting into sea.

head of navigation Farthest point upriver reached by trading vessels.

Heaviside Layer Section of ionosphere, 60–75 m. (96–120 km.) high,

highly ionized and able to reflect long radio-waves back to earth.

Helm Strong, cold E to NE wind blowing off Pennines in N England.

hemp Fibre-producing plant, for twine, string, rope, matting etc. whose flowers and leaves produce drugs and whose seeds yield oil.

Hevea Brasiliensis Tree, native to equatorial forests of Brazil, now grown in plantations in Malaysia or E Indies; source of commercial rubber; *see* **latex**.

hinterland (*i*) 'back country' of early coastal settlement; (*ii*) area served by port, taking its imports and supplying it with its exports.

hoar-frost Thin deposit of ice crystals on surface cooled below freezing point by radiation.

hook Sand bar ending in recurved spit.

horizon (*i*) visible horizon, boundary of earth's surface, as viewed from point where sky appears to meet earth or sea; (*ii*) true horizon, great circle whose plane passes through centre of earth and is parallel to visible horizon; (*iii*) geological horizon, plane of stratified surface or bed; (*iv*) soil horizon, main layer or zone within soil profile.

horn German, pyramid peak formed by development of back-to-back cirques on mountainside.

horse latitudes Sub-tropical high pressure belts of atmosphere, over oceans in lat. 30–35°, giving calm conditions and stable weather.

horst German, block of earth's crust (*i*) left standing after adjacent areas have sunk by faulting; (*ii*) uplifted between faults.

hot springs *see* **thermal springs**

Humboldt Current Cool ocean current flowing N along W coast of S America.

humidity State of atmosphere with regard to water vapour it contains; *see* **absolute humidity, relative humidity**.

humus Vegetable mould derived from decomposing organic matter in soil.

hurricane (*i*) tropical revolving storm with violent cyclonic winds in Caribbean Sea and off Queensland coast; (*ii*) wind of Force 12 on Beaufort Scale.

hydro-electric power Electrical energy obtained by harnessing waterfalls or by damming river.

hydrological cycle Endless interchange of water between sea, air and land, by evaporation, condensation, precipitation, etc.

hygrometer Instrument for measuring relative humidity of air.

I

iceberg Large mass of floating ice, broken off from edge of ice-sheet or tongue of tidal glacier and floating under influence of currents and winds; those in N hemisphere mainly irregular in shape, those in S are tabular.

ice-cap Permanent mass of ice, smaller

than ice-sheet, covering plateaus and high-lat. islands.

icefall Heavily crevassed part of glacier where it meets change of slope of valley floor.

ice-field Large, continuous area of pack-ice.

ice-sheet Mass of permanent ice and snow of great thickness, covering large areas, as in Antarctica and Greenland; also refers to much greater areas in past glacial eras.

ideographic Studying individual cases and situations; *opposite* **nomothetic**.

igneous rock One formed by solidification of molten rock or magma; *see* **extrusive** and **intrusive rocks**.

incised meander Pattern of meander maintained at progressively lower levels by downcutting of river resulting from rejuvenation.

industrial inertia Condition whereby industries, once established at a central location remain there due to existing investment in capital, services, etc., even though some other location may ultimately appear more attractive in terms of certain other criteria.

infield Farmland immediately surrounding a farm or hamlet farmed intensively. *See also* **outfield**.

input-output analysis Analysis of the flows of goods or services, usually in terms of their cash value, which take place between all sectors of a regional economy. Often used to predict the overall effect of changes in the regional economy.

inselberg German, mountain rising abruptly from uniformly level surface, esp. in semi-arid and arid climates.

insolation Amount of radiant solar energy reaching earth's surface.

interfluve Area of land between two rivers.

interlocking spurs Alternate projecting spurs in upland valley where river follows winding course.

International Date Line Imaginary line closely following 180° meridian, where date changes by one day as it is crossed, to make up for cumulative effect of time zone changes; westbound travellers lose a day, eastbound ones gain a day.

intrusive rocks (*i*) those resulting from injection of magma into existing rocks; (*ii*) particular type of igneous rock thus formed, *see* batholith, dyke, laccolith, sill.

ionosphere Part of atmosphere above stratosphere, marked by distinctive layers reflecting electromagnetic waves; *see* **Appleton Layer, Heaviside Layer**.

irrigation Artificial application of water to land in arid regions to promote plant growth.

island Piece of land, smaller than continent, surrounded by water.

isobar Line on map joining points of equal atmospheric pressure; figures reduced to sea-level for comparison.

isobath Line on map or chart joining submarine points of equal depth.

isochrone Line on a map joining all places of equal travel time from a given point.

isohyet Line on map joining points having same rainfall over given period.

isoneph Line on map joining points having same amount of cloudiness.

isopleth Line on map joining points having same value for particular phenomena, *see* **isobar,** etc.

isostasy State of equilibrium in surface crust of earth, whereby equal mass underlies equal surface area.

isotherm Line on map or chart joining points having same air or sea temp.

isotropic surface A theoretical area of broad, featureless plain on which transport is equally available in all directions, population is uniformly distributed and

has uniform tastes and preferences. Used as a basic assumption in many locational theories (such as central place theory).

isthmus Narrow neck of land between two seas or joining peninsula to mainland.

J

jarrah Eucalyptus tree of SW Australia, resembling mahogany and very durable in water.

jet stream High altitude air movement of strong winds in narrow belt.

joint Plane of division in rock mass, usually transverse to bedding-plane, caused by tension or compression.

joran Cold, dry wind blowing at night from Jura Mountains to L. Geneva.

jungle Wild, uncultivated land; now widely used to refer to tropical forest with dense undergrowth.

jute Fibre from bark of plant grown in Bengal and used in making sacks, carpets, etc.

K

kame Hummocky deposits of sand and gravel laid down by melt-water along edge of ice-sheet, usually parallel to ice-front.

kaolin Hydrated silicate of alumina derived mainly from decomposed granites; known as china clay, used in manu. of pottery, china and paper.

Karaburan Hot NE wind in Central Asia, sweeping up clouds of sand, the lighter particles being carried great distances and ultimately deposited as loess.

karri W Australian eucalyptus, providing very hard timber.

karst Italian, carso, Serbo-Croat, kars; proper name for rugged limestone plateau of NW Yugoslavia, but used generally to describe areas of carboniferous limestone with typical phenomena of limestone pavements, sink holes, underground drainage, caverns, gorges, etc.

katabatic wind Cold wind, blowing downhill, usually at night, caused by gravity flow of dense air from upper slopes, chilled by radiation.

kay *see* **cay**

kettle hole Circular hollow in glacial drift, caused by melting of large block of ice separated from glacier.

key *see* **cay**

Khamsin Arabic, hot, dry, sirocco wind of Egypt and SE Mediterranean.

kloof Afrikaans, deep, narrow ravine or mountain pass in S Africa.

knot (*i*) nautical measurement of speed, 1 nautical m. per hour; (*ii*) junction of two or more ridges in fold mountain system.

kopje Afrikaans, prominent, small, isolated hill in S Africa.

kraal Afrikaans, village, cattle-pen or enclosure in Africa, surrounded by thorn fence.

kyle Gaelic, channel or sound or strait between mainland and island or between two islands.

L

labour coefficient Ration of labour cost to all other inputs or outputs of productive process.

laccolith Intrusive mass of magma forced up a pipe and spreading laterally in lenticular form, causing arching of the overlying strata.

lacustrine Pertaining to a lake.

ladang Slash and burn shifting agric. practiced in SE Asia.

lagoon (*i*) sheet of salt water separated from open sea by sand or shingle bank; (*ii*) sheet of water between off-shore reef and mainland; (*iii*) sheet of water within an atoll.

lake Extensive sheet of water enclosed by land, occupying hollow in earth's surface.

land and sea breezes Resulting from unequal heating of land and water masses. By day, with land heated more rapidly, sea-breeze blows on-shore; by night, land-breeze blows off-shore as land loses heat by radiation.

landes French, wastelands; proper name of lowlands of sand-dunes and lagoons in SW France.

lapiés French, bare limestone surface with joints widened by solution to form clints and grikes.

lapse-rate Rate of temp. decrease in atmosphere with increase in height. Environmental lapse-rate approx. −21°F. (6° C.) per 3,250 ft. (1,000 metres).

laterite Red soil consisting of decomposed and weathered igneous rocks, found as soil horizon in tropical climates.

latex Milky fluid of rubber tree (Hevea Brasiliensis), extracted by tapping bark to provide raw material for manu. natural rubber.

latitude Angular distance N or S of Equator of any point along a meridian.

lava Molten rock or magma extruded onto surface of earth and subsequently solidifying.

leaching Removal of soluble salts from upper layers of soil by water percolation in humid climates.

least cost location Location at which costs of production of any economic activity are at a minimum compared with costs at all other possible locations.

Levanter Spanish, mild and humid E wind affecting SE Spain, Balearics and Straits of Gibraltar when depressions form in W Mediterranean.

Leveche Spanish, hot, dry S wind blowing from Morocco to Spain when E-moving depressions enter Mediterranean.

levée (*i*) broad low ridge of alluvium built up by river in flood to form bank; (*ii*) artificial embankment along river to check flooding.

ley Area of cultivated grass or clover in an arable rotation.

liana Climbing plant, rooted in ground, usually in tropical forests.

Libeccio Italian, strong W wind of Corsica, most frequent in summer.

light-year Distance light travels in 1 year at rate of 186,326 m. (298,123 km.) per second, i.e. approximately 5,878,310,400,000 m. (9,405,296,000,000 km.).

lignite Low-grade type of coal, midway between peat and sub-bituminous coal in carbon content, mainly used in thermal-electric generators.

limestone pavement *see* **clint**

limon French, superficial deposit of fine material, often wind-blown and resembling loess, found in Belgium and the Paris Basin.

lithosphere Solid crust of earth.

littoral (*i*) relating to sea-shore; (*ii*) zone between high and low water marks.

llanos Spanish, tropical grasslands or savanna of Guiana Plateau, S America.

load Material transported by natural agent as part of denudation process, but applied mostly to river.

loam Soil consisting of a friable, permeable mixture of clay, sand and humus.

locational analysis Analysis of the location of human and economic activity.

location theory Attempt to isolate and analyse theoretically those factors which influence the location of economic activity.

loch Scottish, lake or long narrow arm of sea.

loess German, fine-grained, friable, porous dust, usually removed from arid regions by wind and deposited finally in broad sheets, as in Asia, Central Europe and N America.

longitude Angular distance of a place E or W of prime meridian.

longitudinal coast *see* **concordant coast**

longshore drift Drift of material along a beach as result of waves breaking at angle to shore.

lough (Irish), *see* **loch**

lucerne *see* **alfalfa**

lynchet Man-made terrace on hillside, parallel to contours, part of anc. cultivation practice.

M

maelstrom Dutch (*i*) whirlpool; (*ii*) powerful eddy in tidal current in restricted channel, as Maelstrom in Lofoten Islands, Norway.

Maestrale (Italian) *see* **Mistral**

magma Molten material under earth's crust, from which igneous rocks are formed.

magnetic pole Two extremities of earth's magnetic field, lying in polar regions, indicated by free-swinging magnetic needle in compass.

maize Cereal crop, originating in New World, grown in sub-tropical and warm temperate climates, mainly used to fatten livestock; known as corn in U.S.A.

mallee Dense scrubby growth of dwarf eucalyptus in SE and SW Australia.

mangrove Tree with short trunk and maze of aerial roots, forming almost impenetrable obstacle. Mangrove swamps are found mainly in tropical and sub-tropical regions, close to river mouths.

manila hemp Plant grown largely in Philippines for its fibre, used in making rope and fabrics.

manioc *see* **cassava**

mantle (*i*) layer of igneous rock, some 1,800 m. (2,880 km.) thick, lying between crust and core of earth; (*ii*) surface accumulation of soil and weathered rock, or regolith.

maquis French, low scrub of Mediterranean area, characterized by dense xerophytic vegetation, found mainly in S France, Italy (macchia) and Corsica.

marin Moist, warm SE wind over coast of S France in spring and autumn when depressions enter Gulf of Lyons.

marine terrace Shoreline above present sea-level.

marketing principle Theoretical spatial arrangement of settlements, suggested by W. Christaller (1933), whereby the supply of goods from central places to other settlements involves the least transport cost.

market location Location chosen by firm, industry etc. which is nearer to its major market(s) than to its raw materials, suppliers, etc.

marl (*i*) mixture of clay and calcium-carbonate; (*ii*) geological name of particular types of rock.

massif French, (*i*) compact mountainous area with relatively uniform characteristics and clearly defined margins; (*ii*) mountain group, as Mont Blanc massif.

maté tea Made from dried leaves of S American evergreen shrub.

meander Curve in course of river moving slowly across flat country.

Mediterranean climate Warm temperate climate of W margins of continents in lat. 30–40°, with hot, dry, sunny summers and mild, moist winters.

megalith Large stone or stones, erected singly or in circles as monuments, mainly Neolithic.

megalopolis Very large urbanized metropolitan area. Originally applied by J. Gottman to the Boston–Washington region U.S.A. *see also* **Boswash**.

Melanesia Group of islands in W Pacific.

melt-water Water formed from melting snow or ice, as in melt-water stream of glacier.

menhir Single upright stone of Neolithic origin, marking burial place.

Mercator projection Cylindrical projection used by German Mercator for world map of 1569. Meridians of long. and parallels of lat. are all shown as straight lines, causing distortion of shape in high lat.

mere Small lake usually circular, common in Cheshire where removal of underground salt deposits causes subsidence.

meridian Line of long. part of Great Circle. Prime Meridian is Greenwich Meridian (0°).

merino Sheep with long-stapled, high-quality fleece, native to Spain and N Africa, but now abundant in S Africa and Australia.

mesa Spanish, small tableland capped with resistant rock, denuded remnant of former plateau.

meseta Extensive inland plateau forming about three-quarters of Spain.

mesosphere (*i*) layer of atmosphere between stratosphere and ionosphere; (*ii*) obsolete name for mantle.

metamorphism Alteration in rock structure resulting from increase in heat or pressure or both combined.

meteor Body of matter travelling through space, being heated by friction with atmosphere, hence 'shooting stars'.

meteorite Body of stone and iron which has survived passage through atmosphere to land on earth.

meteorology Scientific study of atmosphere.

Micronesia Groups of Pacific Islands, mainly volcanic, between Equator and 40° N and 130° and 180° E.

midnight sun Phenomenon of polar lat. observed about mid-summer, when sun does not set in 24 hour period.

millet Species of grain grown in places where soil is too poor for wheat and rainfall insufficient for rice, as in Africa and India.

millibar One-thousandth of a bar.

mirage Optical illusion caused by refraction of light, particularly in hot deserts.

misfit river One too small for present valley, either as result of river capture, change of climate, or glaciation.

mist Obscuring of ground layers of atmosphere by condensation of water particles, reducing visibility to between 0.6 and 1.2 m. (1 and 2 km.).

Mistral French, strong, cold, dry N wind blowing from Central France to Mediterranean, especially down lower Rhône Valley.

Mohorovičić Discontinuity Discontinuity between earth's crust and mantle, greatly affecting speed of earthquake waves. Lies approx. 20 m. (32 km.) deep under continents, but 4–6 m. (6–10 km.) under oceans.

Mollweide projection Equal-area projection with central meridian as a straight line half scale-length of Equator.

monadnock Residual mountain rising above peneplain; named after Mount Monadnock, New Hampshire, U.S.A.

monsoon From Arabic word for season, referring particularly to reversal of pressure systems and winds over Arabian Sea and neighbouring land masses. Now applied generally over Asia, and also used to describe 'the rains' of the monsoon season.

montana Spanish, forested slopes of E Andes in equatorial lat.

moon Sole natural satellite of earth, revolving round it in one sidereal month of approx. 27¼ days. Contributes to gravitational forces responsible for earth's tides.

moraine French, (*i*) masses of boulder-clay and stones carried and deposited by

glacier; (*ii*) arrangement of this material to form particular landform.

mortlake *see* **ox-bow lake**

mountain Landform of marked elevation, bounded by steep slopes and rising to prominent ridges or peaks.

mud-flat Area of fine silt, usually covered and uncovered by tides, found in sheltered estuaries or behind bars and spits.

mud-volcano Ejection of hot water and mud from volcanic vent, producing short-lived cone, as in Sicily, Iceland and New Zealand.

mulga Dense thicket of acacia-scrub on margins of central desert of Australia.

muskeg Water-logged land of N and NW Canada, with characteristic vegetation cover of sphagnum moss.

N

nappe French, over-thrust mass of rock in near-horizontal fold.

National Grid Rectangular system of lines printed on Ordnance Survey maps, providing method of precise reference to points on it by means of numbered co-ordinates.

national park Area set aside for preservation of scenery, vegetation, wild life and historic objects, for scientific purposes and for general public.

natural gas Free hydrocarbons in gaseous state, usually associated with crude mineral oils.

natural region Region defined in terms of physical characteristics (relief, climate, vegetation, etc.).

nautical mile Unit of distance used in navigation, equal to 6,080 ft. (1,853 metres) or length of 1 minute of arc on Great Circle.

naze Promontory or headland.

neap tides Tides of low amplitude, about time of first and last quarters of moon.

nehrung German, spit enclosing or almost enclosing a haff.

Nevados Cold wind blowing down valley from Andes to high valleys of Ecuador.

névé French, accumulation area of firn.

Newlyn *see* **Ordnance Datum**

new town Town created and developed as result of deliberate government planning to relieve over-crowding and population pressure in large cities (e.g. Crawley, Skelmersdale).

nife Mass of nickel-iron believed to comprise core of earth.

nimbo-stratus Low thick cloud, dark grey, from which continuous rain falls.

nimbus General term for clouds from which rain is falling.

nivation Rotting or disintegration of rocks beneath and round margins of patch of snow by chemical weathering and alternate freeze-thaw action.

nodal point (settlement) *see* **node**

node Settlement upon which surrounding settlements are dependent for goods, services, etc. or upon which lines of communication converge.

nomad Member of social group continually changing habitation to find food for human and animal needs.

nomothetic Studying generalities rather than individual cases, so as to develop laws, principles, etc. *opposite* **ideographic**.

Norte (*i*) cold dry wind of Central America; (*ii*) cold winter wind of E Spain.

North Atlantic Drift Movement of surface water of N Atlantic E from Grand Banks, Newfoundland.

North East Trades Trade winds of N hemisphere.

Norther Cold dry wind over N American continent.

Nor'-Wester Föhn wind in S Island of New Zealand.

nucleated settlement Locational pattern of rural settlement where houses and farmsteads are clustered together in hamlets or villages; *opposite* **dispersed settlement**.

nuée ardente French, mass of hot gas, superheated steam and incandescent volcanic dust, producing glowing avalanche down flank of volcanic mountain.

nullah Indian, normally dry watercourse becoming temporary stream after heavy rains.

nunatak Eskimo, prominent rock-peak projecting above surface of ice-sheet in Greenland and Antarctica.

O

oasis Area in desert made fertile by presence of water sufficient for permanent plant growth and human settlement.

occlusion Overtaking of one front by another in atmospheric depression. *See* **cold front, warm front**.

ocean Great body of sea-water surrounding land-masses and covering over 70% of earth's surface.

ocean currents Movements of surface water of the oceans, mainly clockwise in N hemisphere and anticlockwise in S. They are labelled warm or cool according to their temp. relative to the waters to which they flow.

Oceania Islands of Pacific and seas surrounding them.

oceanic islands Those of volcanic or coral formation unconnected with any continent.

oceanography Study of oceans, including nature of water, its movements, temp. and depth, as well as its flora and fauna.

odometer Wheel used by surveyors to record distance traversed.

off-shore bar Bar formed off coast of low-lying mainland.

onion-weathering *see* **exfoliation**

opencast mining Form of excavation where mineral deposits lie near surface.

Ordnance Datum Mean sea-level calculated from hourly tidal observations at

Newlyn, Cornwall, from which all heights on official British maps are derived.

ore Mineral containing one or more metals in sufficient quantity to warrant mining.

orogenesis Phase of mountain building, when rock material is compressed, forming folds.

orography Description or depiction of relief.

orrery Working model of sun, moon, earth and planets to show relative movements of these bodies.

outcrop Portion of rock stratum projecting above earth's surface.

outfield Land beyond infield, normally extensive in use esp. in Saxon times.

outlier (*i*) outcrop of rock whose surface is completely surrounded by older rocks; (*ii*) small isolated hill lying beyond main scarp and formed of same material.

outport Port near mouth of estuary, affording deeper water and closer proximity to open sea than previous river port.

outwash plain Alluvial plain formed by melt-water stream from glacier.

overspill Population from urban area moved to new settlement area because of overcrowding, slum clearance and population pressure.

ox-bow lake Surviving portion of former meander; also called cut-off or mortlake.

P

Pacific coast *see* **concordant coast**

packet port One from which regular specified daily sailings occur, carrying cargo, mail and passengers.

pack-ice Masses of ice floating on sea to form almost continuous cover with little open water.

paddy Rice, either whole plant or grain in outer husk.

paddy field Flooded rice field.

palaeomagnetism Study of past magnetism of rocks, thus of earth's magnetic field, enabling geologists to gauge amount of movement of continents in past.

pamir (*i*) poor grassland of high plateau in Central Asia; (*ii*) proper name of mountain complex in Central Asia.

pampa Extensive monotonous plain in Argentina-Uruguay; now used to describe temperate grasslands of S America.

Pampero Dry, cold S to SW wind over Argentina–Uruguay.

Papagayo Spanish, dry, cold NE wind affecting Mexican coasts.

'parallel roads' Series of wave-cut terraces on valley sides thought to mark former glacial lake levels.

paramo Spanish, high, bleak plateau of Andes between puna and snowline.

parish (*i*) ecclesiastical unit in care of

single priest; (*ii*) smallest local govt. subdivision in Britain.

pass Col or gap through mountain range.

paternoster lakes Series of rockbasin lakes in former glacial valley.

peat Partially decomposed vegetation accumulated under waterlogged conditions and used as fuel or for horticultural purposes.

pedalfer Soil in humid climates where leaching has removed calcium compounds, leaving aluminium and iron.

pediment Large, gently sloping rock-platform at base of mountain slope in arid or semi-arid region.

pedocal Soil in dry climate where leaching has not removed calcium compounds.

pelagic Belonging to open sea, between littoral and abyssal regions.

peneplain Landscape evolved in last stage of cycle of erosion, presenting an extensive, almost level plain.

peninsula Elongated projection of land into sea or lake.

perched block Boulder carried by glacier and left balanced on rock surface after ice has melted.

perigee Part of orbit of moon or planet which is closest to earth.

permafrost Permanently frozen soil, sub-soil or bed-rock.

petroleum Mixture of hydro-carbons found in earth in liquid, gaseous or solid form.

phosphates One of three main elements needed by plants and used as fertilizer.

phylloxera Aphid, highly destructive of grape-vine.

physical planning Planning of land use (not to be confused with economic planning).

piedmont glacier Mass of ice where several glaciers converge at base of mountain.

pike Mountain peak.

pitch (*i*) inclination of axis of fold; (*ii*) resinous substance formed in distillation of coal tar.

plain Extensive area of relatively level country at low altitude.

planetary winds General atmospheric circulation producing series of lat. wind belts.

plankton Minute floating or drifting organisms of plant and animal life found in oceans, lakes and ponds.

plantation (*i*) estate in tropical regions, usually employing scientific methods and providing paid labour to produce cash crops for temperate regions; (*ii*) areas of trees planted for commercial purposes.

plateau French, large, elevated, relatively level area of land, often bounded by steep slopes.

playa Spanish, basin of inland drainage in arid regions, containing shallow, fluctuating lake, often saline.

plucking Tearing action of glacier ice on rock surface.

plug Mass of acid lava occupying vent of dormant or extinct volcano, usually exposed by denudation.

plutonic rocks Igneous rocks cooled slowly deep in earth's crust, thus highly crystallized.

podsol Russian, leached soil of cool, humid climatic regions, where natural vegetation is coniferous or sandy heath.

polar front Line of discontinuity, marking meeting of polar and tropical air masses.

polders Dutch, land near or below sea

level and reclaimed by draining and construction of dykes.

poles (*i*) geographic; N and S extremities of earth's axis; (*ii*) magnetic; poles of earth's magnetic field.

Polynesia Islands of Pacific, approx. lying between long. 120° W and 170° W.

Ponente Cool W wind on coast of Corsica and Mediterranean.

population lapse rate Rate at which population density decreases within increased distance from city, town, etc.

population potential (*i*) Maximum population that can be maintained at a reasonable living standard in relation to resources available in given region. (*ii*) Mathematical measure of total size of population found within given distance of a given location.

portage Carrying a boat, with its contents, overland where a natural interruption to navigation occurs.

possibilism Philosophy that environment offers a number of possible courses of development which man can take without serious consequences ensuing.

pot-hole Circular hole in rocks of river bed, causing by scouring action of water laden with pebbles; incorrectly used for swallow-hole in limestone districts.

prairie Extensive tract of temperate grassland in N America.

precipitation Deposition of atmospheric moisture on earth's surface, as dew, hail, sleet, snow.

pressure *see* **atmosphere**

prevailing wind One which, in any given area, blows most frequently from a specific direction.

primary industry Activities involved in collecting or winning natural resources. (e.g. mining, forestry, fishing, agriculture).

Prime Meridian Any meridian from which long. is measured, but Greenwich generally accepted for navigational purposes.

prismatic compass Magnetic compass with prism, allowing observer to read bearing of distant object.

Probablism Philosophy that there are several possible courses of action open to man within his environment of which some are more probable than others.

projection Geometrical method used by cartographers to represent the curved earth's surface on a plane.

promontory Headland or cliff or crag projecting into sea.

Puna S American, high, bleak plateau of S America with cover of coarse grass, at altitude of 12,000–16,000 ft. (3,658–4,877 metres).

pumice Surface scum of volcanic lava, solidified to cellular rock.

Purga *see* **Buran**

puy French, small volcanic cone, frequent in Auvergne, France.

pyramid peak *see* **horn**

Q

qanat Persian, underground channel for irrigation water.

quagmire Bog which shakes under weight of man or beast.

quartz Crystalline silica or silicon oxide, essential element of granite.

quebracho Very hard wood found in Gran Chaco of Argentina or Paraguay.

R

radial drainage Pattern of streams flowing outwards down sides of uplifted dome or volcanic cone.

radiation Process by which body emits radiant energy.

radiation fog Layers of fog forming over low-lying areas during settled weather.

radiosonde French, self-recording instrument carried to high altitudes by balloon, for transmitting meteorological data back to earth.

rain Condensed atmospheric moisture falling in separate drops.

rain gauge Instrument consisting of funnel leading to collecting vessel, carefully sited clear of obstructions and with rim of funnel 1 ft. (30 cm.) above ground.

rain shadow Area of comparatively low rainfall on lee side of mountain area.

raised beach Beach lifted by earth movements to form narrow coastal plain, often bounded by inland cliffs.

range (*i*) line of mountains or hills; (*ii*) open, unfenced area of grazing in High Plains of U.S.A.; (*iii*) difference between highest and lowest values of temp. or pressures, at given place, over given period of time; (*iv*) limit of habitat of plant or animal.

rapid Area of broken, fast-flowing water in river, where slope of bed increases or where gently dipping band of hard rock crosses bed.

rattan Stem of long, flexible climbing palm used in Indonesia for ropes, nets, baskets, mats, etc.

raw material Substance forming basis of manu. product.

reef (*i*) rock or coral formation of considerable extent, at or just above low-water mark; (*ii*) vein of metal or ore.

reg Arabic, extensive area of stony desert in Sahara, from which fine sand has been blown.

régime French, (*i*) seasonal fluctuation in volume of river or glacier; (*ii*) seasonal pattern of climatic changes.

regionalism Feeling of regional iden-

tity or consciousness held by the region's inhabitants.

regolith Greek, *regos*, blanket; lithos, stone; layer of disintegrated rock fragments below top-soil but above bed-rock.

rejuvenation Revival of erosive activity, usually by river, resulting from fall in sea-level or local uplift of land.

relative humidity Ratio of amount of water vapour present in air to amount needed for saturation at same temp.

relief Configuration of earth's surface.

remote sensing Gathering of information by aerial survey (aerial photographs, satellite recording, etc.).

resurgence Emergence of underground stream from cave.

rhyne or **rhine** Artificial drainage channel of Somerset Levels leading to larger channels or Drains.

ria Spanish, funnel-shaped indentation of coast caused by submerging of estuary or lower part of river valley, generally where rock-structure is at right angles to coast.

rice Chief cereal crop of Monsoon and SE Asia, usually grown in flat, swampy fields.

Richter scale Used for measuring earthquake magnitude from instrumental records, running from 0 to over 8·0.

Riding One of three former administrative districts of Yorkshire.

rift valley Narrow trough between parallel faults or between series of step-faults.

rime Accumulation of ice-crystals extending to windward of exposed objects when frost, fog and wind occur simultaneously.

rip Turbulence in sea or river where tidal streams meet or enter shallows.

river Large body of fresh water flowing with perceptible current in definite channel or course towards sea, lake, marsh, etc.

river capture Cutting-off of upper waters of one stream by neighbouring river system with greater erosional power.

Roaring Forties Uninterrupted stretch of ocean S of lat. 40° S where N to W winds blow with great strength and constancy.

roche moutonnée French, rock-mass projecting from floor of glacial valley, smooth and rounded on upstream side, but rough and angular on downstream side.

rubber Substance, derived from latex, obtained by tapping bark of tree found originally in Amazon basin.

run-off Surface discharge of water from rainfall or snowmelt.

rural-urban fringe Transitional zone of edge of urban area where urban land uses (mainly housing, cemeteries and industrial estates) mix with mainly intensive rural land uses (e.g. market gardening).

S

saddle Broad, flat ridge between two summits.

saeter Norwegian, (*i*) farm on Norwegian alp, used only in summer; (*ii*) upland pasture in Norway.

sagebrush Scrub vegetation in semi-arid areas of W of N America.

salina Spanish, salt-encrusted surface of playa.

salinity Percentage of dissolved salts contained in sea water.

saltation Transport of solid material in series of hops (*i*) along bed of stream; (*ii*) by wind action in deserts.

salt-flat Horizontal stretch of salt-crust, formerly bed of salt-lake, temporarily or permanently dried out.

salting Marsh rich in salt, often suitable for grazing.

Samoon or **Samum** or **Simoon** Persian, warm dry, descending wind in Persia; *see* **Föhn**.

sand Gritty particles, mainly of quartz, finer than gravel but coarser than silt.

sand-dunes *see* **dunes**

Santa Ana Spanish, hot, dry, dusty wind from N or NE, descending from Sierra Nevada in California, doing much damage to orchards by desiccation.

sarsen Large sandstone block, found in S Britain, left after erosion of continuous bed of which it formed part.

satellite town One associated with a larger town but separated from it by stretch of open land and dependent on it for goods and services (e.g. Slough, England, is a satellite town of London).

savanna or **savannah** or **savana** Tropical grasslands, with scattered trees and bushes and tall grasses, resulting from marked precipitation régime.

scar Rock-face of cliff, common in carboniferous limestone of N England.

scarp Steep face or slope of cuesta.

schist Fine-grained metamorphic rock.

scree Débris of rock, broken off by frost-shattering and forming steep slope at base of hill or mountain.

scrub Vegetation of stunted trees, bushes and brushwood on poor soils in semi-arid regions.

sea breeze Diurnal movement of air, from sea to land, caused by differential heating.

sea-level (*i*) level which surface of sea would assume if uninfluenced by tides or waves or swell; (*ii*) mean level between high and low tide at any place.

seasons Divisions of year, determined by earth's position relative to sun.

secondary industry Activities processing the products of primary industries to manufactured goods.

sedentary agriculture Cultivation practised by a settled farmer in one place; *opposite* **shifting agriculture**.

sedimentary rocks Those formed of materials deposited in layers by water or wind, made up of remains of pre-existing rocks, and of vegetation and animal deposits.

seif dunes Arabic, long dunes aligned across desert in direction of prevailing wind, forming steep-sided ridges extending many m.

seismology Study and interpretation of earthquakes.

selvas Portuguese, rain-forest found in areas of heavy rainfall with high temp. all year.

sérac French, pillars of ice in icefall where glacier reaches steep slope.

sericulture Culture of silk-worms.

serir Arabic, stony deserts of Egypt or Libya, covered by sheets of angular gravel.

shadoof or **shadouf** or **shaduf** Arabic, device for raising water from well.

Shamal Arabic, dry, dusty NW wind over plains of Iraq in summer.

sheet flood Flood resulting from violent rainfall, where water pours down slopes without forming individual channels.

shield Large continental block remaining relatively stable since early geological times.

shieling Summer pasture, often with rough dwelling, in Scottish highlands.

shifting cultivation Primitive method used by nomadic peoples in tropics, whereby forest areas are cleared by burning, cultivated for a few years, then abandoned.

shire Large territorial division of Anglo-Saxon Britain, largely corresponding to county divisions introduced by Normans.

shoreline *see* **coastline**

shott Arabic, shallow, brackish salt-lake in N Africa.

sial Outer and lighter shell of earth's crust, composed largely of silica and alumina.

sidereal time Time measured by apparent diurnal movement of stars.

sierra Spanish, high range of mountains with serrated peaks, found mainly in Spain, N, Central and S America.

silage Layers of grass, clover or alfalfa, compressed in pit or silo, usually with addition of molasses and used as fodder.

sill (*i*) near-horizontal sheet of igneous rock, formed from magma intruded between bedding-planes; (*ii*) submarine ridge separating adjacent ocean basins; (*iii*) rock ridge at entrance to fiord.

silt Loose sedimentary material, coarser than clay and finer than sand, laid down in water.

sima Thick, heavier layers of earth's crust, below sial, composed largely of silica and magnesia and forming large part of ocean floors.

sink hole (*i*) solution hole or hollow or shaft in limestone or chalk country; (*ii*) hollow down which surface water disappears.

Sirocco Italian, S to SE wind blowing from Sahara as hot, dry wind over N Africa coast, but reaching Malta, Sicily and S Italy as warm humid wind.

sisal Tropical plant with long fleshy leaves, whose fibres are used in making twine.

site Actual area occupied by town.

situation Location of town in relation to its surroundings.

skerry Low island, often forming series off-shore and parallel to coast, as in Scandinavia.

slag *see* basic slag

slump Mass-movement involving shearing of rocks, usually causing landslips where massive rocks overly clays or shales.

slurry Flow of wet mud.

smallholding Small unit of agric. land, intensively farmed by smallholder without paid labour, common in NW Europe.

smog Radiation fog over a town, where

sulphur dioxide is present and soot acts as nuclei for condensation.

snout Lower end of valley glacier, with melt-water stream issuing from cave.

snow Precipitation as ice-crystals.

snow-line Lower limit of permanent snow-cover.

soil Topmost layer of earth, comprising disintegrated rock, decayed organic matter, living oganisms, water and air.

soil erosion Removal of soil by action of wind or water more rapidly than soil-forming processes can replace it; usually the result of over-cropping, over-grazing, dry farming or ploughing up and down steep slopes.

soke Former small administrative region in Britain (Soke of Peterborough).

Solano Spanish, hot and oppressive SE wind bringing occasional rain in summer to SE Spain.

solar system Group of celestial bodies revolving round sun, including planets, asteroids and satellities.

solar time Time reckoned by apparent motion of sun, recorded by sundial.

solfatara Italian, vent giving off sulphurous gases from volcano approaching extinction.

solifluction Downhill flow of surface deposits saturated with water, especially if thaw sets in at surface when ground beneath is still frozen.

solstice Time during summer or winter when sun is vertically above point marking its farthest distance N or S of equator, i.e. the two tropics.

solution Form of weathering where rock is dissolved by chemical action.

sound (*i*) passage between two land areas; (*ii*) large inlet.

sounding Recorded depth of water.

South East Trades Trade winds of S hemisphere.

Southerly Burster Strong, dry wind bringing unusually low temp. from polar regions to S Australia.

soya bean Seeds rich in protein, from pods of leguminous plant, once indigenous to China, now common in U.S.A. and Europe.

spa (*i*) mineral spring; (*ii*) town where mineral springs used for medicinal purposes.

spate Sudden flood, usually in mountainous areas, resulting from heavy rainfall or sudden snow-melt.

speleology Science of cave exploration and study of caves.

sphagnum Bog-moss of tundra regions.

sphere of influence *see* **catchment**

spillway Outflow channel draining lake dammed up by ice-sheet.

spinifex Australian desert grass with spiny sharp-pointed leaves.

spit Long, narrow tongue of sand or gravel projecting from land into sea or across estuary mouth.

spot-height Precise point where height above given datum is marked on map.

spring-line Line of springs where water-table intersects surface.

spring tides Those of considerable amplitude, about times of new and full moon.

stack Tall pillar of rock, detached from headland by wave action.

staithe Elevated stage from which wagons may discharge coal into ships.

stalactite Icicle-shaped mass of carbonate of lime, deposited by percolating water and hanging from roof of cave.

stalagmite Stump-shaped mass of car-

bonate of lime, found on cave floor by deposition of water dripping from roof.

steppe Temperate grasslands of mid-lat. of Eurasia.

storm-beach Accumulation of coarse material well above high-water mark, produced by very powerful storm-waves.

storm-surge Rapid rise in level of sea above predicted tidal heights, caused by strong on-shore winds.

strait Narrow stretch of water linking two adjacent sea areas.

strandflat Wave-cut platform off coast of N Norway.

strata Layers or beds of sedimentary rock.

strath Broad, flat-floored valley in Scotland.

stratocumulus Continuous sheet of uniform dark grey cloud below 8,000 ft. (2,438 metres).

stratosphere Layer of atmosphere above troposphere, where temp. ceases to fall with increasing height.

stratus Thin, uniformly grey cloud sheet, found up to 8,000 ft. (2,438 metres).

striaton Scratching and grooving of rocks by glacial action.

subsoil Partially decomposed rock between top-soil and bed-rock.

sudd Arabic, thick mass of floating vegetation on upper Nile.

Sumatra Squally wind in Malacca Straits, occurring suddenly, often at night, during SW monsoon.

Surazo Cold wind of S Brazil in anti-cyclonic conditions of winter.

surf Mass of breaking water when large wave approaches reef or steeply-shelving shore.

swallow-hole *see* **sink hole**

swash Mass of foaming water rushing up beach as wave breaks.

swell (*i*) regular undulating movement of waves in open ocean when they do not break; (*ii*) gently sloping elevation rising from sea-floor, but still well below ocean surface.

syncline Strata downfolded into form of trough by compressive forces.

T

tableland Broad, level-topped upland rising abruptly from lowland.

taiga Russian evergreen softwood forests of N continents where tree growth is slow, tree shapes give stability in wind and snow and needle leaves reduce transpiration.

talus *see* **scree**

tank Artifical pool or lake used in India or Sri Lanka to store irrigation water.

tarn Small pool or lake in mountainous areas, usually located in cirque.

tea Small evergreen shrub of tropical monsoon lands, whose leaves are picked and processed to form beverage.

tectonic Related to internal forces building up features of the earth's crust.

temperature Degree of heat or cold within atmosphere, measured on thermometric scale.

terminal moraine Crescent-shaped ridge of drift material and broken rock deposited by valley glacier at successive stages of retreat.

terrace (*i*) flat surface along valley side, marking former river level; (*ii*) embanked area along contour on steep sloping land, to prevent soil erosion.

terrace cultivation System where soil on steep slopes is retained by walls; often employs irrigation.

terra rossa Italian, reddish clay soils developed by chemical weathering in karst country under semi-arid conditions.

territorial waters Coastal waters over which bordering state retains jurisdiction; originally 3 m. (5 km.) wide, now often extended, or claimed, up to 12, 50 and even 200 m. (19, 80, 320 km.).

tertiary industry Activities providing services for primary and secondary industries (transport, finance, insurance, etc.).

thermal spring One with water temp. over 68°F (20°C) normally found in areas of active or recent vulcanism.

thermometer Instrument for measuring temp.

threshold population Minimum size of population necessary to make a single establishment of any function economically viable.

thrust-fault Reverse fault at very low angle, where upper beds are pushed forward over lower ones.

tide Periodic vertical movement of sea-level in response to gravitational forces of sun or moon.

till *see* **boulder clay**

time zone Long. division within which mean time of meridian near centre of zone is used as standard for whole zone.

tombolo Italian, sand or shingle bar linking island with mainland.

tor Isolated mass of rock, usually granite, weathered into prominent shapes; common in Devon or Cornwall, England.

tornado (*i*) extremely violent whirlwind, of short duration but very destructive, affecting Mississippi basin; (*ii*) thundery squalls producing torrential rains over W Africa coasts.

trade winds Those blowing from subtropical high pressure cells to low pressure area of equatorial lat., noted for constancy of force or direction.

Tramontana Italian or Spanish, cold, dry N wind blowing down from mountains in W Mediterranean basin.

transhumance Seasonal movement of animals and man to new pastures, usually at different altitude.

transpiration Loss of water-vapour by plants through leaves.

transport principle Theoretical arrangement of settlements, suggested by W. Christaller (1933), where transport costs are significant so that as many important places as possible lie on one route between larger towns.

transverse coast *see* **discordant coast**

tropic One of parallels of lat. (23½° N and S of Equator) marking limits of area where sun may be directly overhead.

troposphere Lower layers of atmosphere, where temp. fall with increasing altitude.

trough (*i*) elongated trench or ocean deep; (*ii*) glacial valley; (*iii*) depression between crests of two successive waves; (*iv*) narrow belt of low pressure between two areas of high pressure.

trough-end Abrupt slope at head of glacial valley.

truncated spur Former interlocking

spur of river valley, now cut away by glacier, causing straightening of valley.

tse-tse fly Small blood-sucking fly of Africa whose bite causes sleeping-sickness in man and is often fatal to cattle.

tsunami Japanese, large-scale waves caused by submarine earthquakes, capable of travelling vast distances very fast and causing considerable damage when surging ashore.

tumulus *see* **barrow**

tundra Lapp, zone of stunted vegetation, often marshy, in N hemisphere, between polar snow and ice and N limits of tree growth.

twilight zone Area of town in decay because of lack of amenities, poor condition of buildings, etc.

typhoon Small, intense tropical storm of China Sea and W Pacific margins.

U

underground drainage Feature of areas of well-jointed rocks, as in carboniferous limestone, where water flow may be directed below ground in distinct channels, from sink-hole to resurgence.

urban field Sphere of influence of town.

urban mesh Locational arrangement of central places.

urban renewal Planned renovation of buildings, services and facilities in an urban area.

urban sprawl Unplanned spread of building by outward expansion of town, often leading to development of conurbation.

urstromtäler German, broad, shallow troughs eroded by melt-water from front of continental ice-sheet, notably in NW Europe, where they often contain parts of present post glacial river courses.

U-shaped valley Glaciated valley with flat floor, steep sides and straight course; may contain ribbon lake or mis-fit river.

uvala Depression in karst landscape, larger than doline.

V

valley Elongated depression between hills or mountains, usually containing river.

variation Magnetic angle by which magnetic compass needle deviates from true N for given point on earth's surface.

veld Afrikaans, open grassland of s Africa, ranging from high veld above 5,000 ft. (1,524 metres) through middle veld to bushveld in low country.

ventifact Pebble polished and faceted by wind-blown sand.

vicuña Native animal of s America providing limited supplies of very fine, soft wool.

viticulture Cultivation of the vine.

volcanic eruption Ejection of solid or liquid or gaseous material from interior of earth on to its surface.

volcano Hill or mountain, with vent through which lava, gas, steam and cinders are expelled.

V-shaped valley Term for valley eroded by river.

vulcanicity All processes in which molten material is forced into earth's crust or onto the surface.

W

wadi Arabic, steep-sided rocky ravine in arid regions, usually dry except when heavy rains produce short-lived torrent.

warm front Front of warm sector of depression, marking boundary where advancing warm air rises over cold air to produce broad belt of rain.

warm occlusion Where overtaking cold air is not as cold as air-mass in front.

washland Embanked lowland bordering river, where excess water is collected in flood-time.

waterfall Steep fall of river water marking sudden change in gradient of river.

water-gap Narrow passage through ridge, cut by river.

water-power Originally referred to power generated by river turning mill-wheel, now synonymous with hydro-electric power.

watershed (*i*) line of separation between two adjacent drainage basins; (*ii*) in U.S.A., term to describe catchment area of single river system.

waterspout Intense, rapid moving low pressure system over sea, producing pillar of water, common in tropics.

wattle Type of Australian acacia.

wave-cut bench Rock-shelf produced at base of cliff by wave action.

weather Condition of atmosphere at given place and time.

weathering Disintegration and decay of rocks in situ by climatic elements.

westerlies Prevailing winds of temperate lat., blowing from sub-tropical high pressure cells to low pressure zones in lat. 35–65°.

wheat Widely cultivated cereal, most commonly grown extensively in temperate grasslands, but intensively in NW Europe.

whirlwind Rapidly revolving storm round centre of low pressure, product of local heating.

Williwaw Violent squall in Straits of Magellan.

Willy-willy Intense cyclonic storm encountered off NW Australian coast.

wind Horizontal current of moving air.

wind-gap Gap in ridge of hills, originally caused by river erosion but now dry as result of river capture.

wind-rose Diagram of radiating lines, indicating by their length the proportion of winds blowing from each cardinal point.

wine Product of fermented grape juice, though can be made from variety of other fruits.

winterbourne Intermittent stream in chalk areas.

wold Open hill country in chalk or limestone regions of Britain.

wood pulp Major softwood product for making paper, artificial silk and cellulose paints.

wool Fibre derived from sheep and variety of other animals.

X

xerophyte Type of plant adapted to arid conditions.

Y

yam Plant whose thick tubers form staple food of W Africa and S Sea Islands.

yardangs Wind-scoured ridges of rock resulting from erosion in desert lands where rocks of differing resistance run parallel to prevailing winds.

yazoo Deferred junction of trib. stream, resulting from migration of meanders in main river.

Z

zenith Point in heavens vertically above observer.

zeugen German, tabular mass of resistant rock, up to 100 ft. (30 metres) high, whose protective capping makes it stand out from softer rocks removed by differential erosion, mainly in arid areas.

zonda Warm, humid wind associated with depression over Argentina or Uruguay.

zone of assimilation Area which is being developed for business and retail activity on edge of present central business district.

zone of discard Area which is being vacated by business and retail activities on edge of central business district.

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John Paxton has been editor of *The Statesman's Year-Book* since 1969. He has written many books on European affairs, including *A Dictionary of the European Economic Community* and is co-author, with Sheila Fairfield of *Calendar of Creative Man.*

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